This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

844,925

1837
ARTES VERITAS SCIENTIA
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
TUEBOR

AP
2
.R45

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1897.

President Seth Low.....Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

Hawaiian Annexation..... 3
A Glance at History..... 3
What Obstacles Exist?..... 4
Room for Broad Discussion..... 5
A Cuban Policy Expected..... 5
The Cuban League in America..... 6
Politics in Spain..... 7
The Tariff Makers..... 7
Our Diplomacy in Behalf of the Seals..... 8
America at the Diamond Jubilee..... 8
The Colonies in the Forefront..... 8
Canada's Position..... 9
The Men of the Canadian Commonwealths..... 9
The Real Ties That Bind..... 9
Anglo-American Concerns..... 10
The Universal Postal Service..... 10
The Philadelphia Museums..... 11
Our South American Trade..... 11
The Triangular Course of Our Commerce..... 11
The Currency Question..... 12
Let Us Have the Commission at Once..... 12
Is Prosperity Returning?..... 12
Utopia on Puget Sound..... 13
Some Pros and Cons..... 13
The "Right to Work"..... 13
The Horror of Enforced Idleness..... 14
A Great British Occasion..... 14
The Queen's Hale Old Age..... 14
The Greco-Turkish Situation..... 16
Will Turkey Keep Thessaly?..... 16
A Discouraging Outlook..... 17
Dr. Angell's Case..... 17
Seth Low and the New York Mayoralty..... 17
University Progress..... 18
An English Contrast..... 18
End of the Jameson Raid Inquiry..... 19
Barney Barnato..... 19
The News from France..... 19
Political Strife in Germany..... 20
Russian Notes..... 20
Race Enmities in Austria..... 20
Ruling is a Hazardous Business..... 20
The Obituary Record..... 21

With portraits of Col. Ethan Allen, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Spencer Todd, Capt. U. M. Brooks, Mr. Isaac Van Alphen, Queen Victoria, the late Barney Barnato, the late Alvan G. Clark, the late Robert J. Finley, and the late Hon. Frank P. Hastings, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 22

With portraits of Hon. John L. McLaurin, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Hon. Conrad N. Jordan, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Prince and Princess of Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Duke of Tetuan, Dr. Nicholas Senn, Felix Gabriel Marchand, and other illustrations.

Current History in Cartoons..... 27

With reproductions from American and foreign journals.

Seth Low: A Character Sketch..... 33

By Edward Cary.
With portraits and other illustrations.

"Homewood"—A Model Suburban Settlement. 43

By Dr. E. R. L. Gould.
With portrait of Mr. Percy Griffin, and other illustrations.

The Revival of the French Universities..... 52

By the Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
With portraits of M. Octave Gréard, M. Ernest Lavisse, M. Boutmy, and other illustrations.

Higher Deaf-Mute Education in America..... 57

By General A. W. Greely.
With portrait of E. M. Gallaudet, and other illustrations.

Edward Bellamy's New Book of the New Democracy..... 62

By Sylvester Baxter.
With portraits of Edward Bellamy, and other illustrations.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The Making of the Nation..... 69
Mr. Howells as an Optimist..... 70
"The Smallest Republic in the World"..... 70
Undergraduate Life at Yale..... 72
English and American Sports..... 73
Julian Hawthorne on the Plague in Bombay..... 74
The War in Thessaly..... 75
Sheridan's Ride..... 76
From New York to London via Newfoundland..... 77
Our Trade Relations with Canada..... 78
Canada and Imperial Free Trade..... 79
Canada and the British Empire..... 80
Foreign Policy of the British Liberals..... 80
Is There a German Menace to England?..... 81
Britain's Sea Power..... 83
Progress of the British Postal Service..... 84
The Universal Postal Union..... 85
The Paris Exposition of 1900..... 86
Joint Traffic Associations..... 87
Foresight in Electrical Engineering..... 88
Street Railways and the Public..... 89
The Free-Dispensary Evil..... 91
Insurance Against Non-Employment..... 92
Child Labor..... 94
The Problem of the Rural School..... 95
Denmark in America..... 96
The Chinese Woman..... 97
Silver in China..... 98
Japan's New Law Code..... 99
Miss Beatrice Harraden..... 100
How English History is Not Taught in England. 101
Newman and Renan..... 102

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 103

The New Books..... 117

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 121

Index to Periodicals..... 126

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.

SETH LOW.

(From a photograph by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVI. NEW YORK, JULY, 1897. NO. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

TO OUR READERS: The expanded title that appears on the cover of the REVIEW this month implies not the slightest degree of change in the plans, methods, aims, scope, editorship, management, or control of the magazine. It will continue to be a REVIEW OF REVIEWS; and our regular readers are aware that it has long been a distinctively AMERICAN MONTHLY. The title REVIEW OF REVIEWS, taken in a literal sense, comes far short of explaining the range and character of the periodical. Nevertheless, most of our readers doubtless have learned to read the thing itself into the name, rather than to consider the name as a form of words intended by strict construction to set limits upon our editorial methods. In Canada, England, and elsewhere, this periodical has always been mentioned with the word AMERICAN prefixed, as if a part of the title, in order to distinguish it from Mr. Stead's English *Review of Reviews*. The full title, therefore, of AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS would seem a natural and appropriate development. If it is found a long title for every-day use and off-hand allusion, and our readers and newspaper exchanges therefore fall into the habit of referring to it for short as the AMERICAN MONTHLY, we shall offer no objection. We are quite accustomed to speak of the *Century*, although the full name in large letters on the cover of that great periodical is the *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*, which is certainly quite as long a name as the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS. What goes everywhere as *Harper's* is in full and formal language *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*. Those of us who are old enough can remember that the *Century* was called *Scribner's* by many people from force of habit for a good while after the name was changed; although the many loyal readers of the *Outlook*, who were equally loyal readers of the *Christian Union*, have seemed to find it remarkably easy to drop the old and adopt the new name. Inasmuch as the words REVIEW OF REVIEWS are retained as an integral part of the enlarged title now appearing on our cover, we shall not look for a complete and prompt acceptance of new words as the familiar designation of this magazine. Our readers may continue to call it the REVIEW OF REVIEWS with the certainty that no confusion will result, for just as long a time as it may seem easy and natural to do so. The word AMERICAN does not, of course, imply any exclusive devotion to American topics or interests. The range of this magazine will continue to be international and world-wide. But there can be no wise and consistent observation that is not made from some pretty definite and constant point of view; and the point of view of this magazine will be in the future, as it has been in the past, clearly and unmistakably AMERICAN. While its readers are not confined to one country, the vast majority of them are citizens of the United States, and the magazine is edited with direct reference to its American constituency. This being true, it follows that great world movements can be best presented in our pages in terms which assume American ideals and standards as the basis of comparison.—THE EDITOR.

Hawaiian Annexation

The embarrassing question of the relation of Hawaii to the new tariff on sugar was virtually disposed of at Washington by the formal signing of an annexation treaty on the morning of the 16th of June. Pending the consideration of this treaty, the reciprocity arrangements under which Hawaiian sugar is admitted free of duty will not, of course, be revoked. President McKinley sent the treaty to the Senate on the day it was signed, but did not ask for immediate action upon a matter so important as the increase of the territory of the United States. We have no wish to anticipate the Senate in a debate upon the questions involved in the annexation of Hawaii. The subject has been before the country for several years. It was, indeed, six years ago that this magazine published an elaborate article reviewing the history and setting forth the resources of the Sandwich Islands group, and our readers are well aware that through all this period it has been the editorial opinion of the REVIEW that it might be advantageous from almost every point of view if the jurisdiction of America were extended to those islands. The group has been under the virtual protectorate of the United States for two generations. The influences which have developed its commerce and made it a civilized region have all emanated from this country.

A Glance at History.

It is not necessary to open the controversies of four years ago. We have found no evidence to show that the revolution in Hawaii which then deposed the monarch was improperly supported by the diplomatic and naval representatives of the United States. This, it is true, was the belief of Mr. Cleveland's administration; but we may merely

A SELF-EXPLANATORY CARTOON, FROM THE WASHINGTON "TIMES." (See our June number, p. 647.)

remark that this contention has seemed to us wholly mistaken, if not perverse. The revolution of 1893 was a most creditable event in the history of the Hawaiian group. There followed an honorable treaty duly drawn up between representatives of the Hawaiian provisional government and the Secretary of State of this country. President Harrison transmitted the treaty to the Senate with his approbation. It was in the hands of the Senate for action when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated. Mr. Cleveland withdrew the treaty from the Senate and suppressed it. This, it may be said, was not a usual proceeding. It would be hard to give a convincing reason why the Senate should not have been allowed to proceed in the exercise of its responsible judgment. Mr. Cleveland subsequently undertook to secure the overthrow of the Hawaiian republic, and the restoration of the ex-queen to a throne no longer existing. To this end he sent a representative to the islands openly commissioned as minister to the republic, while charged with a secret mission to the deposed claimant. This was an extremely unfortunate error on Mr. Cleveland's part. The plot against the Hawaiian republic could not, of course, have been reasonably expected to succeed. It failed most completely. Ultimately Mr. Cleveland's minister, the late Mr. Willis, became a convinced friend of the Hawaiian republic. The deposed queen,—after unsuccessful attempts at counter revolution under circumstances which wholly discredited any standing that her cause might previously have possessed,—renounced all claims, and of her own free will executed papers acknowledging the lawfulness of the existing republic, accepting her position as a private person without claim to authority. She now makes claims that are entitled to no attention whatever.

What Obstacles Exist?

Every one will admit that no obstacles to the annexation of Hawaii are any longer to be found in the history of the establishment of the present republic. Nor are any obstacles to be found in the larger international situation, inasmuch as the great European powers have for many years well understood the intimate nature of the relationship existing between the Hawaiian group and the United States, and had become accustomed decades ago to the view that the future political status of Hawaii was a matter merely to be

determined between Honolulu and Washington. As for the claim by Japan of a right to interfere or to be consulted, it is without foundation. There are, it is true, many coolie laborers of Japanese birth in the Sandwich Islands, but these are very recent comers, and their importation has been an industrial incident in which the government of Japan until lately has had no part. The sugar crop has grown sixfold within a very few years, and Asiatic field laborers, without their families and under no conditions of permanent settlement, have been employed in great numbers. In the minds of many thoughtful Americans the really difficult question is how to reconcile a suitable administration of the Hawaiian Islands with the principles that generally prevail in the administration of our American states. It is feared by some of these men that Hawaii may at an early day seek and obtain admission as a state if now admitted as a territory; and such a thing might eventually be possible as a national presidential election turning upon the prejudices of the Portuguese vote in the island of Oahu, while the policy of this great country might at some fateful moment be decided by the action of a senator whose predilections were derived from an ancestral strain of Polynesian blood. Undoubtedly the time has come when we must face the question whether or not the American flag may float over an outlying region like Hawaii, without the necessary consequence of the reciprocal participation of such a region in the business of governing this country. The Senate will do well to face all such questions with the utmost frankness. The assured benefit of perpetual free trade with the United States would be a most adequate compensation to Hawaii for all that it can possibly give up; and it could not reasonably expect,—at least for a long time,—to be allowed to send representatives to Washington.

THE SENATOR FROM HAWAII—WHEN THE ISLANDS ARE ADMITTED AS A STATE.—From the *Record* (Chicago).

Room for Broad Discussion.

It has been suggested by men whose opinions are always worthy of attention that the easiest and safest way to adjust the political status of the Sandwich Islands under annexation would be to attach the group to the state of California. It is easy to see that there are constitutional and administrative problems involved in this question of annexation which must be deeply and patiently considered by Congress; and it is to be hoped that the discussion, both in that body and outside of it, may be conducted with good sense and as little prejudice and bitterness as possible. Let it be assumed at the outset that in all dealings heretofore with relation to Hawaii, the Harrison administration and the Cleveland administration were acting with the best of motives, in perfect good faith, for the honor and welfare of the United States. Equally, let it be assumed, the present administration is promoting what it deems the wisest and most auspicious solution. Unless our interpretation has been very wide of the mark, the public opinion of the country has for nearly five years been overwhelmingly in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. That fact should not lead to precipitate measures, but it is certainly entitled to weight at Washington. If race questions were not so complicated in the Hawaiian Islands there would seem to be little remaining objection to annexation. If annexation should fail to carry the day, it is not unlikely that the advocates of protection for sugar production in the United States would succeed in securing the abrogation of the existing reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. It happens, however, that very many of those who, if other things were equal, would like to exclude Hawaiian sugar, are strongly committed to the annexation policy on broad general grounds, and are ready to view the Hawaiian sugar question in a different light when our own flag flies over the islands. At present Hawaii is administered most ably and successfully by men of high character and of remarkable capacity. If such men can be kept in the seats of influence and authority, the islands ought to flourish greatly when the question of their larger allegiance and destiny is finally solved by annexation. It is announced at Washington that no attempt will be made to ratify the treaty until next winter.

A Cuban Policy Expected.

One thing at a time is a motto that makes for prudence, although it does not fit every conceivable situation. The foreign office of a great government must often have a great many irons in the fire; and our State Department at Washington, while negotiating the Hawaiian annexation treaty, has

also been considering with great attention the question of the policy that ought to be pursued by our government to bring to an end the intolerable situation in Cuba. The negotiations may perhaps be opened at Washington; but it would seem more probable that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Sherman will rely upon our minister to Spain to attempt the business in direct contact with the Spanish Foreign Office at Madrid. It is the impression at Washington that Mr. McKinley and the cabinet are disposed to assist Cuba to buy her independence, the United States giving guarantees for the payment by Cuba to Spain of a certain amount of indemnity to be agreed upon. On June 16 the name of Stewart L. Woodford of New York was sent to the Senate. General Woodford received the news of his appointment while at Ithaca attending a meeting of the board of trustees of Cornell University. He went promptly to Washington, and conferred with the President, Secretary Sherman, and Assistant Secretary Day, and also with Mr. Calhoun (the special commissioner who had returned from Cuba after investigating the Ruiz case and noting the general Cuban situation). It was understood that the administration was ready with important propositions which General Woodford was authorized to communicate to the Spanish government; and that the new minister would be prepared to proceed to Madrid without delay. General Woodford as a very young man made a brilliant *début* in the Republican politics of the state of New York several years before the war. He volunteered as a private soldier early in the war period, and emerged as a brigadier-general. His subsequent career has kept him before the country as an eloquent political orator and a prominent lawyer. Undoubtedly he goes to Spain with a high resolve to be instrumental in bringing the Cuban difficulties to some conclusion that may be for the best welfare of the greatest number of the people most vitally concerned. It is a difficult mission.

COL. ETHAN ALLEN,
President of Cuban League.

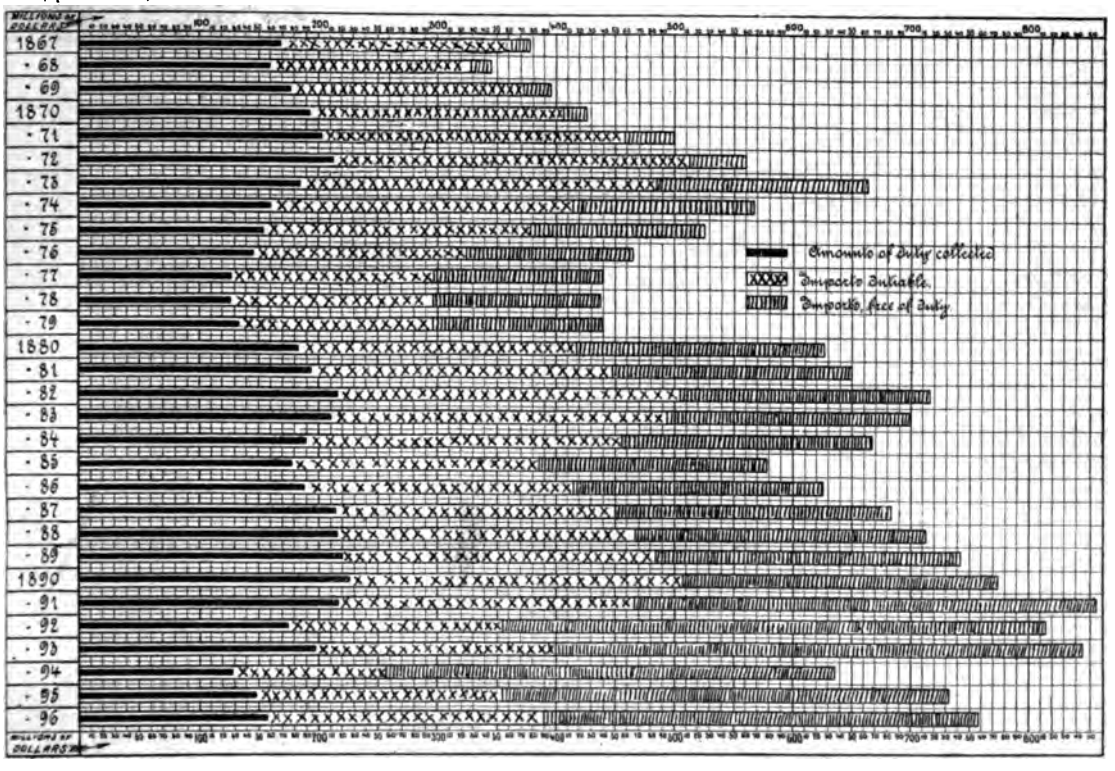
GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD, MINISTER TO SPAIN.

The Cuban League in America.

The Cuban League of the United States, meanwhile, is making especial efforts to promote the cause of the insurgents. Its president, Colonel Ethan Allen, has issued a circular, which, after noting the fact that the 4th of July falls this year on Sunday, asks ministers throughout the land to so shape their services on that day as to influence public opinion favorably toward the struggle of the Cuban people for independence. The circular farther asks that special collections be made to aid at once the cause of independence and that of the relief of the suffering Cuban population. Certainly the gravity of the Cuban question ought to appeal to religious teachers and all friends of humanity, whatever views they may hold as to the duty of the people of the United States or as to the best way to bring the contest to an end. There are a good many passages of Scripture which might be selected as containing suggestions for the occasion,—such for instance as the parable in which the conduct of the Good Samaritan on a certain occasion is placed in contrast with that of other persons who thought themselves justified in attending strictly to their own affairs and not getting mixed up with other people's difficulties. The League, by the way, is selling in this country an issue of Cuban republic bonds.

Politics in Spain. The Spanish ministry meanwhile has been passing through some rather serious tribulations. For a long time past the Spanish Liberals, under the lead of Sagasta, had on grounds of patriotism been making no opposition to the Cuban policy of Prime Minister Canovas and his Conservative cabinet. But matters had been going on so scandalously that at length Señor Sagasta, the Liberal leader, declared in the Parliament at Madrid that the Liberals must change their attitude and resume their party right to criticise and oppose with entire freedom. In the course of the discussion that followed, the Conservative Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, made a violent physical assault upon a veteran Liberal statesman, a professor of law in the University of Madrid, and a man of character and exceptional popularity. There followed a great revulsion of feeling; and the demand for the withdrawal of the Duke of Tetuan resulted in the resignation of the entire cabinet. It looked for a few days as if there might be a new Liberal government under Sagasta; but the Queen Regent was advised to keep Canovas at the helm, and the storm at length blew over, the whole cabinet, including the Duke of Tetuan, remaining in office. There may be a reorganization of the ministry next fall; but for the vacation season—during which in Spain politics and all things else are at low ebb—the political *status quo* will be continued. There has been much talk also of the recall of General Weyler, and his predecessor, General Martinez Campos, has been in conspicuous favor during the past few weeks. But it is likely that Weyler will not be superseded during the rainy season. Meanwhile there would seem to be some indications of a gradual but steady withdrawal of troops from Cuba, although this cannot now be said to indicate with certainty any general policy.

The Tariff Makers. The Senate has been making better progress with the tariff bill than was generally expected a month ago. The determination of several particularly difficult points has been secured by a resort to the plan of holding a caucus of Republican senators, in which compromises have been found. This solution carried the sugar schedule through with much less difficulty and delay than had been anticipated. The Senate finally gave up the complexities of its sugar schedule as reported by the finance com-

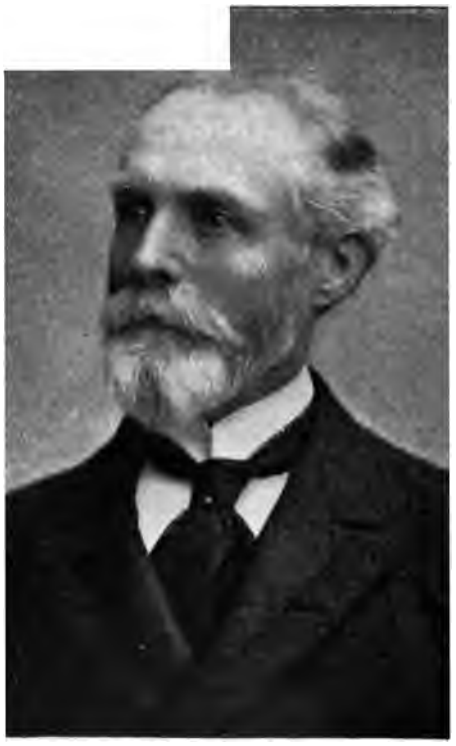


TWENTY YEARS OF THE TARIFF. (From a valuable table prepared by Worthington C. Ford, Statistician of the Treasury Department, showing amounts of duties collected, total volume of imports, and volumes respectively of the imports taxed and those free of duty.

mittee, and it has agreed upon what is more nearly like the measure adopted in the House under Mr. Dingley's leadership. The differential for the benefit of the sugar-refining industry would seem, in view of the facts that have been set forth, to be quite needlessly large. It is to be hoped that in conference committee this month the overwhelming opinion of the public in favor of a considerable reduction of this differential may have weight and effect. In general, it may be said that the tariff discussion in the Senate has resulted in restoring to the bill the similitude of the Dingley measure. For example, the import tax on tea, and the proposed increase of the internal revenue tax on beer, which were essential parts of the Aldrich-Allison Senate bill, have been abandoned. This would seem to us unfortunate; for both of those propositions were excellent, and the public revenue that might be secured, particularly by the increase of the beer tax, is much to be desired. Nevertheless, the conference committee must give the final shape to the new measure as a whole, and the business interests of the country are more eager for some final settlement than for any particular details or propositions.

Our Diplomacy In Behalf of the Seals.

Mr. John W. Foster, as special ambassador to secure a better arrangement for the protection of the fur seals, has met with an exceedingly favorable reception at the hands of the Russian government, and it is probable that his mission is to have some important results. It is now reported that the British government has overcome its earlier reluctance to reopen the question of the arrangements for policing the Bering sea. Nevertheless, international patrols and police navies would seem altogether too cumbrous and costly a means for keeping a few mischievous seal hunters from destroying the mother animals in the open sea. If the plan of branding the young female seals should prove effective, the United States government will probably have found a simple remedy in its own hands. Meanwhile it might be advisable on all accounts for Congress to prohibit the importation into the United States of skins taken from female seals. It is said by some high authorities in the fur trade that such a measure would be exceedingly efficacious, inasmuch as the absolute closing of this market against the skins improperly taken by the pelagic sealers would at once so affect prices elsewhere as to make pelagic sealing totally unprofitable, and therefore to bring the business to an end. At least there would seem to be no valid reason why such action should not be taken by Congress.



HON. WHITELAW REID.

America at the Diamond Jubilee.

The agreeable duty of represe the President of the United S as special ambassador to Eng on the occasion of the celebration in hon Queen Victoria's sixtieth year on the throne assigned to Mr. Whitelaw Reid. It is custo to send special ambassadors for such even the recent coronation of the Czar and the cu *fêtes* in England, and the dignity of the re ambassador is in nowise compromised. John Hay, our present ambassador at Lon was at one time a member of Mr. Reid's sta the New York *Tribune*. General Miles of army, and Admiral Miller of the navy, attached to Ambassador Reid's suite. gentlemen representing republican America treated in England last month with as consideration as was bestowed upon the reig princes and high-titled dignitaries of Europe

The Colonies in the Forefront.

Very fittingly, however, the mos tention of all was bestowed upon high official representatives of the British colonies. Mr. Laurier, as prime min of the colonies of British North America, man of great mark, and was *fêted* all over land. Mr. Reid, the Australian statesman, also accorded due honor and attention, as

various other men of calibre from the self-governing colonies of the British empire. Inasmuch as the occasion has been improved for the discussion of large questions affecting the political and commercial future of the British empire, it has been interesting to see how these colonial statesmen measure up by the side of the striking personalities now in control of affairs at the imperial centre. It seems to us at this distance that the colonials bear the comparison extremely well. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Reid found no men in England with better practical qualifications or with a broader grasp than themselves, when it came to the discussion of such questions as the internal policy of the empire respecting tariffs, naval support, and the like. The voice of colonial statesmanship was strongly against the proposals that have been gaining ground among the British Tories, of late, for an abandonment of the present policy of English free trade in favor of a strictly imperial policy which would admit colonial products to England on the present basis, but would erect barriers against products from the United States and other non-British countries.

Canada's Position.

Nor was Mr. Laurier in any sense enthusiastic about an imperial navy to which the great colonies would contribute. Canada was so placed, as Mr. Laurier explained, that it could not possibly be brought into war with any power whatsoever excepting the United States; and a war between Canada and the United States was not to be contemplated even as a remote possibility, and therefore it could be no proper part of Canadian policy to make provision against such a contingency. Mr. Laurier was certainly right. War between Canada and the United States is not to be contemplated for a moment. Canada belongs to the Canadians; and there can be no possible reason why the United States should in any wise seek to thwart the realization of any destiny that Canada may choose for herself. But if England should cross the seas and assume that Canada belongs to the English rather than to the Canadians, and should on that assumption make strategic use of Canadian soil to the possible detriment of the United States, there might well be trouble. Mr. Laurier, with his clear intelligence, could not fail to understand perfectly this American point of view; but it would be very difficult to have it understood in England at this moment of inflated and altogether perverted imperial ambition.

The Men of the Canadian Commonwealths.

The parliamentary system in vogue in the Canadian provinces has a tendency to develop strong leadership, and to give that leadership a continuity of service that results in statesmanlike training of great value. Our American system gives higher average training in public life to a larger number of men; but it would not seem so well to promote the development of permanent and highly trained leaders of the first rank, whose positions depend upon their unquestioned qualities of intellect and character. There is no particular reason why we in the United States should not feel as much interest and as much pride in the strong and admirable men who are our neighbors across the line in Canada, as anybody is entitled to feel in Great Britain. These men are the products of American rather than European conditions. They owe nothing more to their traditional ties with the old home beyond sea than we in the United States owe to our historical European ties. It is rather a curious fact all around that Canada is bound to the United States by ties far more essential and intimate than those which bind her to England, while on the other hand the United States in social, commercial, and other ordinary relations is in decidedly closer associations with England than is Canada.

The Real Ties That Bind.

The moral of the whole situation is that a common civilization is making for relationships between England and the United States that questions of political jurisdiction will be powerless to break up; while the facts of commerce, and of immediate contiguity as neighbors clear across the continent, must make the people of the United States and Canada essentially one people in the very early future. The immense movement of young and energetic Canadians across the line into the United States will in its turn undoubtedly be followed by a great movement of young and energetic Americans across the line into Canada. A great many American farmers are going into the new Canadian Northwest, American lumbermen are at work in the Canadian forests, and American engineers and miners are taking an important part in the development of the rich mineral resources of Canada. Our American travelers are becoming more and more fond of summer sojourns in the picturesque and healthful country to the northward, while Canadian travelers find constantly increasing attractions in the United States. Canada is producing scholars, historians, novelists, poets, and artists who will testify very cheerfully that they find Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago most hospitable and most ready to welcome them. Such debated matters as tariffs and jurisdictional questions must in the long run adjust themselves to the general growth of intimacy across the border.

Mr. Spencer Todd
of British South Africa.

Capt. U. M. Brooks
of the United States.

Mr. Isaac Van Alphen
of the Transvaal Republic.

THREE DELEGATES TO THE RECENT POSTAL CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON. (Photos by Bell.)

Anglo-American Concerns.

Meanwhile nothing could be a greater mistake than for any one, whether in England or in the United States, to find in the rejection of the arbitration treaty by the Senate any indication of a growing divergence of sentiment between the two great English-speaking countries. At this very moment a joint English and American commission is fixing the amount of damages due to Canadian sealers under the decision of the Paris tribunal. Another joint English and American expedition is delimiting the boundary line between Alaska and the Canadian northwest. The final arrangements have just been completed for the arbitration of the Venezuela boundary line, with Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court as members of a joint board which will include two eminent English jurists. English and American scientists, under the direction of their respective governments, are co-operating again this summer in studying the significant facts in the life of the fur-bearing seals of the Bering region. It is to be regretted most deeply that the Olney-Salisbury treaty was not ratified by the Senate. In our opinion it was a good treaty, exactly as drawn up and submitted. This magazine most earnestly advocated its adoption without change. We should have been very glad if it had been adopted even as modified by the amendments of the Senate committee. Its failure, however, under all the circumstances, means no setback whatever to the cause of international amity, nor to the progress of measures for the settlement of international disputes on principles of reason and justice. The arbitration movement can no longer be said to be the pleasant dream of peace societies and mere enthusiasts, for it has been brought well within the sphere of hard-headed practical statesmanship. It must be remembered that a large majority of the members of the Senate voted for the treaty, and that its failure was simply due to the fact that the ratification of a treaty requires a full two-thirds affirmative vote. If not this particular treaty, then some other arrangement providing some standing tribunal for international arbitration will surely become a fact in the early future. The tone of the advocates of arbitration who met recently at Lake Mohonk under the auspices of Mr. Smiley was altogether hopeful. It is said that Mr. McKinley is about ready to promote a new treaty.

The Universal Postal Service.

The recent sessions in Washington of the representatives of the International Postal Union resulted in no very important modifications of the arrangements previously consummated for the distribution throughout the world of letters and small parcels. There was much discussion of the question of an international stamp that could be used anywhere, that might be inclosed in a letter to pay for a reply, and that would obviously be convenient for all sorts of small remittances. Such an international stamp, however, would really amount to the beginning of an international currency system; and more was involved than could be finally determined in the recent Postal Congress. Some time,

› be hoped, the coinage system of the great ıs may be so revised as to make exchanges more simple and easy. Thus our five-dol- ld piece ought to be the exact equivalent British pound sterling, the French Napo- or twenty-five-franc piece, the German r-mark piece, and so on. Such reforms stionably belong to an era that is rapidly ng. If the Postal Congress adopted no im- ıt measures, it at least took no steps back- and the postal experts inform us that good in various practical directions was accom- d which will make for enhanced efficiency n the international postal service and also internal systems of various countries. China announcement that it would soon be ready ıer the postal union, and when we have ɜted the century, three years and a half almost the entire population of the globe, from certain regions in Africa, will be d together in the marvelous compact under letters and packages may be transmitted ırifling cost with almost infallible certainty r individual on the planet to almost any individual in any country however distant. rafting and advocacy of arbitration treaties d work, and the noblest minds of our day ›articipated in it. Nevertheless let all honor ɛdit be given to the less-observed work of genious men who have been perfecting the ational postal service, and other instrumen- ɜ that are bringing the more backward and sh parts of the planet up toward the stand- f the most progressive nations.

adelphia ums.

These facilities for communication have a great influence upon the promotion of commerce, while, *vice* the growth of commerce paves the way for bmarine cable and the swift mail steamer. usiness men of Philadelphia,—with a clear ›tion of certain things needful for the more growth of our commerce with other coun- especially those lying south of us,—have ly established a permanent institution ı as the Philadelphia Commercial Museums. opening days of June, an international ence was held by the managers of that in- on, to which delegates came from various American countries. The affair had a solid significance. President McKinley, nany prominent gentlemen from Washing- ttended the conference at one of its ses- and was present at its notable banquet. hiladelphia Museums are designed to do an rather than a passive work, and will not r exhibit sample international products, but ɜ a great international intelligence bureau on matters belonging to trade and commerce. This institution will help the South American merchant who would like to try the experiment of handling wares manufactured in the United States. It will similarly help the American manufacturer to understand the needs, customs, and preferences of the various markets in which he would like to place his wares. Its possibilities for usefulness are very great. The Latin-American visitors were entertained in New York after their visit to Philadelphia, and in various other industrial and commercial centres they were shown the shops, marts, and industrial resources of Yankeeland. Nothing magical, of course, will result in the way of trade expansion, but all such efforts are sure to be productive of results.

Our South American Trade.

Some of the delegates from Brazil and other South American countries have complained with considerable sarcasm that this attempt to show them the manufacturing resources of the United States comes at the very moment when a new tariff detrimental to international trade is in the very process of completion. Their complaints, however, would hardly bear close investigation. The fact is that we purchase about three times as large a value of goods from South America as we sell in return. With exceptions hardly worth mentioning, the whole volume of our imports from South America has been admitted free of all duty; while our products cannot get into the Latin-American countries without surmounting high tariff walls. The Dingley bill proposes to put something of a tax on South American hides, it is true; but this will involve small hardship to our South American friends, and it will still remain true, when the new measure is completed, that our tariff arrangements are most extraordinarily favorable to the Latin-American countries, and comparatively adverse to our best customers, the Europeans. Of course the simple fact is that we import enormous quantities of crude materials from South America which have not entered into destructive competition with materials produced in our own country. If the tariff wall that we present toward Europe is steep and high, the reason is also obvious. The things Europe wishes to sell us enter into direct competition with the manufactures which, most people think, it is good policy to produce abundantly in our own mills and factories.

The Triangular Course of Our Commerce.

We have been accustomed to sell to Europe enormous quantities of breadstuffs, meats, cotton fibre, and petroleum. To meet the debt in part, Europe has been accustomed to carry her cheap manufactured goods to the South American market, where

those goods are exchanged for coffee, hides, and various other wares demanded by the United States. Thus the main currents of trade have followed a triangular course, viz.: from the United States to Europe, from Europe to South America, and from South America to our Atlantic seaports. But now that Europe is buying more and more of her supply of breadstuffs, cotton, petroleum, and other necessities from more recently developed sources of supply in other parts of the world, it will not be so easy for us in the future as it has been in the past to pay for our South American imports by selling wheat, pork, cotton, coal oil, etc., to Europe. It becomes desirable that we should establish direct trade relations with South America, and gradually equalize exchanges. This, of course, means that we must learn how to give the South Americans, for the same money, as desirable an array of manufactured articles as they are now able to obtain from Europe. The whole point in the effort to increase our South American market lies in the fact that South America already has so enormous a market with us. If there were not already a tremendous trade on the one side, there would be much less reason for the proposition to develop trade on the other side. It is likely that we shall gradually, though not at once, find a way to sell our own products to South America, to an extent approaching our purchases of South American wares. This will require direct lines of American shipping.

The Currency Question.

The unexpected pace at which the Senate has been driving its way through the schedules of the tariff bill has made it seem possible that the measure might go to the conference committee by July 1, or a very little later. The House of Representatives meanwhile has been simply waiting, without occupation, for the Senate to complete its tariff work. Speaker Reed, in spite of all criticisms, has persistently refused to appoint the House committees, and the controlling Republican majority has sustained him without any sign of weakening. He holds to the view that this special session was not called for general business, but for the sole purposes announced by the President. If the President should ask Congress to take up any further business, Speaker Reed would doubtless clear the decks and work would begin briskly. The further business that ought to be attended to, of course, relates to the currency. It is well known that President McKinley and Secretary Gage are in sympathy with the business men of the country who expressed themselves some months ago, through the Indianapolis convention, and who have urged upon the government the plan of appointing an able and non-partisan commission of the highest possible qualifications to recommend a plan of currency revision. It is not publicly known yet whether Mr. McKinley will recommend this plan to Congress at the present special session or wait until the regular one in December.

Let Us Have the Commission at Once.

What business men very generally wish is that the recommendation should be made now, and that Congress should adopt it with as little discussion as possible. In that case, the commission might be ready to report when the regular session of Congress opens in the first week of December. The opponents of the pending tariff measure in the Senate have thus far, while stating their objections with freedom and candor, abstained from mere obstruction. But it has been alleged in some quarters that the free-silver senators would resort to obstructive tactics to prevent the expedition of the tariff programme, if they understood that the monetary question was to follow at the present session. Let us hope that such a charge against the silver senators rests upon no just basis. They are well aware that the country last fall gave the Republican party a mandate; and that it would only be reasonable to permit the Republicans to carry out the country's orders. No possible harm could come, even from the standpoint of the free-silver men, in allowing the President to appoint the desired commission promptly, in order that a report may be available for discussion next winter. When it comes to the question of enacting the recommendations of such a report into law, the silver senators may express themselves to the fullest extent.

Is Prosperity Returning?

The actual industrial condition of the country has been the subject of a great deal of discussion during the past month, and it has not been altogether easy to arrive at the truth. Taking Pittsburg as a representative industrial centre, some of our newspapers have published voluminous correspondence, continued day after day, with the end of showing that depression in manufacturing circles has scarcely ever in the history of the town reached so desperate a stage. But other newspapers have at similar length published letters from Pittsburg contradicting such assertions, claiming that the iron and steel output of last month was the largest in the history of the Pittsburg district, and assuring us that all things indicate the rapid approach of exceptionally good times. Again, taking Ohio as a typical state, it has been claimed on the one hand that there never were so many men out of employment and so many homes where the wolf of hunger was knocking at the door; while in flat contradiction

there have been abundant reports to the effect that industrial affairs in Ohio were looking up most auspiciously, and that all signs indicated the speedy coming of a day when no man in that great state would be idle for lack of a chance to work. The truth would seem to be that although improvement is not uniformly shown, there is some perceptible average betterment of conditions, with prospects of a continued and accelerated improvement in the coming months. The completion of the pending tariff legislation will have some effect unquestionably. Enormous accumulations of capital are awaiting investment; and the whole country would derive great benefit from a free movement of idle capital into useful and legitimate enterprises.

Utopia on Puget Sound.

Much comment has been bestowed upon a large social undertaking recently announced, which has been under consideration in certain circles of organized labor for a considerable time past. The prime mover in it all is Mr. Debs, whose American Railway Union is in process of dissolution, its good will having been made over to the new brotherhood that is to establish a co-operative commonwealth. It would seem that after much consideration the state of Washington has been chosen as the place where the cohorts of collectivism will assemble for their project of peaceful evolution into the typical twentieth-century society. It is scarcely worth while to discuss the question whether or not the project is practicable. If there are people enough who wish to join in such an enterprise, and if these people have determination enough, mutual forbearance enough, and fixity of purpose enough, the mere physical and material obstacles need not be regarded. The worst obstacle that co-operative enterprises, whether on a large scale or a small one, have had to meet in times past, has been found to lie in the mental and moral qualities of the people who were attempting to work for and with each other. This, naturally, has been true especially among men of Anglo-Saxon stock. Individualism has attained a higher development in England and the United States than anywhere else in the world; and it has played a very large and essential part in the making of our existing customs and institutions. But, for the very reason that this is a land of large individual liberty, it is a land where men have the unquestioned right to try social experiments which they believe will promote the general good. Some of the best things ever done in this world would never have been undertaken if their projectors had been experienced enough to half suspect the difficulties that lay before them.

Some Pros and Cons.

It may be that the projectors of the plan to colonize some hundreds of thousands of people in the state of Washington,—as members of a society pledged to make the state the owner of all the land, the capital and the instruments of production, and to convert the entire population into a great harmonious family of industrial co-operators, with poverty abolished, crime unknown, and the flowers of civilization free for all to pluck,—may not quite appreciate the obstacles that will have to be conquered. But it is true on the other hand that most of the people who are ready to split their sides with laughing at the absurdity of such a scheme, have no conception of the nature of the social-economic drift of the times, nor yet of the serious strength of the arguments which can be adduced for an undertaking like this one to which Mr. Debs is committed. Our readers will do well to give close attention to the article we publish this month by Mr. Sylvester Baxter of Boston in exposition of Mr. Edward Bellamy's new book. Unquestionably Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward," published ten years ago, has affected the economic point of view of several millions of people in the United States. The proposed co-operative colonization movement contemplates an economic transformation under state guidance along lines very much the same as those which Mr. Bellamy lays down in his new book, entitled "Equality." One may or may not have a kindly feeling for the sort of thing that Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Debs, and other prophets of social change are advocating. Just how one feels about it depends not a little upon temperament and training; and still a good deal more, perhaps, does it depend upon one's pecuniary circumstances.

The "Right to Work."

The ugliest fact that confronts us under our present industrial organization is the fact that, at almost any given moment, there are in this country hundreds of thousands of able-bodied and honest men, with women and children dependent upon them, who would be glad to work steadily every day, yet whose one great anxiety in life is because their employment is uncertain, interrupted, or wholly precarious. The old-fashioned economists have hated nothing so much as the doctrine of the "right to work." But it is just possible that this doctrine may make its way, not only as a theoretical tenet, but as an insistent practical proposition that cannot be put down. The inequality of condition between the very rich man and the ordinary citizen, who has the opportunity to work steadily for standard pay, is a matter of slight concern, comparatively speaking. The seriously disturbing factor is the ex-

istence of a shifting but never-disappearing element of men unemployed or only half employed. The situation of the great army of workers in the clothing trades who live in the east side tenement district of New York and who have just brought to a successful end an enormous strike, has been distressful enough to win a deserved public sympathy; for these men have worked almost incredibly long hours for an almost incredible pittance. Nevertheless, most of them, even under these hard conditions, are more comfortable than they were in the Polish towns that they came from, and their children are vastly better off under American conditions. The street-car employees of Vienna were last month on strike against the prevailing sixteen-hour day; and they are in easy luck when compared with common laborers in the Polish provinces. It is only a question of time and of improved organization when more reasonable hours and more reasonable wages will obtain in such trades as those which are now largely monopolized by these Polish Jews of recent immigration.

The Horror of Enforced Idleness.

Their lot is not nearly so regrettable and seriously puzzling as that of great bodies of men, in more highly developed trades, who are the victims of our intermittent industrial activity, and whose constant dread is the closing down of the mill or factory to which alone they can look for employment in the kind of work at which they are especially skilled. Great bodies of men are beginning to demand that the state itself shall provide some kind of insurance or guaranty to the honest and willing worker against the horror of enforced idleness. They believe that the resources of the state, which in the last resort must include the resources of all the citizens, ought to be drawn upon in some way for the provision of an adequate remedy. And it happens that there is a growing number of people,—even among those who have heard the warnings of men like Herbert Spencer, and know by heart the syllogisms of the so-called orthodox economists,—who are settling down to the conclusion that our civilization will be a failure if it is unequal to the solution of what a recent writer has called the "problem of unemployment."

A Great British Occasion.

The preparations for the celebrating of the Queen's so-called Diamond Jubilee have seemed, to many people a long distance away, to relate principally to the street parade. The press correspondence from London had dwelt upon the fact that all the carpenters in the metropolis were engaged for many days, at excessively high wages, in the construction of temporary platforms for sight-seers alor route to be followed by the parade. It wa mated that the "grand stands" and tem balconies would accommodate at least a r people. There had been most extravagant pations of profits to be gained by thos owned premises along the route; and in a many instances the greed of the landlords g overreached itself. For as the 22d day o approached, it was evident that the prices nally charged for windows or open-air s would have to be reduced to a mere fractio course this parade (interesting for its q rather than for its mere size,—a hint f reform of our dreary American parades rely upon mere extent) is by no means the significant feature of the occasion. The I empire conferences, the scheme for relievin endowing the London hospitals, the variou projects throughout the United Kingdo celebrating the year with public improve and commemorative philanthropies,—thes other kindred matters taken in the aggrega what must make the occasion notable and

The Queen's Hate Old Age.

There were reports circulat the American press abou middle of June to the effec the Queen's health was less favorable than and that her eyesight in particular had g failed of late. These reports were stout nied, however; and it would seem that the is a remarkably active woman for her years competent to give close attention from day to all sorts of affairs both great and Through the cumulative weight of exper she is equal without strain or fatigue to the cise of prompt and wise decision upon alm numerable public questions which would ously tax the powers of a less thoroughly ated sovereign, no matter how full of the energy of youth. Indeed Queen Victoria fair to give her loyal subjects and a resp and admiring world the opportunity to cel still further anniversaries in her honor. the Queen's eightieth birthday, which will May 24, 1899, ought to be observed with than ordinary acclaim. And it is by no improbable that the good Queen may live t ness the seventieth anniversary of her acc to the throne. She would then have att Mr. Gladstone's present age. The Engli lustrated periodicals have naturally been fl with portraits of the Queen at different age the only picture that has provoked comme peared in a periodical that usually contains lustrations. We refer to Mr. Nicholson's drawing which appeared as a frontispiece

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PICTURE.
(From a photograph by Hughes & Mullins, Isle of Wight.)

June number of the *New Review*. We reproduce it herewith, reduced to less than a quarter of the original size. Some of the leading art critics of London praised this drawing extravagantly, while other people went so far as to hold that the artist and the editor ought to be sent to prison for criminal libel. The portrait on the preceding page is from a new photograph signed by the Queen herself.

The Greco-Turkish Situation.

The negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the Greeks and the Turks do not seem to be proceeding auspiciously. Greece was obliged to rest her case entirely in the hands of the great powers, the governments of which in turn made over the affair to their ambassadors at Constantinople. Each of these ambassadors, of course, has been in constant communication with his home government. The Turks at first were not inclined to grant a long armistice; but they were at length made to understand that the armistice must extend through the whole period of peace negotiations. Meanwhile the continued occupation of Thessaly by the Turks has meant the abandonment by the Greek farmers of the principal agricultural region of the country. These Thessalian peasants are refugees in all directions, some of them to the southward, others on the small Greek islands, where they subsist by charity. Their wheat ripened in June, but they were unable to gather the crop, which, so far as it was harvested, was appropriated by the Turks. Besides the great body of regular Turkish troops, Thessaly is said to be full of marauding bands of Turkish irregulars, who have wrought great mischief.

Will Turkey Keep Thessaly?

The great powers have declare a tone of much sternness and d nation, that Turkey shall not ret of the Greek territory, but must prepare t don Thessaly on the completion of the r tions. The powers have merely concede was called a "military rectification of th tier." A commission of military expe engineers was sent by the ambassadors arrange the frontier line in the strategic i of Turkey. The fringe of territory whi proposed thus to transfer from Greece to is inconsiderable, but the new line gives the tops of the mountain peaks. Mea quietly but incessantly, the Turks hav strengthening their position in Greece. have been bringing re-enforcements into th try until they are said now to have som between 200,000 and 250,000 troops in Tl They have been fortifying Volo, Preve other important positions, and there is mu son to believe that they have no inten vacating the country. Besides their in army in Thessaly, they are said to have a larger force mobilized north of the l Macedonia. Thus with half a million T troops on the spot and ready for actic question arises, How is the boasted "Cor Europe" going to proceed, to make g declaration that neither party to the rec shall gain any territory as a result of tl test? If the petty raid of the Greeks Island of Crete was too much for the co powers, how will they proceed to deal wi key, flushed with victory and full of de The Turkish government has been ready to parley with the ambassadors of the p and the casual reader might suppose tl negotiations are coming on famously. ponents of the European concert inform everything is practically settled already, basis of a retention by Greece of her te integrity (with the exception of the "rec frontier line), Greece, however, to pay demnity of about $25,000,000, which is guaranteed by Russia, France, and E Further than that, Greek subjects in the T empire are to retain their old-time rights the so-called capitulations, subject to modifications in detail which would guard abuses. These capitulations have to do w maintenance of separate tribunals, and privileges which have long been accor citizens of Christian countries resident Turkish empire. Under the circumstance the point of view of the great powers terms would seem reasonable enough,—alt from the point of view of a man who cares

for righteous solutions, it is an unspeakable outrage that Greece should have to pay a war indemnity to Turkey as a penalty for having tried to help save the Greek Christians of Crete.

A Discouraging Outlook.

But there is too much reason to fear that even such terms as the great powers propose will not be accepted by the Turkish government. The Turks have played the game of negotiation with the great powers of Europe for many years, and they have learned something by experience. They know that present appearances of co-operation and agreement cover deep jealousies and dissensions among the great powers. They perceive that to execute the task of expelling the Turks from Greek soil would tax to the utmost the military resources of Russia herself. They are perfectly aware of the sentiments inspired in the Russian nation by the manner in which Europe deprived Russia of the fruits of victory twenty years ago. They do not see any clear indication that the great powers of Europe would be able to agree upon a plan of Turkish coercion, in case of Turkey's flat refusal to vacate Thessaly. Nevertheless, nothing suits Turkey's plans better than the polite and protracted conduct of the pending negotiations. Every week of delay strengthens Turkey's military position, and makes it less likely that any power or combination of powers will be disposed to try forcible measures. Nothing becomes more clear as the weeks go by than the fact that if the British government had only shown the courage to stand out, responsibly, first for the rights of the Armenians, and then for the rights of the Christians in Crete, there would have been no war, and no consequent revival of old-time Ottoman pretensions in Europe. Concerted action by the European powers, when sincerely undertaken for a common end, is of course eminently to be desired. But the concert cannot act except by unanimity, and therefore can never go far beyond the wishes of any single dissentient member. Inasmuch as several members of the European concert have far-reaching aims and plans of their own, affecting the future of the Turkish empire in whole or in part, it is next to impossible to secure disinterested and righteous results.

NO USE FOR ANGELLS.
His Sultanic Majesty of Constantinople declares that the gentleman from Ann Arbor is *persona non grata*.
From *The Journal* (Minneapolis).

Dr. Angell's Case.

For a time it seemed quite doubtful whether President Angell would be accepted by Turkey as American Minister. It was discovered in Constantinople, so the report goes, that Dr. Angell belonged to a very dangerous and designing order of religious fanatics known as Congregationalists, the object of this mysterious fellowship being the overthrow of the Turkish government, the extermination of all true believers in Mohammed, and many other things that would render such an appointee as Dr. Angell *persona non grata* in the vicinity of the Porte and the Yildiz Kiosk. It required some weeks of explanation to disabuse the official mind at Constantinople, and to secure the promise that Dr. Angell would be accepted. It is to be remembered, however, that recent events will not make it any easier for Dr. Angell to secure the rights of Americans in Turkey, or to recover the indemnity sums now due for the wanton destruction by Turkish soldiers of American property. The recovery of Turkish military prestige will scarcely tend to facilitate the work of American educators in Asia Minor. Nevertheless, Dr. Angell is by nature and experience a most tactful and able diplomatist; and we shall hope for the best results from his mission.

Seth Low and the New York Mayoralty.

The municipal situation in New York was clarified not a little by the publication on June 8 of a letter from President Seth Low of Columbia University in reply to a committee representing the Citizens' Union. The Union had deputed a trio of men whose names carry great weight to ask Mr. Low to be a candidate for the office of mayor. His reply was to the effect that he would be willing to stand as a candidate if it should be made clear that the use of his name would unify the forces genuinely opposed to Tammany Hall and its sort of misgovernment. He further made it plain that he should be under no pledges or obligations of any kind if elected. This answer

was satisfactory to the Citizens' Union, and was received with approbation by good men throughout the boundaries of the consolidated Greater New York. It remained for the Union to devise means for the unequivocal expression of the public opinion that favors Mr. Low's candidacy. There is much reason to believe that popular action in mass meetings and numerous signatures affixed to blanks distributed by the Citizens' Union, will suffice to satisfy him that his name will unite the anti-Tammany forces. We are glad to publish in this number a sketch of the character and career of Seth Low, from the well-qualified pen of Mr. Edward Cary.

University Progress.

The college and university commencements have nearly all been held, and the impression derived from the reports that have been set afloat is that of a general and almost unprecedented progress in the field of higher education in America. In no quarter is this progress more solid and remarkable than in the great state universities of the West, and particularly of the Northwest. The University of Wisconsin rejoices in the enlightened and generous treatment accorded it by the recent legislature, which has placed its finances on an assured footing, providing with a liberality scarcely equaled anywhere else, and destined to bring an enviable fame to the state. In the very rapid development of this great university at Madison, Wisconsin, nothing is more striking than the growth of the School of Economics, Political Science, and History, under the general direction of Professor Richard T. Ely. This school has just completed its fifth year. It has an academic staff of eighteen or twenty specialists in economics, sociology, and historical and political science. Several hundred students have been attending the courses in this department of the university, a number of fellowships being maintained and graduate work of the highest order carried on. The fine work now done in these fields of study by eastern universities is generally appreciated, and it ought also to be known how great are the recent developments of university instruction in the West.

An English Contrast.

In England the signs of educational progress are by no means so conspicuous. In Professor Ely's great political science school to which we have just referred, women have exactly the same rights as men. For instance, Mrs. Helen Page Bates was accorded a fellowship in economics in 1895–96, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy a year ago. She now holds the professorship of political economy in Rockford College. Mrs.

SCENE IN CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND, ON MAY 21 (THE UN GRADUATE MOB AGAINST DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

Bates had received her A.B. degree at Well Miss Kate Everest took her A.B. degree i University of Wisconsin, was then a pro in Lawrence University, and afterward ret to Madison for graduate work, taking the d of Ph.D., and subsequently for a time hc the position of head worker at Kingsley H Such cases are by no means novel in this cou but the great University of Cambridge, Eng has furnished us the one important educa item that came last month from England, overwhelming repudiation of the propos allow women to take Cambridge degrees. occasion of the vote on May 21 was one of excitement at Cambridge. The undergra world was stirred to a fine frenzy of wrath a all womankind. Of the members of the u sity who had a right to vote on the propos nearly 2,400 appeared and declared thems The result was 1,713 votes against gra degrees to women, and 662 votes in favor It must be remembered that women are al studying at Cambridge in great numbers, they come up for the Cambridge examina and that in not a few instances women hav ried off high honors in mathematics, classics other subjects. But it is ordained that w shall not have the degrees which attest actual proficiency. It would be hopeless to make the world at large understand the of view which prevailed in this decision.

End of the Jameson Raid Inquiry.

The working of the British mind that caused this defeat of women at Cambridge is no more mysterious than the operation of the British mind in connection with the recent parliamentary inquiry into the Jameson raid. That investigation is now concluded. It came to an amicable end, having beautifully succeeded, by the most palpable and conspicuous of whitewashing methods, in transforming a somewhat vague and not very serious scandal into a confirmed scandal that is serious and ugly and must take its place in history. The question that all continental Europe asks is, Why in the world was the inquiry undertaken? If there was no intention to get at the facts, if indeed there was a conspiracy all along the line to suppress the truth, why this public inquest, in which scores of thousands of questions were asked? Whenever the commission found itself approaching the truth which it professed to be seeking, it immediately abandoned the trail. It excused witnesses from answering embarrassing questions. It took pains not to allow the production of telegrams or letters that would really disclose the information it was professing to seek so earnestly. Thus it succeeded, first, in deepening the public suspicion of governmental connivance in the Johannesburg plot into an irresistible conviction; and, second, in adding to the scandal of the original plot the greater scandal of a parliamentary commission palpably guilty of humbug and hypocrisy.

Barney Barnato.

The leading events of the month from the London standpoint include as an item of prime importance the suicide of the multi-millionaire speculator, Barney Barnato, whose real name was Isaacs. This extraordinary adventurer was the son of an old-clothes dealer in the east of London. He became a juggler, drifted to South Africa, dealt in contraband diamonds smuggled by the workmen in the Kimberley mines, and at length became a leading operator in the shares of diamond companies. He joined forces with Mr. Cecil Rhodes to control the diamond output of South Africa, and finally appeared in London as the king of the promoters who were floating the stocks of the Transvaal gold-mining companies. He became the central figure in a nation of frenzied speculators who made the so-called "Kaffir Circus" the wildest financial orgie in the history of the world. Mr. Barnato was at once taken up by dukes, bishops, and the great ones of the land; and he seemed on the straight road to a seat in the House of Lords. His wealth at one time was estimated at $500,000,000. The reaction of the past year or two, of course, affected his financial operations;

THE LATE BARNEY BARNATO.

but he had succeeded in the flush days in taking a good many millions out of the Kaffir Circus and "salting it down" safely, as we would say in America. Even if nineteen-twentieths of his reputed fortune had disappeared in the shrinkage of stock values, he was nevertheless a very rich man at the time of his death. But the gigantic dimensions of his financial ups and downs had been too much for his mental balance. He had for some months been in a condition at least closely akin to insanity. His career is more interesting as disclosing certain qualities in the British public than for anything personal to the man himself, for he seems not to have differed in type from hundreds of other vulgar sharpers and plausible company promoters.

The News from France.

The current news from the European continent for the past month has not been of an exceptionally startling nature. The French Socialists have made parliamentary life rather warm and exciting; but outside of the Chamber of Deputies their chief contribution to the public news has been the announcement of the complete and dismal failure of the co-operative glass works at Albi, which were undertaken

with much *éclat* in the presence of the principal Socialist leaders of France, after the great Carmaux strikes. An important sequel of the Charity Bazaar fire, which was so destructive of the old aristocracy, has been the appointment of a special commission charged with making provisions for guarding against similar accidents in theatres and all places of public amusement. Already it has been ordained that some well-known theatres and resorts will have to be rebuilt on account of their liability to fire. A Moorish embassy has been visiting Paris, as a detail in the programme for increasing the influence of France throughout northern Africa. Naturalization statistics for last year show that France gained 2,741 male citizens from other countries, as against more than 3,500 in 1895. More than 900 of these last accessions are Italians, nearly 600 are Belgians, and more than 500 came from Alsace-Lorraine. It is interesting to note that 183 are Germans, while only 5 are Englishmen. Not a solitary American, of the many hundreds of Yankees sojourning in France for purposes of business or pleasure, was willing in 1896 to transfer his allegiance to the French republic.

Political Strife in Germany.

The most absorbing political topic in Germany early in the month of June was the continued trial of the police agent, Von Tausch,—a matter which has involved many high personages in disagreeable scandals. Without going into details, it is enough to say that Von Tausch has been acquitted. Advantage has been taken of the German sympathy for President Kruger and the Boers to open in Berlin a Transvaal exhibition; but it does not seem to be under ostentatious governmental patronage. A great contest has been going on in the Prussian Diet over the so-called "Law of Association Amendment Bill." It is proposed by this bill still further to subject all kinds of public meetings and assemblies to police supervision, with the prospect that if the measure should finally become an operative fact, the political police agents of the government would without the slightest difficulty conjure up a pretext for dispersing or preventing any sort or gathering not entirely agreeable to the administration. Liberty is not at present the dominant watchword in Germany. The Emperor persists in his endeavors to bring about, against the will of the people's representatives, an enormous additional expenditure for the increase of the German navy.

Russian Notes.

Next month the Emperor William will visit Russia and join the Czar at the military maneuvres which are to be held somewhere north of St. Petersburg. The Russian government laid the keels of several new war cruisers on the Neva last month. Military, naval, territorial, and industrial expansion are the order of the day in the great empire that is so rapidly assuming a dominant position in both Europe and Asia. Besides the rapid progress of the great trans-Siberian railway, Russia is this summer pushing extensions of her trans-Caspian and Turkestan railroad systems, and otherwise strengthening her position very notably in central Asia. The Russians desire peace above all things, at least for several years to come.

Race Enmities in Austria.

Early in June, the session of the Austrian Reichsrath came to an end through sheer inability to transact any business. This, it should be remembered, was the first Austrian parliament elected under the new and extended franchise arrangements. The protracted deadlock was due to the growing hostility to one another of the several race elements that have become so self-conscious and assertive of late in the dominions of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Until recently, the German language and the German influence had been dominant in Austria; but there has been a steady growth of national feeling among the Bohemians, Moravians, and Poles. These elements are of Slavonic origin, and use languages which are akin to the Russian. An administrative order recently permitted the official use of the Czech or Bohemian language in the schools and law courts of Bohemia. The opposition to this order on the part of the German element is what has made the parliamentary deadlock. Austrian troubles are further complicated by the fact that the time has come for the periodic renewal of the terms of the union between Austria and Hungary; and it has been next to impossible for the joint delegates of these two halves of the Austro-Hungarian empire to agree upon the proper share each half will contribute toward the common expenses of the empire.

Ruling is a Hazardous Business.

It should perhaps have been stated in our preceding paragraph on affairs in France that on June 13 an attempt was made to assassinate President Faure by means of some kind of an explosive bomb thrown at his carriage; but the affair was such a bungling fiasco that little importance was attached to it. In Italy early in the month sentence was passed upon the Socialist fanatic who had attempted to assassinate King Humbert by throwing a bomb. European rulers have learned to expect these attempts upon their lives as a matter of course; and the police are constantly on their guard in anticipation of the bomb-throwers.

From a photograph by Davis & Sanford, N. Y.
THE LATE ALVAN G. CLARK.

The Obituary Record.

The month's obituary record contains fewer names than usual of a wide or international fame. The most eminent American name, perhaps, is that of Mr. Alvan Graham Clark of Cambridge, Mass., who had succeeded his equally famous father as the head of the well-known firm of telescope makers. The progress of astronomy owes much to the patience and skill of the Clarks, who overcame great obstacles in finding the way to make larger and more perfect lenses than had ever been made before, and whose wonderful telescopes have rendered possible some of the most notable discoveries of modern science. The late Alvan Graham Clark was himself, also, an astronomer of repute. Rear-Admiral Lee of the United States navy, retired, and Commander George E. Wingate had rendered their country faithful service and helped to make its history. The Hon. John M. Francis of the Troy, N. Y., *Times*, besides being a prominent journalist, had been at different times United States Minister to Austria, Greece, and Portugal. The Rev. Dr. Julius H. Ward was well known as an Episcopal clergyman, a facile and talented journalist, and an industrious author. The youngest by far of those whose names are recorded in the list on a subsequent page was Mr. Robert J. Finley of New York, for several years a highly valued member of the editorial staff of this REVIEW, and since April of last year the manager of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate. Mr. Finley was a graduate of Knox College, Illinois, and was subsequently for some time a post-graduate student at the Johns Hopkins. His sterling qualities of character endeared him to a wide circle of friends. François Français of the French Institute, who was a famous artist, and Father Sebastian Kneipp, a German priest whose health resort was patronized by the European royalty, are the most widely known of the foreigners whose names are on our list. The death of Hon. Frank P. Hastings of the Hawaiian legation at Washington occurred on May 29. Mr. Hastings had been prominently identified with Hawaiian affairs for a number of years.

THE LATE ROBERT J. FINLEY.

THE LATE HON. FRANK P. HASTINGS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From May 21 to June 20, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

May 25.—Debate of the tariff bill is begun in the Senate; Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) explains the amendments made by the Finance Committee.

May 26.—In the Senate an amendment to the tariff bill offered by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) proposing to change the duty on boracic acid from 5 cents to 3 cents a pound is defeated by a vote of 34 to 20.

May 27.—The Senate makes progress in the consideration of the chemical schedule of the tariff bill, and adopts the final conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill (suspending for nine months eleven of President Cleveland's forest-reserve orders of Feb. 22, 1897) by a vote of 32 to 25.

May 28.—In the Senate Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) introduces a resolution calling for another investigation of the sugar trust.

May 29.—The Senate discusses the plate-glass paragraphs of the tariff bill.

June 1.—The Senate reaches the metal schedule in discussion of the tariff bill....The House agrees to the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, making a total appropriation of $53,622,651, and suspending President Cleveland's forest-reserve orders.

June 2.—The Senate debates the metal schedule in the tariff bill.

June 3.—The Senate votes by narrow majorities against reductions of the committee rates on cutlery, shot-guns, nails, tacks, screws, etc., in the tariff bill.... The House passes the Frye bill to prevent collisions in harbors and inland waters, and agrees to the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

June 4.—The Senate concludes discussion of the metal schedule of the tariff bill, and begins consideration of the wood schedule.

June 5.—The Senate debates the proposition to take white pine from the free list, but action is deferred.

June 7.—The Senate disposes of the lumber schedule of the tariff bill.

June 8.—The Senate, by a vote of 42 to 19, adopts an amendment to the tariff bill placing a duty of 20 per cent. on raw cotton.

June 10–15.—The Senate takes up the sugar schedule of the tariff bill and adopts it.

June 16.—The Senate completes the agricultural schedule of the tariff bill.

June 17.—The Senate finishes the spirits and cotton schedules of the tariff bill.

June 18–19.—The Senate finishes the flax, hemp, and jute schedules of the tariff bill.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

May 25.—Henry O. Havemeyer is put on trial in the District of Columbia for contempt of the Senate sugar trust committee....Lemuel E. Quigg is elected president of the New York Republican County Committee.

May 26.—Governor Ellerbee of South Carolina appoints Representative John L. McLaurin to act as United States Senator in place of the late Senator Earle till his successor can be elected by the legisl Commissioner Hermann of the General Land C cides against the holders of McKee scrip in the lake front cases, thus reversing the decision of decessor.

May 27.—Henry O. Havemeyer is acquitted tempt of the Senate investigating committee.

May 28.—The trial of John E. Searles for cont the Senate sugar trust committee is begun in W ton.

June 1.—John E. Searles is acquitted at Wa of contempt of the Senate sugar trust committe

June 2.—Kentucky Democrats reaffirm alleg the Chicago platform of 1896, and indorse the ca of Mr. Bryan for the presidency.

June 3.—The Hanna faction of the Republic

Photo by Bell.

HON. JOHN L. M'LAURIN,
Appointed Senator from South Carolina.

is successful at the Cleveland legislative con James R. Garfield is renominated for state sen

June 7.—In Chicago fourteen circuit court ju re-elected, and the amended Torrens land-tit adopted by a large majority....Mayor Fly of G Texas, is re-elected as a gold-standard Demo Republicans voting for him almost solidly, a silver Democrat.

June 8.—The provisional committee of th Republican party meets in Chicago....The tri officers of the American Tobacco Company u anti-trust law is begun in New York City.

June 9.—Governor Tanner of Illinois signs t street-railway bill.

June 10.—The McLaughlin element controls tion of the Democratic General Committee c County, N. Y.

HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

HON. CONRAD N. JORDAN, ASSISTANT TREASURER AT NEW YORK CITY.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

May 25.—Edwin H. Conger of Iowa, U. S. Minister to Brazil; Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., major-general.

May 26.—Charles B. Hart of West Virginia, U. S. Minister to Colombia; Whitelaw Reid, special ambassador to represent the United States at Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

June 1.—William Haywood of the District of Columbia, Secretary of Legation and Consul-General of the United States at Honolulu; William L. Penfield of Indiana, Solicitor for the State Department; John De Haven of California, Judge of the United States Court for the northern district of California.

June 2.—Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

June 4.—Ellis H. Roberts of New York, Treasurer of the United States; Conrad N. Jordan of New York, Assistant Treasurer at New York City; Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania, Minister to Portugal; William E. Andrews of Nebraska, Auditor for the Treasury Department; William B. Brown of Pennsylvania, Auditor for the War Department.

June 5.—Andrew D. Barlow of Missouri, Consul-General at Mexico City; Carl Bailey Hurst of the District of Columbia, Consul-General at Vienna.

June 9.—Henry L. Wilson of Washington, Minister to Chile; William F. Powell of New Jersey, Minister to Haiti; John G. A. Leishman of Pennsylvania, Minister to Switzerland.

June 16.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, Minister to Spain; Julius Goldschmidt of Wisconsin, Consul-General at Berlin.

June 19.—Hector de Castro of New York, Consul-General at Rome; Charles L. Cole of Pennsylvania, Consul-General at Dresden; Charles E. Turner of Connecticut, Consul-General at Ottawa, Canada.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

May 21.—The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns office....Mr. Balfour states the policy of the British government concerning Ireland.

May 22.—The King of Denmark accepts the resignation of the Thott ministry, and a new ministry is formed under the leadership of H. E. Hoerring as Minister of Finance....The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Tetuan, withdraws his resignation at the request of the Prime Minister.

May 23.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 229 to 140, rejects the proposition to abandon the African coast colony of Erythrea, and approves the government's colonial policy by a vote of 242 to 94.

May 24.—The trial of the former commissioner of the German secret political police, Herr von Tausch, is begun in Berlin.

May 25.—Liberals absent themselves from the sessions of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies.

May 26.—The German Reichstag adopts a credit of $7,500,000 for the purchase of improved artillery.

May 28.—John Redmond and three other Irish members of the British Parliament are suspended and removed from the House of Commons for persisting in an irregular discussion of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland.

May 29.—The Chinese government sanctions a Belgian syndicate's loan for railroad construction in China.

June 2.—The Spanish cabinet, lead by Canovas del Castillo, resigns office....The British Bimetallic League meets in Manchester.

June 4.—Herr von Tausch is acquitted at Berlin of the charges of treason, perjury, and forgery; Baron von Luetzow is convicted, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

June 5.—Premier Canovas del Castillo of Spain withdraws his resignation, at the request of the Queen Regent, and continues his cabinet in office....M. Gerault Richard, a Socialist, is ejected by force from the French Chamber of Deputies.

June 10.—Opening of the Portuguese Cortes at Lisbon.

Photo by Bell.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A.

(who has lately inspected the Turkish and Greek armies, and was a member of the special embassy at the Queen's Jubilee).

June 13.—A bomb is exploded near the carriage of President Faure of France.

June 15.—The first elections under the reform laws are held in the Netherlands.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

May 25.—The ambassadors of the powers in Constantinople hand to the Porte the reply of their governments to the conditions of peace between Greece and Turkey proposed by Turkey.

May 27.—The Sultan indicates his willingness to negotiate with the powers.

May 29.—The ambassadors present a reply to the Porte, urging the arrangement of an armistice.

May 31.—The Sultan agrees to an armistice of fifteen days, dating from May 20.

June 1.—The Sultan withdraws his objections to the appointment of Dr. James B. Angell as United States Minister to Turkey.

June 2.—France submits proposals to the powers on the subject of Cretan autonomy.

June 4.—The Greek government consents to a sea armistice.

June 5.—A sea armistice between Greece and Turkey is signed.

June 8.—The Czar of Russia gives audience to John W. Foster, special representative of the United States on the fur-seal question.

June 14.—Final ratifications of the boundary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela are exchanged at Washington.

June 15.—The fifth convention of the Universal Postal Congress adjourns at Washington after signing a general treaty to become operative January 1, 1899, if ratified by the several governments.

June 16.—A treaty for the annexation of the republic of Hawaii to the United States is signed at Washington and sent to the United States Senate by President McKinley.

June 17.—John W. Foster announces the success of his mission to Russia to negotiate an agreement for the better protection of the seal herds.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

May 27.—Representatives of independent telephone exchanges throughout the United States meet in Chicago and form a national association to contest the field with the Bell Company.

June 2.—An International Commercial Congress, attended by representatives of several South American republics, is opened at Philadelphia with an address by President McKinley.

June 5.—All the street-railway employees in Vienna go out on strike.

June 7.—Nearly 1,000 men are thrown out of work by a shut-down of a part of the Standard Oil plant in Cleveland.

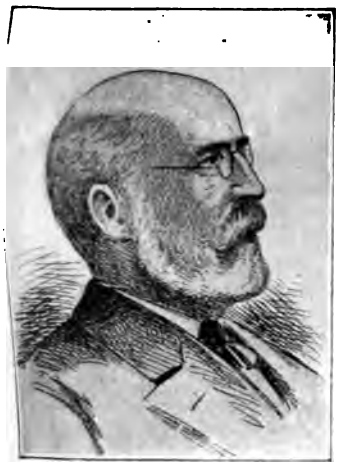
June 9.—The Credit Men's National Association meets in Kansas City, with an attendance of more than 300 delegates.

CASUALTIES.

May 25.—Many houses in El Pasos, Texas, are swept away by a flood caused by the breaking of a levee on the Rio Grande river.

May 27.—Nine men are killed in a railway collision in Idaho.

A PHOTOGRAPH AT THE HAWARDEN DOORWAY ON OCCASION OF THE RECENT VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE.



The Duke of Tetuan,
Spanish Foreign Minister.

Felix Gabriel Marchand,
New Premier of Quebec.

Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago,
President American Medical Assoc'n.

THREE NOTABILITIES OF THE MONTH OF JUNE.

May 29.—A panic in a cathedral at Pisa causes the death of seven persons and the injury of seventeen others.

May 31.—A coaching party is struck by an engine on the Long Island Railroad; five of the members of the party are killed and nineteen others seriously injured.

June 5.—Twenty-three men, forming the crew of a French fishing vessel, are drowned.

June 6.—Fire in San Francisco causes the death of three firemen and a loss of $100,000....An overflow of the river Morge, in the province of Isère, southeastern France, caused by a cloudburst, sweeps away paper mills, silk factories, and houses; the loss amounts to $2,000,000, and 4,000 operatives are thrown out of work.

June 7.—A boiler explosion in Puebla, Mexico, causes the death of twenty persons....Heavy floods are reported in Switzerland.

June 12.—An earthquake in Calcutta damages many churches and other buildings; several lives are lost.... In an English railway accident nine people are killed and twenty-five injured.

June 16.—The intense heat in Chicago causes many prostrations.

June 20.—Severe earthquake shocks are felt in California; in Mexico, the town of Tehuantepec has been completely destroyed.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

May 21.—By a vote of 1,713 to 622, Cambridge University rejects the proposal to confer degrees on women.

May 24.—Demolition of the old "Tombs" prison in New York City is begun....Queen Victoria's seventy-eighth birthday is celebrated.

May 26.—Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army is convicted of maintaining a public nuisance in the New York City barracks.

May 29.—In a two-mile boat race on Lake Saltonstall the Yale crew wins from the University of Wisconsin; in a rowing race at Annapolis the Naval Academy defeats the University of Pennsylvania.

June 1.—Snow falls in many states of the Union.... The chess match between members of the American House of Representatives and of the British House of Commons results in a draw....Semi-centennial jubilee of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia.

June 2.—The Naval War College of the United States is opened at Newport, R. I., with an address by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

June 4.—The King of Siam is received by Pope Leo XIII. at the Vatican....Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption....A negro prisoner is lynched at Urbana, Ohio; several members of the mob are killed and wounded by the militia in an attempt to support the sheriff.

June 5.—The University of Wisconsin wins the championship in the western intercollegiate games at Chicago.

June 9.—The centennial anniversary of Augusta, Maine, is celebrated.

June 10.—The steamer *Windward* leaves London for Franz Josef Land to bring back the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition.

June 11.—President McKinley makes an address at the Nashville exposition.

June 16.—A bomb is exploded in front of the Strasburg statue on the Place de la Concorde, Paris; no one is injured.

June 19.—Princeton wins the intercollegiate baseball championship, defeating Yale by 22 to 8.

OBITUARY.

May 21.—Ex-Representative James R. McCormack of Missouri, 73....Matthew Laflin, one of the oldest residents of Chicago, 94....Sir A. A. Franks, president of the British Society of Antiquaries, 71.

May 22.—Dr. Benjamin E. Cotting, for fifty-five years curator of the Lowell Institute, Boston, 88....Gen. John Sayle of Texas, legal author, 77.

May 23.—Dr. John P. Atwater, last surviving member of the Yale class of '34, 84.

THE NEW CITY HALL AT SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
(Recently opened by the Queen.)

May 25.—C. J. Phipps, English theatrical architect, 60.

May 26.—Commander William Calder J. the British navy, 53.

May 28.—François Louis Français, dist French painter and member of the Institu James Greig Smith, English surgical author,

May 29.—Frank P. Hastings, secretary of waiian Legation at Washington, 45.

May 30.—Rev. Dr. Julius Hammond Ward, and author, 60.

May 31.—Mme. Arnould-Plessy, French act

June 1.—Robert Douglas, arboriculturi Charles H. Andrews, one of the proprietors o ton *Herald*, 63....Dr. Charles O'Leary, a w surgeon of Providence, R. I., 65....Dr. Asa F. Boston.

June 5.—Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Le retired, 85....Dr. W. H. Strange, one of the b physicians in Canada.

June 8.—Robert Johnston Finley, journa York City, 29....Commander George E. Wing N., 60.

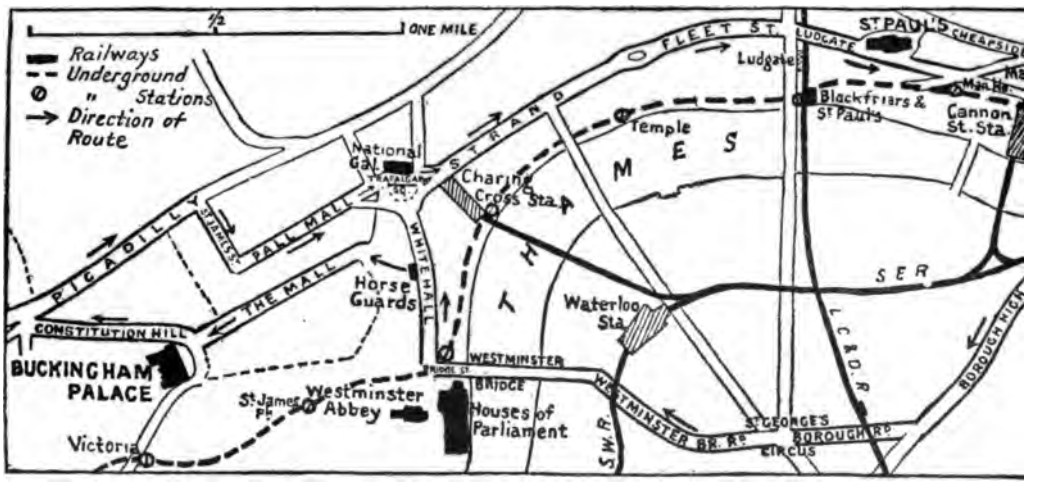
June 9.—Alvan Graham Clark, maker of lenses and astronomer.

June 14.—Barney Barnato, the South Afric lator in mining stocks....Charlotte Wolter, actress, 63.

June 17.—Father Sebastian Kneipp, origi water cure, 76.

June 18.—John M. Francis of the Troy (N. ex-Minister of the United States to Austri and Portugal, 74....Dr. Stocks Hammond of organist and composer....Miss Juliet Corso and writer on the art of cooking, 55.

June 20.—Captain Boycott of County May 55.



THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY THE ROYAL JUBILEE PROCESSION ON JUNE 22.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARTOONS.

THE cartoonist-in-chief of the Victorian era, as everybody must admit, is Sir John Tenniel. From the pictures he has drawn for *Punch* might be compiled a very instructive and entertaining history of nearly five-sixths of the whole period of the good Queen Victoria's reign, for John Tenniel joined the staff of *Punch* in the year 1851, and he is now in the forty-seventh year of his steady work as a cartoonist on that paper. He is seventy-seven years old, and he entered upon his career as an illustrator very soon after the Queen's reign began. His work is as varied and as influential as it ever was. Every week, without fail, *Punch* brings to us from across the seas one full-page cartoon from Sir John's pencil. Our readers have become familiar with his style; for there has hardly been an issue of this magazine for several years past in which we have not reproduced at least one of his drawings as illustrative of some current political topic. His knighthood came to him rather late in life, for he received it only four years ago from Mr. Gladstone's administration, when he was seventy-three years of age.

"THE WALRUS AND THE CARPENTER."

(Jubilee Version.)

"I'm on this Jubilee job—you're not,"
The carpenter began;
The walrus winked and cried, "Just wait!
To crown the Jubilee plan
They must review the fleet, and then
They'll want the sailor man!"

From *Punch* (London).

BROKEN TO HARNESS.

MISS ERIN: "Sure it's a nice pair ye're dhrivin', Misther Arthur!"
ARTHUR BALFOUR: "Yes—never thought they'd go so well together!"

From *Punch* (London).

We are sorry not to be able this month to reproduce Sir John's contribution to *Punch's* Jubilee number, but it will not be too late to do that in August. That issue of *Punch* will not have reached the United States until near the end of June—several days after this number of the REVIEW is on the presses. We have, however, reproduced Sir John's amusing cartoon entitled "The Walrus and the Carpenter," which appeared in *Punch* for June 12. Our readers may not get quite the full benefit of this picture unless we remind them that it was Sir John Tenniel who drew the famous pictures that illustrated the standard edition of "Alice in Wonderland:" and his Jubilee version of the rhyme of "The Walrus and the Carpenter" seems more to the point when that fact is borne in mind. The building of grand stands and stagings from which to observe the Jubilee parade was, in the middle of June, giving every carpenter in London a job at very high wages.

The latest phase of the Irish question, which puts Mr. Balfour into a position where home rule seems an early possibility, forms the subject of another of Tenniel's pictures that we reproduce, while from the four weekly numbers of *Punch* that appeared in May we have reproduced a series of his drawings very noteworthily presenting successive phases of the Greco-Turkish situation.

"ENOUGH."
From *Punch* (London), May 1.

"WHO SAYS 'SICK MAN' NOW?"
From *Punch* (London), May 15.

"MY FRIEND—THE ENEMY!"
GREECE (acknowledging defeat): "My mistake, sir."
JUBILANT SULTAN: "Not at all! Extremely indebted to you! You've quite set me on my legs again!"
From *Punch* (London), May 22.

THE TURKISH SHYLOCK.
EUROPA (as *Portia*): "Tarry a little." ("Merchant of Venice.")
From *Punch* (London), May 29.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "AFRICANDER."
Cape House of Assembly unanimously adopted the
in favor of the colony contributing toward the impe-
vy. (By Mr. Sambourne, in *Punch*, June 12.)

nay be well to add that *Punch* has another regu-
eekly political cartoonist in the person of Mr.
rd Linley Sambourne, whose style as a draughts-
s totally different from that of Mr. Tenniel, but
work is always interesting and admirable, and
whose pictures we reproduce this month. It has
with the vote in the Capetown Parliament in favor
tributing a ship to the British navy. President

HE GREAT TURKOLI AND HIS LAST QUICK CHANGE.
UL: "Ha! ha! I am myself again; no more of those
wings. I was never really comfortable in them."
From the *Westminster Gazette*.

Kruger of the Transvaal is made to appear altogether disconcerted. Last month we reproduced Mr. Sambourne's cartoon commemorating the action of Canada in granting a tariff preference to the mother country. Mr. Sambourne completed thirty years of regular service on the staff of *Punch* just a month or two ago. He is by no means an old man, for he was born in 1845. He was a well-educated young engineer of twenty-two when Mark Lemon, in the spring of 1867, happened to meet him and discover his remarkable talent as a draughtsman and a cartoonist, and at once annexed him to *Punch's* famous coterie.

OWNER: "But, look here, that's Arthur's mount."
JOCKEY: "Is it? Well, I'm going to ride."
From the *Budget* (Westminster).

Two other cartoons on this page are the work of Mr. F. Caruthers Gould of the Westminster *Gazette* and the Westminster *Budget* (the latter being a weekly published from the same office). Mr. Gould works with extreme rapidity and effectiveness, and if his caricatures lack something of artistic finish, he never fails to make his point. One of the two used herewith represents the Sultan as throwing off his wings, while the other shows Mr. Joseph Chamberlain as in the saddle that belongs by right to Mr. Arthur Balfour.

JOHN BULL AS OTHERS SEE HIM.
From the *Westminster Gazette*.

VÆ VICTIS.
The penalties of defeat.
From *Fun* (London).

HEROES OF ANCIENT AND OF MODERN GREECE.
KING GEORGE: "It was easy for them to become heroes; there was no one there to stop them with menaces."
From *Kikeriki* (Vienna).

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.
LIBERTY: "Poor little man! It is you who must pay for the English."
From *Le Grelot* (Paris).

KING GEORGE AND THE PEOPLE.
KING GEORGE: "As long as the food holds out the anim[illegible] [the public] will not snap me up; but what will happen wh[illegible] it is finished?"
From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

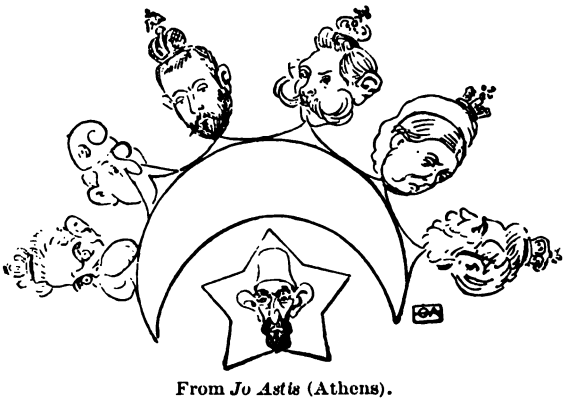
CONGRESSIONAL ORGAN WITH ONLY ONE REED.
From *Judge* (New York).

A LEGISLATIVE SESSION AT SPRINGFIELD—WILL IT COME TO THIS?
From the *Record* (Chicago).

ENGLISH FREEDOM.
ely, Mr. Gladstone explained in a pamphlet that the ınd Russian governments used their power to fight eedom. What the English understand by "freedom" n this sketch.
From *Jugend* (Berlin).

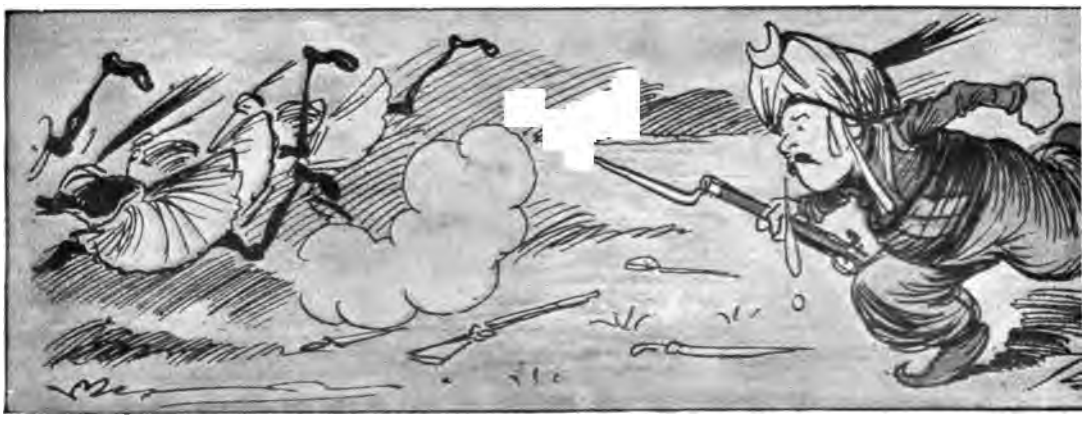
THE "RECORD" GROVEL.
What the *Bulletin* thinks will be the attitude of the Premiers in London.
From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).

WISE COUNSEL.
EEK (to the Boer): "Don't trust that lot; see what ne for me!"
From *Moonshine* (London).



From *Jo Astis* (Athens).

THERE IS TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE PEACEFUL COLLEGIAN.—From the *Herald* (New York).
(Apropos of the real attitude of Mr. Platt and Tammany toward the candidacy of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York.)



AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE GREEK AS A FIGHTING MAN.

TELEGRAM FROM ATHENS: "The behavior of the Greek army is worthy of all praise. It was, in fact, quite imp for the Turks to reach the troops in Thessaly."

From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

SETH LOW: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY EDWARD CARY.

*L'utilité du vivre n'est pas en l'espace; elle est en l'usage: tel a vescu longtemps, qui a peu vescu.** (Essays of Montaigne, Book I., Chapter 19.)

From a photograph by Pach, New York.
SETH LOW AS PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President of Columbia University in the City of New York, was forty-seven years old on the 18th of last January. He looks ten years younger. Of medium height, square-shouldered, deep-chested, strongly built, his bearing is erect, his carriage vigorous and easy. There is a suggestion of gray in his thick dark-brown hair, but his fresh complexion, his clear, bright glance, his frank and genial expression and a certain air of quiet but eager energy offset the effect of years and wide experience and sustained toil. None of his portraits that I have seen do him justice, and I do not quite understand why, for his face in repose seems to me one that ought to awaken an artist's keenest interest. Curiously enough, there is more suggestion of the strongest elements of his character in a superb portrait bust of his father by the lamented Olin Warner, recently shown at the Century Club, than in any of his own portraits. And though the careers of the two men differ widely enough, one who has known them both at all well can see the distinct force of heredity in the son's determined deliberation, sound and clear judgment, capacity for large views and patient pursuit of them and in his ingrained benevolence of spirit.

President Low must be called a New York man, since his dream is now realized of an imperial city embracing all the communities within a dozen miles of the harbor. He was educated at a New York college; he was for a number of years the head of a great New York trading house and has long been an active member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York. But he was born in Brooklyn, and his family has the familiar history of English origin, early settlement in Massachusetts and final establishment in New York. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was one of the Harvard-bred merchants, and previous to his removal to New York was in business in Salem. His father, Abiel Abbott Low, followed the Salem bent, went out to China, and returned to found the great tea and silk house of A. A. Low & Brother, to which

*"The utility of life is not in its extent; it is in the employment of it: a man may live long and live little."

Seth Low went on graduating from Columbia in 1870. Here it will be seen are all the elements of the vocation of an enlightened merchant, with the inheritance of traditions, power, wealth, opportunity—all to be broken in upon by the imperative call of a greater career appealing to a mind responding to its broader inspiration.

My acquaintance with Seth Low dates from the saddle rides we used to take in the lovely country below what is now Prospect Park—a region then of winding lanes and frequent woods, and rough sand roads skirting the bay and the ocean. He was a lad in the Polytechnic Institute, and what I recall chiefly is that he rode a spirited pony with unusual prudence in avoiding risks and great coolness and promptness in dealing with them when they came—a habit he has never abandoned. The Polytechnic had not at that time a collegiate course, and young Low went, at seventeen, to Columbia. In the spring of 1870 President Barnard said, in a letter a friend has recently unearthed: "I have just been having a long talk with young Low of the senior class, the first scholar in college, and the most manly young man we have had here for many years." On leaving college he went, as has been noted, to his father's business house. Here he entered as a clerk and traversed the regular grades until he was admitted to the firm in 1875, and four years later, on the retirement of the seniors, succeeded with his brothers to the business, which was finally liquidated in 1888.

Meanwhile he became greatly interested in certain phases of public life. Brooklyn has always been peculiarly a city of churches and charities. In the latter Mr. Low took an active part. It was largely due to him that there was introduced the organization now so generally adopted in other cities, by which the forces and resources available were developed and saved from waste and misapplication. He joined the Republican association of his ward and took energetically to the sort of political work which in those days

HOUSE IN WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLYN, WHERE SETH LOW WAS BORN (NOW A BUSINESS STREET).

SETH LOW AS CORPORAL OF THE BROOKLYN CITY IN 1862 (AGE TWELVE).

more readily than now could be done by men of brains and character within tl lines of party.

In 1880, in the campaign of Garfi Arthur, there was organized in Brookly Young Republican Club," and Mr. L chosen as its president. It was purely paign club, and a very effectual one, with membership and lots of energy, under guidance. Naturally its conspicuous brought its president prominently into view. At the close of the triumphai paign Mr. Low retired from the preside the club was reorganized. Its basis was changed, and though Mr. Low no longe it was to have a decisive influence on his Its work was now to include specifically provement of the city government, thoug not confined to that. For the first time, I am aware, the principle was definitely that the object should be pursued withou to national or state politics. In practice thi that partisan nominations should not nec be binding on the club in municipal el The next year brought an occasion for th

cation of the principle, and it was applied with decision, courage, vigor and complete success. The politics of Brooklyn have always been peculiar, as its situation has been. It was in 1881 a city of great population and wide area and of limited resources. Of corporate wealth it had little; its personal property, like that of most other cities, evaded taxation; its real estate was very largely devoted to dwellings only, and its business was widely scattered, so that there was no business quarter in which taxable values accumulated. With these attributes of a great overgrown village, its population had certain qualities that made efficient city government difficult to attain. Most of the men of Brooklyn, from the laborer or truckman to the president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, did their work or carried on their business across the East River. The place had neither the concentrated public spirit of a small town nor the pride and energy in public matters that a great city awakens in its capable men in emergencies. Its "better class" was divided by limited interests and prejudices, while the mass of voters were in great part led, on both sides, by politicians of little distinction and some of them of extreme unscrupulousness. There were exceptions, and bright ones, but they were decidedly exceptions.

Brooklyn had felt the wave of extravagance and corruption that swept over the land in the wake of the civil war—the inevitable effect of the enormous inflation of the currency, the treatment as money of a debt incurred for purposes of destruction. At the time that the Tweed ring, with its unholy alliance with Tammany Republicans, seized on New York, a ring of like composition and with like purposes seized upon

THE LOW MANSION, PIERREPONT PLACE, BROOKLYN, WHERE SETH LOW GREW UP.

THE LATE A. A. LOW.

Brooklyn. The plunder was not so great, because there was not the wealth, but the burden imposed on the city was relatively even greater. The resources of many a decade were mortgaged in a few years, and all beneficent and even most of the necessary functions of city administration were hampered for a generation.

The revolt against Tweed in New York and the overthrow of the Democratic power in the state and, still more valuable, the overthrow of the corrupt combination within the Democratic party was accompanied by a like movement in Brooklyn, which with varying success had continued to the time when the Young Republican Club had run up the flag of independence in city politics. One of its most fruitful victories, largely due to Mr. Schroeder—a representative of the best type of German-American citizenship, who had been elected first to the mayoralty and afterward to the state Senate—was the passage of a charter for Brooklyn by which the mayor was given the sole power of appointment of the heads of departments and the power of their removal at discretion within thirty days of the beginning of his term of office. The charter was to go into effect on the 1st of January, 1882. The

reformers in Brooklyn saw the immense importance of securing a mayor who would worthily use these unprecedented powers.

In the autumn of 1881 the Republicans nominated for mayor Mr. B. F. Tracy, since Secretary of the Navy in the Harrison administration. He was at that time the strongest party leader the Republicans had known, a man of rectitude of character and great ability, but distinctly a partisan. On a partisan division he was sure to be beaten. Mr. Ripley Ropes, a conservative Republican, independent in city matters, was supported by the Young Republican Club.

It was plain that a union must be made or the defeat of the Democratic candidate, who was supported by if not identified with the ring, would be impossible. Mr. Low was chairman of a delegation appointed to secure the withdrawal of both Messrs. Tracy and Ropes. To his surprise and, it is needless to say, without his aid, his own nomination became the condition of this withdrawal and the solution of the complicated problem. He finally consented, and was elected by a decided though not great majority.

SETH LOW IN STUDENT DAYS.

This is not the place to review in detail Mr. Low's administration as mayor. I shall seek only to indicate the principles by which he was guided and the way in which his personal character impressed his administration. He was a very young man in an entirely novel position. He was thirty-two years old, wholly without experience in public affairs and with only limited familiarity with men who had been engaged in them for good or ill. He was the first mayor of a great American city to take upon himself the unrestricted choice of practically the entire executive force of the government. He was the candidate of a minority party and had been elected only by the aid of voters opposed in national politics to himself. His direct responsibility was great, and he felt indirect responsibility for the permanence of the system he represented as well as for its immediate success.

Responsibility has no terrors for Mr. Low. He is quite ready to meet it if he power fairly to discharge it. His fir mayor proved this. He asked of ev whom he appointed to office a promise if requested by the mayor. It was a thing to do. It was without authority Probably had the question been raised have been decid contrary to la power to appoi certain definite tions does not and probably the power to quite other c upon the app However this m is plain that this centrated in the responsibilit weak man wou shunned. It wa ing demonstrati Low's devotion principle of city ment which the incompletely e and of the un resolution with assumed what h to be his duty i measure.

The two ch tics of Mr. Low' istration, I thin first, the standard he established and ma second, his intimate reliance on public o

I should hardly say that his work sh traordinary administrative ability. The whom he gave in charge the various dep of the city affairs were none of them of ous strength and did not leave behind t did their chief, any great work of imp or any comprehensive or novel system o istration. In these respects the later ad tion of Mayor Schieren, for example, tinctly superior. But the mayoralty of made that of Mr. Schieren possible. I chiefly by setting up plainly before the general and continuous example of hone unselfish administration. Especially all c worked together. Every one, in an office, was made to feel that there was a only one aim to be pursued—the comm and nothing would be undertaken or co save in broad daylight. Mr. Low es what was known as his cabinet. He ha meetings with the heads of all the dep

in which the general affairs of each were discussed, and he gave constant hearings, within reasonable limits, on all questions in which any considerable interest was involved. No man could claim that he possessed any secret influence with the mayor or that he could secure favor for any measure or policy that could not publicly be explained and justified. Mr. Low was decidedly the mayor. He shirked the determination of no question that it fell to him to determine. But equally he shirked no fair inquiry as to his reasons and permitted no one concerned to be less frank or less distinctly responsible than he was. There was no power behind the mayor's chair, and the occupant of the chair was always the independent but responsible agent of the city in the management of the common business.

In no branch of his work did this high standard of public action show more clearly than in the administration of the civil service, and in this it showed with especial distinctness because he intrusted it to a board who were more radical in their views than he at first was, and after thrashing out the matter, as his custom was, he followed the course they proposed. The result in practice was the substantial abolition of patronage. For the first time in the history of Brooklyn and more completely than in any other great city, public places, great and small, ceased to be rewards or incentives for party service or personal support, and became trusts, precisely as places are and must be in private business. It is not easy to put too high a value on this then unprecedented change. Its greatest value lay, not in the single unrelated fact that the city got good service. That might have come from a partisan mayor of exceptional strength and sagacity. It lay in the establishment of a system, in the painstaking, intelligent application of a general principle with a view to its permanent maintenance. It was a part of the setting up of a standard which might be departed from, but which could never again be ignored.

SETH LOW'S HOME WHEN MAYOR OF BROOKLYN.

SETH LOW IN 1881, THE YEAR OF HIS MARRIAGE AND ELECTION AS MAYOR.

The second characteristic of Mr. Low's administration was, as I have said, his intimate reliance on public opinion. I have already indicated examples of this. It was shown particularly in his relations with the legislature. That body had been for years the fountain of a ceaseless stream of measures, usually with some private and selfish purpose, affecting the business or the interests of the city. Naturally when the city passed under the management of a mayor hopelessly opposed to private and selfish purposes in public matters, the legislature became the resort of all the schemers who could command "influence" there. Thus a considerable part of the mayor's work when the legislature was in session was at the state capital, where he opposed the schemers with the one simple, invincible weapon of public discussion. He did not oppose "influence" with "influence." He compelled those proposing public action to defend their propositions before the public. And so sure was the response of the public and so fair and judicious his appeals that, though for most of the

time the legislature was opposed to him in politics, not one measure that he challenged became a law.

I recall one not very important job which, having been defeated twice, was offered a third time. Mr. Low sent word to the author that if it was pressed he should feel it a duty and a privilege to go on the stump in the author's district in the next canvass and explain why he should not be elected. The job was not again heard from. There is a plain lesson here in the principle of sound independent municipal government. There can, in cold fact, be no such thing as complete "home rule for cities." The government of a city is the creation, if not the creature, of the state, and the latter must retain the power to intervene and even to interfere and meddle with the affairs of the former. The only safety of the city lies in public opinion informed, aroused and guided by agents who are at once vigilant, determined and faithful. This is the function that Mr. Low during four years of great difficulty performed so effectually that his example may be said to have made "home rule" possible.

Mr. Low married, December 9, 1880, Miss Annie Wroe Scollay Curtis, daughter of Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis of the Supreme Court of the United States. On the expiration of his second term as mayor, in 1886, he spent a number of months in European travel, and on his return again actively engaged in business until the firm was dissolved in 1888. His interest in public affairs continued, but he was unable to follow the course pursued by his party either in state or in national affairs. In the latter he was particularly estranged by the reactionary Republican policy as to protection as well as by the evidence of the insidious corruption which that policy entailed. My impression is that his confident and proud Americanism revolted at the notion of the industries of a great nation crying for more swaddling-cloths in the second century of its splendid growth, and that he desired for his country a chance to show what it could do in the open markets of the world as well as in its own. He was too good a business man not to see that the policy of free materials of manufacture which Mr. Cleveland proclaimed was infinitely more fruitful "protection" than the taxation of competition. He sustained the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland in 1888 none the less willingly because, however imperfectly at that time, that statesman also represented the standard of public office as a public trust which he had himself done so much to establish. Necessarily Mr. Low, who had not been a partisan Republican, did not and could not become a partisan Democrat. He remained, what in spirit he had always been, an independent citizen, regarding parties instrumentalities for the organized su promotion of the common aims whicl science of their members approve.

In the year following Mr. Low's from active business there came to l which, if it could not withdraw him fr pation in public affairs, directed his en absorbed the greater part of his tim curiously unlike those in which he had worked. On October 7, 1889, he w unanimous vote of his fellow-trustees the presidency of Columbia College in New York. Mr. Low was not quite f of age when he accepted the office. twenty years had passed between the he received his graduate's degree and t installation when the venerable Ham placed in his hands the keys of the c testimony of the high charge and res placed in you as president, and of you guard and protect the property and th of the college and to maintain order pline within its precincts."

A "high charge and responsibility" was that he took upon himself; but i company that packed the Metropolit House that night, or even in the thro tinguished and able alumni of Columbi ately about him, I doubt if there was measured its extent with such scope of tion as the young president. It is not that the most hopeful among them m been a little dismayed could they have vision of the future that lay firm and c alert yet tranquil mind.

The experience of the twenty year the diploma of the graduate and the c of the president had not been what most be taken as the best training fo work. More than half of these years spent in mastering and administering business of his father's house, in

SETH LOW'S PRESENT NEW YORK HOME, CORN AVENUE AND SIXTY-FOURTH STREET

career seemed to lie. Four years had been given to the mayoralty of Brooklyn. And there had been only a brief four years, in which, freed from immediate responsibilities, happily established in his home life, Mr. Low, by travel and study and reflection, could deliberately set his course. During that time, nothing could have been farther from his thoughts than the career that was opened before him. Whatever equipment, therefore, he brought to it, was almost wholly gained without reference to it. Certainly he was not without keen and efficient sympathy with the intellectual life, nor without a definite and strong appreciation of the part higher education must play in that complex social development which had more and more engaged his interest and his energies. But he was not a bookish man. He was not, in any specific sense, a scholarly man. He was not strongly attracted by the niceties of culture nor deeply versed in any branch of the knowledge that comes from the study of letters. There was no part of the field which the college covered in which he was or had aimed to become an authority. He was by taste a reader and by habit a student within the range his varied activities had permitted, but he was a student of men rather than of books. With him theories took the form of plans. With rare integrity and simplicity of purpose and a very firm hold on certain principles he instinctively and habitually applied to his conceptions the touchstone of action. Where the professional student would ask: "What are the logical steps in the development of my theory?" he asked: "What will be the practical results of my plan in operation?" And in answering that question he kept steadily in mind the inevitable percentage of possible error in the premises and the percentage of certain interference with the application of the plan from the conflicting views, interests and prejudices of the human instruments through whom it must be worked.

SETH LOW AT ABOUT THE TIME WHEN HE BECAME PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA.

To such a man the administration of a mere college could have no great attraction. Columbia was still in name a college, and though it had planted about it several associated institutions—the Law School, the School of Mines, the School of Medicine, the School of Political Science—which gave it some of the form of a university, the tie between them was loose, and there was little of the co-operation in a common aim that gives to each the aid of all and to the whole the strength of each, and makes possible a vital and growing university. When the professors assembled at the call of the new president, one of them reported that it was the first occasion in a quarter of a century that they had all met, and among them were men of high reputation who had been for years connected with the college and who then spoke to each other for the first time. The School of Medicine was operated under a separate charter, and its connection with Columbia was nominal. And each of the other schools was practically an independent institution.

But if there was only the faint form of a university and little of its substance, there was in Columbia the potentiality of a university, and of a great one. Mr. Low knew intimately the exact situation, for he had been for a number of years a faithful member of the board of trustees. He knew not only what had been done and what had not been done, but he believed that he knew what it was possible to do. The aim that evolved itself from that deliberate and thorough study of the subject which it is his habit to give to any serious matter was a very high one. The route by which he planned to reach it must cover much ground, encounter obstacles, and possibly be subject to serious detours. But the starting-point and the goal were clear. He meant to set out from the college in the city and to reach the city university with all the possibilities that the wealth, the vigor, the varied and intense mental and moral life of the great city could give to a university intimately associated with the city and representing it.

It was a mark of Mr. Low's fidelity to facts that he recognized that he had much to learn. He spoke the simple truth when he said, in his address to the faculties: "I appreciate thoroughly the importance of the questions that are

MR. LOW IN HIS OFFICE AT THE UNIVERSITY.
(From an amateur photograph taken a few days ago by Mr. E. A. C. Keppler, a graduate of this year.)

awaiting the new order of things for determination. To these questions I can bring no better equipment than an open mind." Unquestionably it was the sincerity of this statement that made it possible for him to secure at once, and steadily to increase, the cordial and efficient co-operation of the body of able men whom he found in the college and whose numbers have since been so richly increased. Mr. Low would be the first to recognize the great, the indispensable service rendered by these.

The opening words of his inaugural address gave the keynote to the whole of his work: "In this majestic and historic city we are met together at the call of Columbia College." No citizen of New York has been more strongly inspired by what the great city has been and is by the majesty of the development that awaits it. His distinct purpose at Columbia was to make the utmost use of every link between it and the city that had been forged in the past, and so to organize its resources and extend its activity that it would not only share but lead in the unfolding of the splendid future.

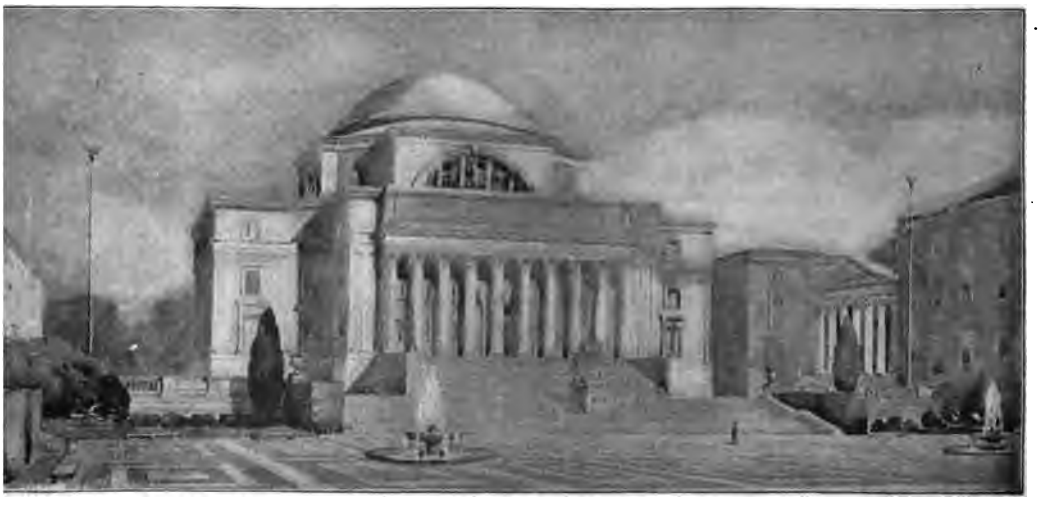
"Consider for a moment," he said, "the significance to the college of the great city about it. First of all, it means for every one of us that there is no such thing as the world of letters apart from the world of men. There are such

things, undoubte
most unworldly s
men oftentimes 'of
the world is not w
but such scholars ar
made except out of m
see humanity, as in a
ever beckoning t
from behind their
The scholar witho
vision is a pedan
mistakes learning for
in itself, instead of
that it is only a wea
a wise man's hands
city surrounds us a
a large and bracing
phere. Something
breadth of view and
which travel gives, t
mopolitan city may
upon those who stud
Beware, young men,
its size and wealt
power it make you s
ious. Rather, by th
tacle which it disp
the variety of peop
their varied gifts
make you large in your sympathies and
your aspirations. It may become to you,
will not hinder it, a liberal education in it
can think of no finer supplement to the
culture which the college aims to best
that which may come from mingling in a
fellowship with the many kinds of men to
with in New York. The simple conditi
the student's part are a recognition of i
worth, wherever it may be found, and a
mind. The ends of the earth, then, wil
to you their contribution, and you shall c
see that this great city is full of inspirati
man who would be noble. Think what it
for the different types of men who ough
found at all times within the college walls.
is your man aiming to open his nature o
side into the broadest possible touch w
fellows. The study of the classics n
much for such a man. They giv
the companionship of the great mi
ancient times, and help him to realize tha
ways has been a glorious thing to be
They help him to see with a just perspect
claims of the present, and they illumine
fascinating light the literature of all the ti
tween and of our own day. But the rea
is not to be found in books. That is peo
men and women of living flesh and blo

; city can supply the human quality which l-minded man must not suffer himself to here is a variety to life in this city, a vi- out it, and, withal, a sense of power,) my thought, are of inestimable value tudent whose desire it is to become a ıded man. For the young man who is a professional or technical training I t stop to point out the advantages the 's. All men recognize them. There is New York on all this continent, and, for oses of technical and professional train- location in New York supplements the Columbia with advantages not elsewhere l. So, also, I believe the great city will f readily to the encouragement of pro- search. As there is no solitude like that vd, so there is no inspiration like it."

seven years have passed since these yet well-considered words were spoken. c they outlined has made amazing prog- I have urged the trustees," said Mr. Johns Hopkins in 1895, "to put their urces into education, in the confidence n Columbia was seen to be of increasing) the city the generous people of New uld see to it that we should not go with- ings." In pursuance of this policy the the university has been greatly extended branch has been greatly strengthened. School has been reorganized and its re- ts more than trebled. The School of , giving up its separate charter, is incor- vith the university. To the School of Ap- ence, formerly the School of Mines, has ed a faculty of pure science, with fellow- original research. The department of political and social study has been particularly widened and re-enforced. On the whole, the corps of instruction has been doubled and now numbers nearly three hundred members. The Teachers' College has been associated with the university. Relations have been established with the Metropolitan Museum of Arts and the American Museum of Natural History by which university lectures are there given, and these priceless collections are available for constant use by the university faculty and students. Advantageous arrangements have been made with the Union Theological Seminary, the General Theological Seminary (Episcopal), and the Jewish Theological Seminary, by which the students of these and of the university can use the libraries of all and can, so far as possible, attend the lectures of each. A link between the university and the city is maintained by free lectures at the Cooper Institute by university lecturers, and the services of the university faculty are available for work connected with the city government, as in the analysis and treatment of the statistics of the police census of the unemployed by Professor Mayo-Smith.

The "increasing service to the city" by the university has indeed been recognized by "the generous people of New York." Over $6,000,000 have, in one way or another, been contributed to the university. A noble site, covering two city squares and costing $2,000,000, has been provided on Morningside Heights, and buildings worthy of the university and of the city are so far advanced that they will be occupied this autumn. Of these the stately and spacious library building is a memorial to the father of President Low, who has given $1,000,000 for its erection.



THE NEW LOW LIBRARY, GIVEN TO COLUMBIA BY SETH LOW IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER.

The significance of all this for the future of New York is evident enough. The university must be, as Mr. Hewitt said at the dedication, May 2, 1896, "the centre from which will flow the conservative and recuperative principles of social progress." That was the ideal in the mind of the president when he accepted his task.

He may be called to relinquish this task and assume one even more difficult. It has long been plain that he would be the choice of a large body of his fellow-citizens as the first Mayor of Greater New York, for which he has strenuously labored. The Citizens' Union—an organization of leading men, irrespective of party, for the attainment of the best possible municipal government—would gladly take him as its candidate if the condition he imposes can be met. This condition, briefly, is that his candidacy shall be shown to be a "unifying force" to the friends of good government. I shall not go into the somewhat confused situation to which this condition relates. My own conviction is clear that in imposing it Mr. Low sincerely seeks the best possible result for the city, whatever may be his own part in it. Nothing could be more characteristic than the closing words of his letter:

"I ought to add that whenever nominated or however nominated, if nominated at all, I must be as free to serve New York, according to my judgment, if I should be elected mayor, as I was free, when Mayor of Brooklyn, to serve that city. I should be unwilling to accept any nomination if there were attached to it any obligation, expressed or implied, in case of election, other than the obligation of the official oath as mayor to make the interests of the city the paramount concern in the discharge of every duty."

He has been from the first a profound believer in consolidation. He has, as most observers have, seen that it was inevitable. He has, as many have not, believed that it was highly desirable and that its advantages would far outweigh any disadvantages flowing from it. It is in the light of this conviction that his course as a member of the commission which framed the charter of Greater New York must be judged. He cannot be ignorant of the use which the politicians expect to make of the powers conferred by that charter, nor can he fail to condemn such use. But he believes that by the charter consolidation was got on the best terms possible, and that the terms were such that it is feasible for the people of Greater New York to provide for themselves, if they will, a sound and efficient administration of their affairs. The main objection made to the charter, as he finally accepted it, is that it does not secure sufficiently definite control by the city of city affairs; that it does not sufficiently secure home rule. Mr. Low did not ignore that point. He is as convinced of the value and need of home rule as any one can be. Though the provision for it in the charter is not perhaps what he would himself have made it, he regards it as adequate. In the municipal assembly is provided a means for conferring on the acts of the city government the legislative sanction which they must have. With the means for getting it so provided the excuse for going to Albany for it is removed. It remains true, of course, that the Albany legislature can still interfere. There is no way of preventing that without a division of the state, but if the people of New York choose to do so, Mr. Low believes that they can, through the assembly and the executive created by the charter, manage their own business and utterly prevent any undue interference by the state. This executive is very strong. The mayor has a long term and extensive powers, and the principle of the present board of estimate and apportionment is preserved and expanded. What may be called the general executive—the mayor and the heads of departments—has, as Mr. Low thinks, an effective control of expenditure and of its objects, since it has the initiative for all appropriations as well as the direction and disposition of them.

In this, the latest of his many labors in public affairs, the opposition he encounters and the criticism he excites are the inevitable accompaniment of such activity as his. The words I lately heard from one of his most pronounced opponents must be taken as the judgment of the public: "He is an absolutely honest man."

There is one curious feature of Mr. Low's position in the community where he has borne so conspicuous a part. I have never heard him spoken of as a rich man. Of course, his inherited and acquired wealth must be considerable. A man who gives even one gift of a million dollars to a public object must have property that the great mass of his fellow-citizens cannot help regarding as large. But the fact is obscured by the character, the spirit, the aim of the man, in truth, by the man himself. In a time when great wealth excites so much comment, when the ignorant envy its owners and some of the educated are devising schemes to check its accumulation and even to divide it, it is no small service to the public that an example should be set of wealth utterly forgotten in the personality of its possessor. To Mr. Low his money has been literally what people lightly call it—ample means. The ends for which he has employed it are both an honor to him and, in a wide and varied sense, a beneficence to the community.

A TYPICAL STREET IN "HOMEWOOD."*

"HOMEWOOD"—A MODEL SUBURBAN SETTLEMENT.

BY DR E. R. L. GOULD.

(President City and Suburban Homes Company.)

THE history of housing reform on its constructive side goes back to 1835. An enlightened Alsatian, deploring the crowded condition of his city, rightly concluded that the safest method to combat the moral and social evils resulting from this congestion was to individualize the home. Doubtless there were people in those days, as there are now, who volunteered the information that any scheme for the provision of individual homes in or near large and populous centres, would be fruitless, alleging that working people *prefer* to crowd together and will remain in squalor and corruption, rather than leave old associations or reside far from their work. But M. Koechlin thought otherwise. He believed a workingman could recognize and appreciate a good thing as quickly as anybody else. He doubtless felt, as do others who are familiar with the situation to-day, that men who will work hard and long for the purpose of supporting their families are not bad men. Are such men any less likely to be solicitous for the moral and physical than for the economic welfare of wives and children?

New York has been peculiarly unfortunate in the housing of its wage-earning population. It has large districts which are more densely populated to the acre than any other spots in the civilized world. It is behind in the matter of rapid and convenient transit, while the shape of the island, promoting movement along longitudinal lines, makes it difficult to get to factory or workshop without considerable expenditure of time.

No exordium is necessary to convince intelligent people of the advantage of the individual home. Model tenements are good things, but they are not the acme of achievement in housing reform. They are an intermediate stage, so to speak, between the promiscuous and common life of the ordinary tenement and the dignified, well-ordered life of the detached home.

The up-building of suburban proprietorship entered from the very beginning into the plans of the City and Suburban Homes Company. The name chosen indicates this. Relatively much more advance has been made in tenement reform in New York than in creating small homes. But there is now a large field for operations and improved transit is yearly extending the limits. The announcement of the company's plans several months ago awakened a good deal of interest. Without any attempt at advertising whatever, except the holding of a meeting in May, 1896, in order to explain this and other projects, upward of 800 persons have entered their names on the company's books, and a great majority of them are bona fide applicants. Here is the answer to those misinformed, though probably otherwise

* All the illustrations in this article are from drawings and plans by the architect, Mr. Percy Griffin, for this magazine, and are copyrighted.

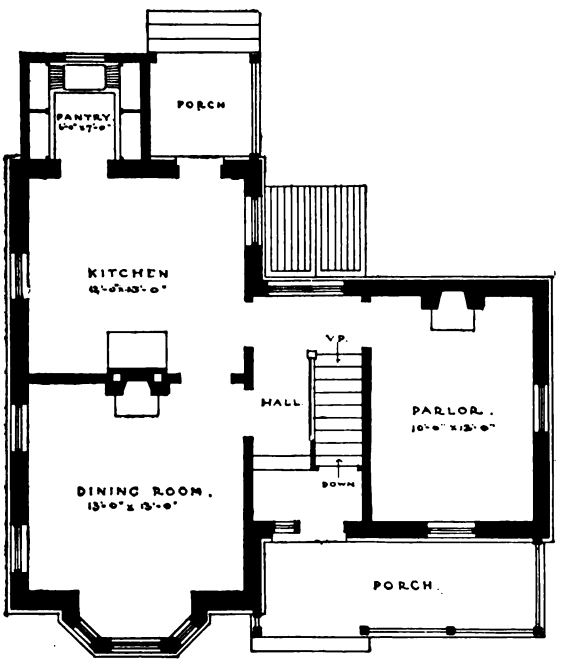
well-intentioned people who insist that wage-earners are not ready to take advantage of a sound scheme when it is offered.

The choice as well as the convenience of applicants made necessary the selection of two locations, the one on Long Island, the other in upper New York. So far, but one of these has been procured, though the next expenditure of the company is almost certain to be for a suburban site beyond the Harlem.

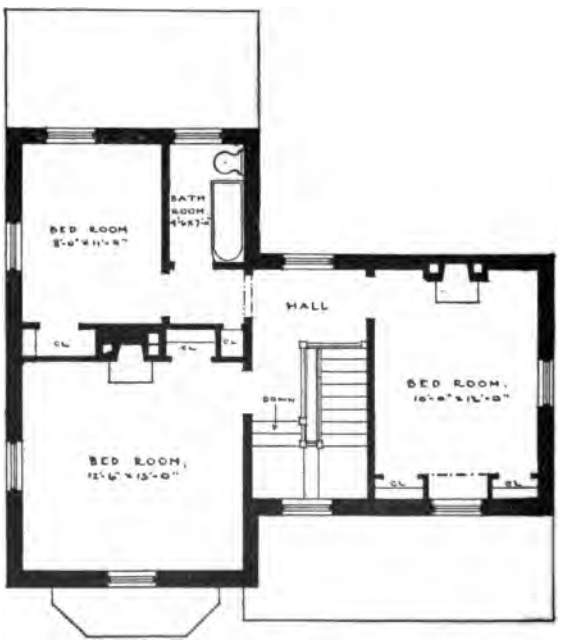
"Homewood" is a tract of 530 lots situated in the old town of New Utrecht and lying between Ovington avenue and Seventy-fourth street, and fronting on both sides of Seventeenth avenue. Bensonhurst and Bath Beach, with churches and schools, are near by, as are also Blythebourne and West Brooklyn on the other side. Fifteen minutes' walk brings one to the seashore. The land is level, but not low, for it lies many feet above the water level. Gravel and sandy subsoil insure dry cellars, while the top soil has stood so many years of generous fertilization that it readily responds to horticultural manipulation. Topographically considered, "Homewood" is almost an ideal location; geographically, it is within a six-mile limit of the New York city hall and is conveniently reached from that point within an hour. The West End division of the Nassau line running directly to the Thirty-ninth Street ferry and the Brooklyn Bridge, and transferring to the Broadway (Brooklyn) ferries for Roosevelt and Twenty-third streets, New York, touches one end of the property. The Brooklyn City trolley lines are four blocks away, while there are rumors of impending developments in the transit line which will give added facilities of access. The fare to the Brooklyn Bridge or any of the ferries is five cents.

A CORNER HOUSE IN HOMEWOOD.
(See plans below.)

The survey and engineering development of "Homewood" has been confided to Mr. Edwin C. Swezey, C.E. Macadamized streets, granite



FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE ON THIS PAGE.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.

MR. PERCY GRIFFIN, ARCHITECT OF HOMEWOOD.

block gutters, bluestone curbs, well-laid sidewalks, lines of shade trees, terraced sites and a perspective of fifteen feet of lawn in front of the houses on each side of the various streets and the avenue, have been provided for. All work will be done under the supervision and inspection of the Department of City Works, so that the improvements may be regarded as permanent in character and freeing the property from all likelihood of future assessments. To the good offices of Alderman Keegan, whose courteous cooperation has been helpful and gratifying both to the company and its clients, are due the passage of a resolution by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen according these privileges.

As official plans for sewering this neighborhood have not yet been fully matured, the company cannot here prepay assessments, but it expects to build laterals and tempo rarily to utilize Col. Waring's invention for the purification of sewage by forced aeration until such time as the large main is available. The company's project for the disposal of sewage is far in advance of that ordinary suburban convenience, the cesspool. Gas and water will of course be laid on.

Plans have so far developed that bids for grading, paving, laying out sidewalks, sewer construction, etc., will have been invited by public advertisement before this article appears in print. Work will be carried on simultaneously with the construction of the houses. The company's policy is to work in harmony with and under the direction of the city authorities. Suburban development ought to be under far more rigid official control. On the other hand, including the cost of these improvements in the original purchase price permits the purchaser to know just what he has to pay. He is not harrowed by visions of anticipated assessments, that bugbear of the suburban property owner. In the present instance everything except sewers can be paid for in advance.

The building of the first hundred homes in "Homewood" has been intrusted to the Sturgis & Hill Company on satisfactory terms. It is expected that equal care will be bestowed by them upon this operation as upon the "city homes" they are now building for the company.

The architect, Mr. Percy Griffin, has given months of careful and special study to the problem of creating a suburb where the houses, while pleasing architecturally, shall be solidly built with first-class material and appurtenances, and yet come within the resources of wage-earners receiving from $800 to $1,500 a year. All this is not easy to do, yet it is believed that Mr. Griffin is well on the road to success. If we analyze the reason for certain suburban sites being popular, while others equally well situated have failed in patronage, we find that landscape and house architecture have counted for a great deal. The

A BRICK-AND-STUCCO COTTAGE.

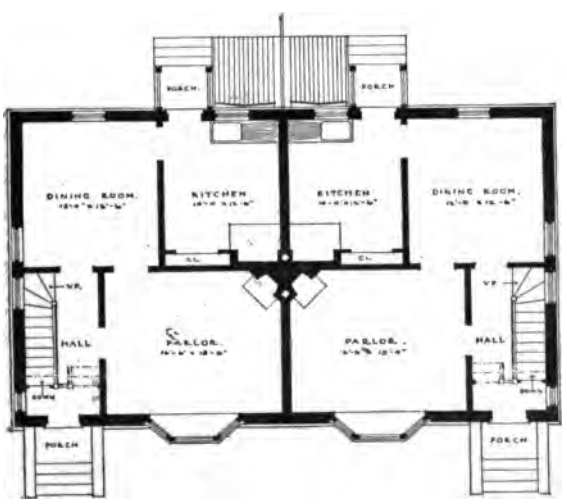
rule of thumb in suburban architecture is not a safe guide. There needs to be a variation which cannot come from the use of ready-made plans. An architect must consider the general prospective as well as know how to sketch a sightly individual house. The company, controlling the neighborhood, is thus able to look out for all of those things which make it a desirable place of residence. There are naturally restrictions against nuisances, manufacturing, saloons, tenement houses, etc., but aside from that, when the most is made of professional architectural service, clients are pleased, and permanence and stability are given to values. The company thus protects itself against loss in case of any of the property coming back on its hands. The commercial value of architecture in suburban home building is understood in but faint degree. As has already been said, the aim of the company is to build substantially and yet artistically and cheaply.

It is not expected that a house built entirely of wood will be erected within the limits of "Homewood." Brick or cement with a combination of both with chestnut beams, or brick first story with shingle upper story represent the types of construction. If the application of the paint-brush on the outside of the houses can be dispensed with there will be a great saving in repairs. A frame house kept in good order requires painting every three or four years, and this is a large item of expense to a wage-earning proprietor. Specifications call for cemented cellars, hard-burned Jersey brick, and the best of sand and cement. Brick walls are laid with two-inch air space and properly tied together, insuring freedom from dampness and modifying the summer's heat and winter's cold. Houses will have from five to eight rooms, excluding bath-room and pantry, and in fittings and workmanship will be strictly first class.

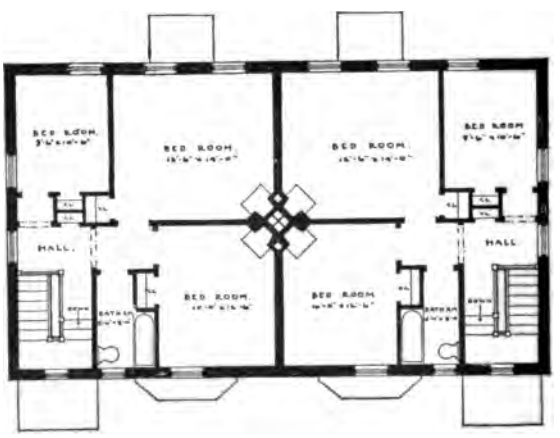
A DOUBLE HOUSE. (*See plans below.*)

The architect is at the disposition of the company's clients, and if they so desire modifications of any of the typical plans will be made. Indeed, as regards choice of both land and houses, men can have what they want and can afford to pay for. While a purchaser may have as many as three lots, provided they are for his own use, he cannot speculate by selling any of them—at least, not before he owns the property absolutely.

Houses are either detached, semi-detached, or four in a row. The latter type is rare, and is meant simply to suit clients of the most modest purse. The detached house seems to be the most popular, though probably in time, when the advantages of the semi-detached are understood, there may be a change of opinion. Such houses cost less to build and keep in repair and are



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN.

more easily kept warm. In reality, one is more isolated from one's neighbor than if placed a few feet away, where looking into the windows is an easy matter. The separation is made still more complete where the entrance is at the side.

The company aims to invest its resources for the benefit of those who are relatively in the least favorable position to help themselves. I do not mean men who have a hard time to get along as tenants, because it would be a mistake to encourage such persons to incur obligations they would almost certainly be unable to perform. But mechanics, letter-carriers, policemen, firemen, clerks, bookkeepers, in fact that great body of persons earning from, let us say, $800 to $1,500 a year—these are the ones whose patronage is chiefly sought. The avenue frontages being more desirable, and purchasers there being obliged to take at least two lots, it is probable that residents thereon will be a little better off. Indeed, the company would be glad to build for any one who wanted a very desirable residence on Seventeenth avenue, and give them the same advantage of saving in point of cost that

A HOUSE OF THE CHEAPEST TYPE.
(For plans see next page.)

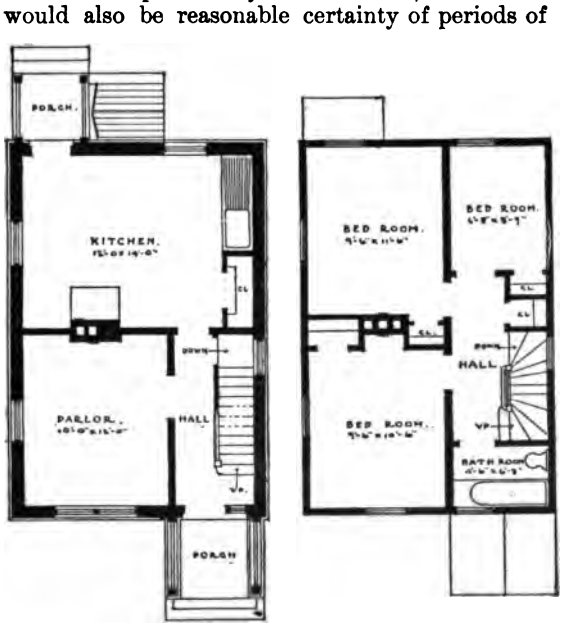
it would to its other clients, but in such cases it would expect immediate cash payment.

The process of securing a suburban home begins with inquiries at the office, when the general plan is outlined. Then if the party desires to purchase he signs an application, setting forth his name, nationality, size of his family, amount of his earnings, character and cost of the property desired, the sum he can afford to pay monthly, and his references. The family's record is looked into, and if there is nothing against it and the applicant seems likely to be a desirable patron, the application is approved and placed on file. When 100 such applications have been approved, the parties are notified to select lots and choose house plans, and undergo an examination for life insurance. The applicant is given a close estimate of the cost of his property when completed, and if he is accepted by the life insurance company, he then signs a provisional contract and deposits 10 per cent. of the purchase price in cash or presents a surety for that amount. Among a number of applicants, the preference is always given to those who have the 10 per cent. in cash. This preliminary payment or guarantee is required in order to make purchasers feel that they have a sufficient interest at stake to cause them to continue their contracts. If no preliminary payments were required, it would doubtless be difficult to guard against a class of people who would be glad to get such homes in the spring-time, live in them during the summer, and depart with the snows of winter, leaving behind a house which would have to be put in order before a new purchaser would take it. Where a surety is accepted, the first sums paid in are counted on the 10 per cent. of the purchase price, and whenever that proportion is reached the bond is discharged. A guarantor does not, therefore, undertake anything very onerous. In reality, he runs very little risk, for few men will enter upon a contract of this kind without meaning to continue. An enlightened employer ought to encourage an employee to buy a home from the company and offer to guarantee the 10 per cent. in whole or in part. Common experience teaches that it is economically advantageous to keep such men. They are more faithful and assiduous in their duties. Indeed, it may be asserted that any man is made better by purchasing a home or taking out life insurance for the benefit of his family. What shall we say of the effects of an arrangement which combines the two?

The City and Suburban Homes Company insists on life insurance as a cardinal feature of its operations. In the first place, no man ought to undertake the purchase of a home or an obligation to pay a large amount of money without assuring his family in the event of his death in the interim. This principle has particular force in the case before us, because the purchaser has so little real capital and must depend upon his monthly earnings to carry out the bargain. Now, if he dies the family is placed in a very unfor-

tunate position. Probably it will not be able to complete the transaction. Therefore, for the sake of the family, as well as for the company's protection, it is wise to insist on a life insurance policy taken out at the time when the original contract is entered into, and covering the purchase price. The City and Suburban Homes Company would never wish to be embarrassed by having to dispossess a widow, and yet such would inevitably happen if life insurance were not provided. A little reflection will show that a man who is not a good life insurance risk would not, from the economic standpoint, be a safe man for the company to sell to. During the fifteen or twenty years he is paying for the home, there would be a probability of his death, and there would also be reasonable certainty of periods of illness which might prevent him from k up his payments.

ANOTHER EXTERIOR FOR HOUSE OF CHEAPEST TYPE.



FIRST FLOOR. SECOND FLOOR.
(These plans belong alike to the three small houses.)

The form of life insurance best suited to operations is a very interesting question an received a great deal of careful study. been somewhat common to utilize what is l as term insurance. Low premiums comme but as a great majority will live beyond t teen or twenty years, it seems unfortunat they cannot get back any part of their pre in paid-up insurance or cash. Then, too, the age of forty, this kind of insuranc proaches relatively the standard of an or life rate. The idea of term insurance di there comm self. possib course apply endow princ letting prop repr the sum c endow instea cash ment end give riod.

A THIRD STYLE FOR HOUSE OF CHEAPEST TYPE.

per cent. interest could be collected in the time, and the premium payments with i would amount to less than the combinat the ordinary life premium with a monthly i ment payment sufficient to liquidate the pal in fifteen or twenty years, as the ca be, with interest at 6 per cent. upon de payments. But one objection to endowm surance is that no part of the principal back to the company until the end of t dowment period, when it is paid in a lum Business contingencies which might aris any life insurance company during so period would therefore have to be consi Besides, the City and Suburban Homes pany would prefer to have its capital turne continually for the extension of its work. is possible when part of it is being repaid by month.

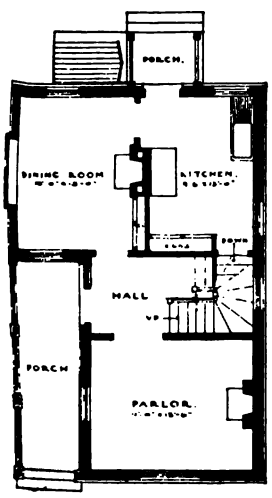
Participating insurance is too expens combine with repayment by installments. participating ordinary life policy with the t year settlement period presents on the wh greatest advantages. The paid-up insuran

cash surrender or loan values, available in any year after the third, in case of failure to pay, can be stated in the policy and made a part of the contract. The premium rate is not too high to combine with the regular monthly installment of principal and interest. Premiums are paid by the company annually in advance and the amount collected each month with the regular installment.

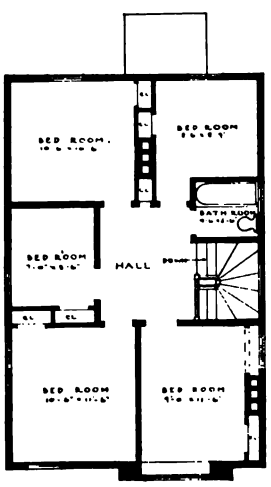
The City and Suburban Homes Company has made a contract with the United States Life Insurance Company to receive its risks. Its tender seemed on the whole to be the most advantageous and to present absolutely safe guarantees.

A PICTURESQUE COTTAGE. (*See plans on this page.*)

As soon as 100 houses are ordered, a contract is made for their erection. In this way important economies are effected. The company in buying a large tract of land and building at wholesale saves very considerable sums. After a fair allowance for expenses of management the entire saving reverts to the purchaser. The company's profit consists in six per cent. interest on deferred payments. Five per cent. of this is distributed to stockholders and one per cent. is carried over to surplus. Residence in a desirable neighborhood, durable construction and the offer of such favorable terms combine to make the scheme exceedingly popular. There is an immense constituency in Greater New York who are desirous of acquiring homes on a fair basis. The rare opportunities offered by the City and Suburban Homes Company, when once known, will attract large sums of capital to be invested through it for this purpose. Still, its aim will not be to secure a monopoly of business, but to fix a standard.



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

The company is perfectly secure. It builds upon order and has its clients' lives insured before the order is executed. If one of them should die even before the house was completed, the face value of the policy would pay for the house, and the family would be provided for. All policies are assigned to the City and Suburban Homes Company, and in case of death later the sum owed would be deducted and the balance handed over to the estate.

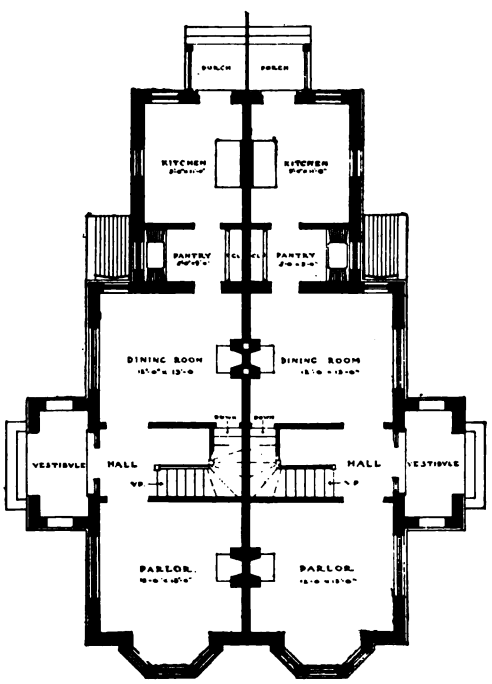
The contract between the company and its clients stipulates a monthly payment during ten, fifteen or twenty years, at the choice of the purchaser. This sum includes an installment on account of principal, six per cent. interest on deferred payments, and the life insurance premium. Taxes and repairs are paid by the purchaser. Clients are advised to obligate themselves for a twenty-year period rather than ten or fifteen, because in so doing they are the better able to provide against contingencies arising from

non-employment, sickness or other unexpected events. That is, a man need not mortgage his income beyond a safe point. The company gives him the privilege of paying sooner if he wishes. Either the whole or a part of his indebtedness is receivable at any time, and his interest account properly adjusted. This plan permits a man to provide for "lean" years. There is also the encouragement to save, and thus get the home more quickly. Both are important considerations, because habits of thrift thus engendered are likely to become fixed. Payments made in advance are a most effective guarantee against dispossession. The life insurance policy has also a loan value in any year after the third. Purchasers of suburban homes under this scheme are in every respect most favorably placed as regards crises, sickness and other ordinary economic misfortune.

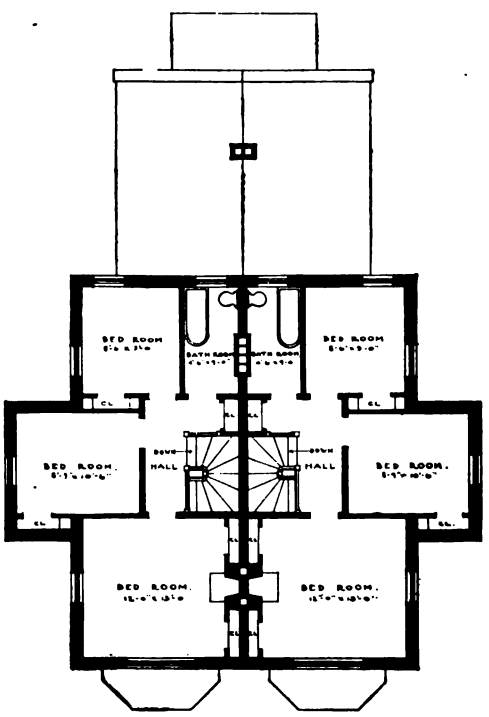
ANOTHER DOUBLE HOUSE. (*See plans below.*)

The title is not passed until the property is entirely paid for. Were it otherwise speculation would result, and speculators rather than purchasers would reap the benefit. Considering the character and cheapness of the property, speculators could well afford to offer purchasers a generous bonus for their interests. The only way to avoid this is to sell on contract and withhold the title until full payment. Of course, if a man then chooses to part with his home the company cannot prevent it, but it will be very careful not to repeat the operation for such persons unless there has been good reason for the sale. The prime work of the company is home-building, and it desires to use its resources solely for the benefit of genuine home-seekers.

Renting and sub-letting can only be done with the company's consent. In case a man loses his



FIRST FLOOR.



SECOND FLOOR.

a and finds work in another city, or in s wife dies and he is obliged to break up eeping, the company will make an equi- rangement with him. Naturally, it would ge a purchaser who for some good reason it inconvenient to carry out his contract an acceptable party who would take the y off his hands.

t is the cost of all this? Obviously the ce feature introduces an element of varia- A young man pays less than one well ad- in years, but for one in middle life who es a property costing say $2,500 and pays cent. down, the monthly installment about 5 per cent. of an annual income of $1,000. and repairs are additional, still, he would xtraordinary person who did not feel that d safely go a little beyond 25 per cent. of me when he was paying for his own home of renting another's house.

orecast of the extent and usefulness of ork is not difficult to make. There doubt that thousands upon thousands of self-respecting, ambitious men would escape with their families from the hfulness, uncomfortableness and moral ination of congested tenement life. lly in the earlier years of marriage hey gladly avail themselves of fair oppor- . More have refrained from becoming because of the comparative costliness— nes also of the unfairness of the schemes ed. Excessive cost and hard dealing have erized so many schemes that wage-earners turally suspicious. Still, many, at great e and more or less inconvenience, have ed opportunities to purchase homes. If me-getting, home-loving instinct is ever ted from the Anglo-Saxon temperament, social politics will assume an entirely new aspect. There are few American, English or German born workingmen who will lightly cast aside the opportunity to become the owner of a small home under a sound, practical and reasonable plan.

Why should the operations of the City and Suburban Homes Company not be heartily supported? The patronage exists. It does not have to be created. The investment, though yielding a fair return, is among the most secure. Who would not feel safer with 100 mortgages of $1,000 each than one mortgage of $100,000? Then, too, the life insurance is a further security. What the City and Suburban Homes Company really has back of its loans is property worth fully 15 per cent. more than it is sold for, upon which also 10 per cent. has been paid or secured as an evidence of good faith, backed by a life insurance policy representing the full amount of the indebtedness. Furthermore, it must be remembered that a beneficent control is exercised over an entire suburb, and values not only are secure, but are certain to enhance. Building is done upon order, so that there is no loop-hole for loss of interest or possibility of waiting for hypothetical purchasers to take the houses. The indebtedness of every home-getter is decreasing from year to year. When one thinks of all these things besides other and minor considerations, one cannot help feeling that an unusually safe investment is offered to shareholders of the company. Indeed, in comparison with nearly all other safe investments, it can without impropriety be characterized as "gilt-edged." If demands are to be met, millions of capital can be placed by the City and Suburban Homes Company in this way. The work is one of fundamental social importance and promises substantial economic gain.

THE NEW CENTRAL AMPHITHEATRE OF THE SORBONNE, WITH FRIEZE BY PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

THE REVIVAL OF THE FRENCH UNIVERSITIES.

BY THE BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

TOWARD the close of last year the Hon. James B. Eustis, United States Ambassador to France, received an invitation to attend the "Inaugural Festival of the University of Paris," that was to be held in the central amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, and at which the President of the French Republic had promised to be present. Readers may feel surprised at the idea that the University of Paris needed still to be inaugurated after so many centuries of a busy and even restless life. What! the old Sorbonne still awaiting baptism? Paris, where the handsome and enthusiastic Abelard had taught his daring and simple philosophy; Paris, that was invested with an immense, attractive power, and considered almost the capital of human thought, when Bologna and Padua were still in infancy, Paris was not entitled to be numbered among the universities of the world? This is queer news, indeed! The ambassadors to the Court of St. James should inquire if there is no probability of their being invited soon to a similar ceremony by the Lord High Chancellor of Oxford or the Cambridge Senate; in which case the trustees of the College of New Jersey might get proud at their having set forth so good an example in assuming the name of Princeton University after one hundred and fifty years of existence only, and in asking President Cleveland to be their guest on this occasion. I take it for granted that Ambassador Eustis was well acquainted with the true state of things, and felt no surprise whatever in receiving the invitation. He therefore drove through the Paris streets toward the "Latin Quarter," and at two o'clock took his seat on the platform dressed with red velvet and golden lace, between M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador. A few minutes later President Faure entered the room amid a great burst of applause and the singing of the *Marseillaise*. Then rose the rector of the university, M. Gréard, who told a few facts from the university's history.

THE GLORIOUS PAST.

It was in the first year of the thirteenth century that the School of Paris, as it has been called from its foundation, was granted a charter by King Philip Augustus. Thenceforth the word university was used in place of the word school.

s forty-nine years before the foundation nity College, Oxford. The Paris stu- e divided into four nations—the nation s, the nation of Picardy, the nation of y, and the nation of England; no better n can be given of the close intercourse ed then between the French and the

VE GRÉARD, RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS.

It was a general custom of the time students should thus be separated accord- eir national or even provincial origin. gna, in the early years of the thirteenth there were no less than thirty-five nations, groups being composed of foreigners ferent countries, and seventeen of Italians rious provinces. At Padua, twenty-two were enumerated. Montpellier, in 1339, three—the Catalans, the Burgundians, rençals; Orleans had ten, Prague, four, rida, twelve. But whether more or less s, and whatever their special organization, ons, as remarked by M. Compayré, bore in all the universities to that need of asso- which is one of the characteristics of the Ages. At Paris, distinct faculties of , law and medicine were created, each their deans, but the Faculty of Arts had the pre-eminence. The university then drew its wonderful importance from the fact that a lay and modern spirit was gradually strengthening itself among the masters and pupils. Science and theology were separating, and the civil government growing independent from the ecclesiastical power. At the same time an extreme zeal for knowledge and intellectual development was possessing men's minds. It is said that a whole third of the Paris population belonged to the university or depended on it. One facetious author tells us of a university procession, the head of which had reached St. Denis, some miles from Paris, before the end of it had left the starting place. The rector who walked in front having discovered that a book of his which he needed had been forgotten on the table in his private office, mentioned the fact to the man next to him, who told it to the next one, who told it to another, and so on until the word came to the last of the students, who walked to the rector's office and found the book, which passing from hand to hand got to St. Denis without delay.

Not only was the Paris University exempted from taxation, it had also its own jurisdiction and did not recognize that of the Provost of Paris. One can easily imagine that the discipline, under such circumstances, was not very strict. The students were not a bad lot, but after having been at work for some time they usually felt the need of a little fun, a need with which their fellow-citizens did not in the least sympathize because they knew what it meant; the ringing of door bells at midnight, the smashing of street lanterns, the hanging of cats, and the singing of untimely serenades would go on for several nights, giving the peaceable "bourgeois" no opportunity to enjoy the sound sleeping in which he used to indulge with delight. These times were great, indeed! M. Gréard, however, thought it wise to touch but slightly on so ticklish a subject, because of the many representatives of the new generation who were packed around him and might make up their mind to try some trick of the old kind on that same evening. So having mentioned the revered name of Robert de Sorbon, aulic chaplain of Louis IX., after whom the "Sorbonne" was baptized (the name being applied to the faculty of theology alone, and afterward extended to the whole university), the rector pushed forward his raid through the glorious past.

DECLINE AND DEATH BLOW.

Colleges had been created to supply that discipline which the university, being, as it was, "an apparatus merely of teachers and lecture rooms," could not supply. The colleges of Navarre, Montaign, Harcourt, won a high reputation in the

school annals of France. Erasmus and Rabelais belonged to Montaign, as also did Ignatius and Loyola, who founded the celebrated Society of Jesus. Twenty years later the Jesuits, who had already several colleges in France, succeeded in securing a footing in Paris in spite of the lay professors, the Parliament, and even the Roman Catholic bishops. This was a decisive battle, and the beginning of the end for the University of Paris. The Jesuits, whatever charges may be brought against them, raised the classical studies

M. ERNEST LAVISSE,

Member of the French Academy, Professor of History, and editor of the *Revue de Paris*.

to a higher level than the universities, and at the end of the seventeenth century were the real masters of education in France, maintaining their supremacy till 1761, when they were expelled and their establishments closed. The universities had reached so low a standard that the disappearing of their rivals did not help them toward regaining the lost ground. Thirty years were given to dressing up big schemes: Rousseau and Condorcet wanted to remodel the whole system of French education: finally everything was pulled down and the suppression of all the great public schools and of all the university faculties was pronounced. But it was Napoleon Bonaparte who gave the death-blow. So many things were abolished during those years of furiou tation that afterward sprang to life again! It is very probable that this would have be case with the French universities had not parte conceived education as the best mea mastering public opinion and molding the and wills of the citizens into conformity wi political system. Primary schools, lyceu secondary schools and faculties for higher ing were started all at once, the administ being centralized in the State Department of lic Instruction, the head of which was hi under the direct authority of the Emperor. Emperor thus regulated and controlled thing; no competition to the official teachin allowed. The priests who were called for t religious instructions to the pupils of the were submitted to its authority. The freed thinking and speaking existed no longer. in the lyceums had to submit to a soldier-lik cipline; they wore a uniform; the drum them up, and their play, as well as their was strictly regulated.

The territory of the Empire was divided seventeen academies; each academy had a at its head, who was by no means indepen he was in charge of the administration onl improvements or innovations in the way of ods were expected from him; he had simp keep to the orders sent from Paris. XVIII., Charles X. and Louis Philippe, alt liberal in making use of the existing law not attempt to modify them. The Repub 1848 gave back the right, under certain tions of capacity and character, to open p secondary schools, a privilege which the C was eager to benefit by. Under the second pire the Napoleonic spirit of regulation and formity prevailed. One day the Minist Public Instruction, while conversing with th peror, looked at his watch and said, emp ally: "Sire, at this very moment all the belonging to the same form in your Maj lyceums are translating into Latin the French text"—a fact which the honorable tleman felt most proud of.

UNIVERSITY REVIVAL.

So powerful was the grasp of Napoleon I the French people continued to obey the la had given them for more than fifty years his death. Political freedom had made through the clogs of routine. But the adm tration remained as centralized as ever, the in his academy being, as the Prefect in h partment, a mere representative of the c power. The academies, as they were still c lived a monotonous and subordinate life:

M. BOUTMY OF THE ÉCOLE DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES.

had no independence; the same lessons were taught in Paris, Nancy, Montpellier or Bordeaux, under the same method by the same professors, a man being sent from one end of France to the other by the Minister of Public Instruction, as if he were a soldier submitted to military discipline. After 1870 the Republic brought in some changes. Free schools of higher learning opened their doors, the state retaining, however, the right to confer degrees. A few students' societies were formed here and there, and grew up at first amid great independence—a circumstance most favorable to their development. For, imbued as public opinion still was with Imperialism, it would have stood very likely in opposition to such a movement had it not been bent upon questions of greater moment, such as the definitive form of government to be adopted by France or the relations to be established in the future with Germany. It ought not to be forgotten that the one thing which Napoleon I. distrusted to the utmost and struggled against without rest was association. The Revolution made the individual the centre of its system, and Napoleon, while confiscating the individual to satisfy his ambition and establish firmly his dynasty, exaggerated the Revolution's mistrust of associations. He deemed that an independent society of young men was absurd and pernicious and a permanent threat to social order, while the leaders of a true democracy will ever consider that young men's societies are the corner-stone of their country's moral prosperity and power. In republican France a feeling was prevailing that if the students were allowed to form societies much harm would come out of it. Their work would suffer, they would entertain a grand idea of their own importance as a body and think they had a political *rôle* to play. Fortunately when the French became aware of the existence of students' societies the experience had been going on for some years unnoticed and had proved satisfactory. At the head of the movement stood a young professor of history, Ernest Lavisse. His extreme zeal, his clearness of mind, and, above all, his fiery eloquence made him a powerful leader. From him the students learned how to organize themselves. In 1889, when the delegations from the great universities of the world visited Paris, it was Lavisse who welcomed the young foreigners, and none who heard it will ever forget the address he delivered at the big banquet at Meudon, given by the French students in honor of their guests.

THE TWO ORATORS OF THE DAY.

And here is Lavisse again who has become a distinguished member of the French Academy and director of the historical studies at the Sorbonne and editor-in-chief of the *Revue de Paris*, but is as fond as ever of talking to the young men and making them feel deeply that life is worth living. No greater contrast can exist between two men of ability who are bent on the same task than between the two orators of the day, Rector Gréard and Professor Lavisse; the one, tall and imposing, with his cunning blue eyes and the white hair curling around his broad and thoughtful forehead; the other, stronger and shorter, with a life-giving twinkle in his look and a wilful frame of the body; the one, a man of yesterday who faces to-day with a calm and quiet sympathy; the other, a man of to-day who gazes at to-morrow with unmovable hope and energy. Rector Gréard belongs to a generation that has undergone too many political, material and social changes. When he was born, the "legitimate" king was on the throne of France, and railroad traveling was still unknown. For such a man to be on the level with the present generation, to understand its wants and to follow its steps are proofs of uncommon ability and flexibility of mind, but it is impossible that a certain amount of skepticism should not be a logical consequence of such a career. Professor Lavisse was still a

young man when the German War broke out. He was prepared to see the fall of the Empire, if not the victories of the Prussian army, and knew that the Republic was coming. The industrial and commercial progress of the world is no surprise to him, nor is the scientific movement. He believes in facts, not in theories. Rector Gréard having used admiring words to recall the past, Professor Lavisse displayed his confidence in the future.

THE NEW RÉGIME.

The reform, however, is not in any way a radical one. The Minister of Public Instruction remains what Napoleon had made him, the head and the heart of the whole system. He will, as of old, nominate the rectors; but the universities are given back a certain amount of freedom and self-government. They will henceforth be allowed to receive grants and donations, and the deans and prominent professors from the various faculties will have the right to assemble for the purpose of discussing the business questions and the interests of the university at large. To think that they were deprived of such a right shows better than anything else to what extent compression and despotism had conquered France. Now, as Lavisse said, this is only a beginning. The Paris *alma mater* with her ten thousand students and the many foreigners who come to her every year stands apart because of her unparalleled opportunities for resuming the ancient splendor; but Montpellier, Lyons, Bordeaux, Nancy, Caen, Lille, are like athletes on the long run track when the starting signal has been given; they are running a race, the winners of which will be those who are better trained and who keep cool heads. So far the training has been good; Montpellier has retained a strong fellow-feeling; Bordeaux possesses one of the finest staffs of teachers; Lyons has erected beautiful buildings; everywhere a wholesome spirit of competition prevails, while a friendly feeling keeps the French universities united. Several festivals were held in the provincial cities to celebrate the opening of the new era.

A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY.

A few months before the "École libre des Sciences Politiques" in Paris had commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. On this occasion the alumni presented to the director and founder of the school, Emile Boutr beautiful silver medal, the work of the fa French artist, Roty. If it is true that to duce a more refined form of citizenship ou be the first and noblest aim of every unive then the "École des Sciences Politiques" titled to rank among the French universitie it leads the way out of that narrow sport o cialism that often depreciates—here and else —university teaching. By calling together s men like Ribot and Léon Say; historians lil bert Sorel and Vandal; economists like I Beaulieu and Levasseur, business men and tical men, Emile Boutmy created instruct an unknown type. Many of them had lived they were asked to teach; all had learne merely from books, but from their own e ence. The school was intended to prepare men for the civil service or the diploma meant to provide the state with good fin surveyors and administrative officers. B vast majority of those who heard the lectu its improvised professors were improvise dents, men of leisure, post-graduates, wh eager to learn without a definite object; an happened that the school partook in some v that purely scientific and almost sacred cha of the Athenian gymnasiums. Its white buildings were erected in a side street of th *sible* Faubourg St. Germain. At their ba a beautiful garden, such as no New Yorke ever be able to have around his home. T brary, the halls are thus separated from the of a great city, and their windows open o green and quiet spot. When the lectur over it is not infrequent to see the professo the students enjoying there together the de ful freedom of a familiar *entretien* on subje the noblest and highest kind, the former m merry because they have the blessed oppor to impress their stamp on younger mind others happy to gather new ideas, new n the utility of which is to them neither pr nor immediate. This is the reason why so assembled around Emile Boutmy on that day of the school's anniversary, and why t minister of Napoleon III., in his tomb, felt uneasiness because of a school where st who are not *regular* students listen to pro who are not *regular* professors, and who d lecture on subjects that do not belong to th *lar* academic course.

HIGHER DEAF-MUTE EDUCATION IN AMERICA

BY GENERAL A. W. GREELY, U. S. ARMY.

FROM time to time it is well to stop in the busy rush of American life to take account of the onward march of the more important phases that mark this distinctly as a Christian age. The fortieth anniversary of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, es-

PRESIDENT E. M. GALLAUDET.

tablished in 1857 in Washington city, is a suitable occasion for summing up the results of American effort to raise to the highest level of thought and life the stricken ones of our common brotherhood. Relegated by the celebrated Justinian code to the condition of perpetual legal infancy in the material world, and by the Augustinian doctrine forbidden by their very infirmity to hope for the faith and aspirations of the spiritual kingdom, these pariahs of olden time have in this age justified by their various and almost marvelous successes the faith and efforts of modern reformers who championed their right to and ability for full citizenship.

Noble have been the efforts, wise the plans, and fruitful the labors of other similar institutions, but it must be admitted that the Columbia Institution is unique in its scope, in its development, and in certain phases of its history. Its transition is remarkable from a primary school of five pupils, started by private charity, into a college (it is the only college of the kind in the world) that in its curriculum, buildings, students, professors, and alumni fears comparison with no institution of learning whatever.

It comprises two institutions of learning, the (Amos) Kendall Preparatory School and (Thomas H.) Gallaudet College, the latter including also a normal college, or post-graduate course, of deaf-mute pedagogy. The story of a great advance in literature, arts or science is almost always the story of an individual life, and so the history of the growth, development, and success of the Columbia Institution and the National Deaf-Mute College is inseparable from the life of the man who from first to last, for forty years, has been in turn its instructor and organizer, its superintendent and president, but always its inspiration and hope.

Few men have been as fortunate as Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, and few have better merited their success. How could a man fail who had inherited from his father intellectual ability and spiritual feeling, expressed in a noble life of effort for the stricken, and from his deaf-mute mother Christian charity and instinctive sympathy for the helpless and unfortunate? His father, Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet, instituted deaf-mute instruction in the United States at Hartford in 1817, and urged a similar life of devotion on his son when he was but twelve. Much of Dr. Gallaudet's early success came from the co-operation of his mother, a woman of rare spirit and natural qualities, which almost forty years of sympathetic association with the Hartford school of the dumb had made most fruitful for the new work of her son. The father's memory is perpetuated both by the association of his name with the college and also by French's beautiful statue that harmonizes with other attractive features of the college grounds.

Orphaned early, inured first to business and later college trained, young Gallaudet was made, before his graduation, an instructor in the Hartford school for the deaf. His character and work were such that, despite his extreme youth

GROUP OF PRINCIPAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL IN CENTRE.
(Young men's dormitory on the left, young women's dormitory on the right.)

—he was only 20—Mr. Amos Kendall, on May 24, 1857, without seeing him and on reports of his capacity, offered him the superintendency of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, just chartered by the Congress of the United States. Writing "much will depend on the skill and ability with which the institution may be managed at the outset. . . . Relying upon the success of your own efforts to make it worthy of our Republic," Kendall intrusted to young Gallaudet the initiation, entire management, and development of the institution.

Kendall, to whose enlightened spirit of charity and timely generosity this work was primarily due, gave house and land, guaranteed the first salaries, and later built a schoolhouse. From five in 1857, the pupils grew to fifty-two in 1863, and in 1864 Professor Gallaudet, who had fully demonstrated his special fitness for organization and management, saw practical realization of the idea that had originally inspired him to accept control of the work—the initiation of higher education and the establishment of a college. The Congress which had wisely and gradually extended its interest in and financial aid to the school, now displayed its entire confidence by turning aside in the midst of the great civil war to confer on it full collegiate powers and by increasing its appropriation to nearly $30,000 that year. The National Deaf-Mute College came into existence and Dr. Gallaudet, its originator, was installed its first president.

CHAPEL TOWER, GALLAUDET STATUE ON LEFT, PROFESSORS' HOUSES IN DISTANCE.

The significance of this action of Congress pertains partly to our nation's history through the eloquent address of the late President Garfield, which in part was as follows:

"During the pe-

riod of our great civil war, outside of the field of battle, three things were done that struck me as remarkable. One was that the American people had such faith in the future that they devoted the largest sum of money and the greatest extent of the public domain ever given for any one civil object, to build the great railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, thus to bind together the most distant shores of the Republic. The second was that while the roar of hostile artillery was echoing within the Executive Mansion and through the halls of Congress the representatives of the people, as day by day they ascended the steps of the Capitol, saw those beautiful marble columns rising up to perfect the national temple itself. It was a touching exhibition of unshakable faith in the permanency of the Union."

"But when I saw the Congress take almost an empire from the public domain and devote it to the work of education, building up agricultural colleges for the better culture of the laboring people; and then turning to this spot, when these silent children were making what many regarded as a foolish experiment, the same Congress took half a million dollars from the public Treasury and devoted it to this work—I hailed it as a nobler expression of the faith of the American people than I had ever before witnessed."

It is not to be imagined that Dr. Gallaudet did not meet with criticism, ridicule, and opposition, but his ability and tact gained strong friends. Now it was sturdy Thad Stevens, ever ready to champion the cause of the lowly and oppressed, who turned aside from his war burden to use his vigorous and picturesque English in claiming for the silent children of the people at large, rights somewhat comparable with those granted the army and navy, and so ten students at large were authorized and provided for through his efforts. Later the distinguished and large-hearted Henry L. Dawes, publicly rejoicing that earlier opposition of his own had failed, turned upward the wavering fortunes; while imbued with the broad humanitarian spirit of the Great West Rufus P. Spalding fought out successfully the struggle for the perpetuation of the college.

THE GYMNASIUM.

STATUE OF THOMAS H. GALLAUDET.

(By Daniel C. French.)

The institution has been fortunate in its faculty. President Gallaudet's manual of international law exhibits his ripe scholarship. Professor Fay, eminent in the Romanesque languages and an early Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins, is widely known by his Dante concordance and studies. Professor Porter's strength as a philologist finds expression in the last edition of the Webster's dictionary; the other professors are only less widely known.

It is not the intent to pass judgment on the opposing systems of instruction, whose extreme phases are called the natural or pantomimic and the artificial or oral. Inheriting the natural method from his father—who learned it from the Abbé Sicard, the devoted pupil and follower of L'Epee, its originator—Dr. Gallaudet's acute and liberal judgment is shown in his report of 1867, after his thorough examination of the varying methods of deaf-mute instruction followed in European schools where the two systems were

Mr. A. D. Bryant. Prof. J. C. Gordon. Prof. J. W. Chickering. Mr. C. R. Ely. Prof. A. G. Draper. Mr. A. F. Adams. Prof. J. B. Hotchkiss. Prof. E. A. Fay. Pres. E. M. Gallaudet. Prof. S. Porter.

THE COLLEGE FACULTY.

often combined. Recognizing the advantages of the combined system and saying: "The genius of civilization demands progress until absolute perfection is attained," Dr. Gallaudet advised that "instruction in artificial speech and lip-reading be entered upon [in the Columbia Institution] at as early a date as possible; that all pupils in the primary department be afforded opportunities of engaging in this, until it plainly appears that success is unlikely to crown their efforts; that with those who evince facility in oral exercises, instruction shall be continued during their entire residence in the institution."

It is not to be denied that the oral system has worked wonders in many cases. As one of the many examples of the possibility of the system of Bell's Visible Speech may be instanced a lady, an acquaintance of the writer, who has acquired such facility of speech and lip-reading, such wealth of knowledge and aptness of expression as make her most attractive to all who are favored with her society.

The Bell method of Visible Speech was fully introduced for the lower grades at the Columbia Institution in 1878. As regards the higher grades in the National Deaf Mute College, difficulty is experienced from the fact that it is recruited from schools all over the United States, so that many students come with inadequate instruction in the oral method.

The very great success that has attended the combined system, as illustrated by the careers of graduates of the National Deaf Mute College in the past thirty years, justifies the conservative

EDITORIAL BOARD OF "BUFF AND BLUE," THE COLLEGE PAPER.

course followed by Dr. Gallaudet and his staff in connection with a national institution, and it is certain that whatever advances in means and methods the future has in store will be fully utilized by them.

Of 278 students, 89 graduates now fill high places of public and private service. Among them are editors, teachers, professors, architects and botanists, one of the last being State Botanist of North Carolina.

At the first convention of the principals of the deaf-mute schools of the United States the motion of Dr. Gallaudet was unanimously adopted that all institutions should "provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation and lip-reading to such of their pupils as may be able to engage in exercises of this nature." This policy has found practical operation almost universally. Of the graduates of 1893 at Gallaudet College, all were able to speak, and only six students in the institution were excused from articulation.

Recurring to the extension of the institution, it may be recalled that the first public exhibition of the acquirements of the pupils was given by permission of Congress in the old hall of the House of Representatives, being the last public meeting held in that historic chamber. Congress insured the future of the institution in 1858 by granting to it annually $5,000, thus committing the United States to the support of its first educational institution on peaceful lines, the others being for war at West Point and Annapolis. Strangely enough, the last two were associated with the first by a proviso that gave free tuition to the deaf-mute children of the army and navy.

With needs came friends and aid. Maryland showed its appreciation by sending here her silent children; an unused manual-training fund fell in for such instruction; and when Congress failed private charity made progress possible, though difficult. The United States on the whole did its part: in 1862 it was $9,000 for buildings; in 1864, $26,000 for enlargement of the grounds, and in the year following about $40,000 for dormitory residences. The year 1878 saw the completion of the beautiful college building at a cost of $125,000, which was wisely supplemented in 1881 by a spacious, well-filled gymnasium at an expense of $15,000.

THIS SEASON'S BASEBALL NINE.

HARE-AND-HOUNDS.

The students of Gallaudet College enjoy the same activities and recreations as those of other colleges and in baseball, football, hare-and-hounds, etc., compare favorably with other teams.

An easy rifle shot from the halls of Congress, the Columbia Institution, by the picturesqueness of its grounds and harmony of its buildings, now charms every visitor. Its beauty is largely the result of judicious action in its early history, when the general outlines for its improvement were planned, and later largely executed by Olmstead, Vaux and Withers.

One of the most striking and interesting evidences of the development of the deaf was connected with the expenditure of $20,000 appropriated by Congress for a dormitory for the boys of the Kendall School. The plans for the dormitory were drawn by Mr. O. Hanson, a totally deaf architect, who graduated from Gallaudet College in 1886. Mr. Hanson's work is officially reported to have been most creditable both in design and execution.

The Columbia Institution is unique, not only because it is the only college for the deaf and dumb in the world, but also because it is the only institution where individuals acquire a complete education. Its teachings extend from the very rudiments of language in the Kendall School to the post graduate course of Gallaudet College. This normal class, open without distinction of sex to advanced students in full possession of their faculties, completes a year's course of deaf and dumb pedagogy. This pedagogic instruction radiates, through its foreign students, an influence that tends toward higher education in India, and which in the fortieth year of his services to mankind calls President Gallaudet to Great Britain to aid by his wise counsel in the initiation of the first deaf-mute college on European soil.

It must be a gratification to every American that this national institution has not only subserved the interests of the deaf and dumb in America, but that its influences and teachings are widely felt in foreign countries, both theoretically and practically. Thus has been nobly illustrated the eloquent words of Amos Kendall, whose philanthropy led to the creation of the institution.

"What more noble invention has Christian civilization brought to man than the means devised to teach the blind and the deaf? What more Godlike charity can there be than in furnishing the means to enable these unfortunate children of darkness and silence to receive the lights of knowledge and religion?

"The subject is not merely one of benevolence; it is also one of public policy. How many hands are made permanently useful to society, and how many minds are thus awakened to aid in the progress of our age?

"Shall we be content to merely fit them for the animal drudgeries of life, or shall we enable those who have aspiring minds to soar into the heights of science and art, to solve the problems of nature and admire the wisdom of God?"

EDWARD BELLAMY'S NEW BOOK OF THE NEW DEMOCRACY.*

BY SYLVESTER BAXTER.

"We ask
To put forth just our strength, our human strength,
All starting fairly, all equipped alike."

"But when full roused, each giant limb awake,
Each sinew strung, the great heart pulsing fast,
He shall start up and stand on his own earth,
Then shall his long triumphant march begin,
Thence shall his being date."
(BROWNING'S "PARACELSUS.")

THE great poet's lines express Edward Bellamy's aim in writing his famous book. That aim would realize in our country's daily being the Great Declaration that gave us national existence; would, in equality of opportunity, give man his own earth to stand on, and thereby—the race for the first time enabled to enter unhampered upon the use of its God-given possibilities—achieve a progress unexampled and marvelous.

It is now ten years since the writing of "Looking Backward" changed one of the most brilliant of the younger American authors into an impassioned social reformer whose work was destined to have momentous effect upon the movement of his age. His quality had hitherto been manifest in romances like "Doctor Heidenhof's Process" and "Miss Ludington's Sister," and in many short stories exquisite in their imaginative texture and largely distinguished by a strikingly original development of psychical themes. Tales like "The Blind Man's World" and "To Whom This May Come" will long linger in the memory of magazine readers of the past twenty years or so. In all this work there was a strong dominant note that proved prophetic of the author's future activity. This was a steadfast faith in the intrinsic goodness of human nature, a sense of the meaning of Love in its true and universal sense. "Looking Backward," though ostensibly a romance, is universally recognized as a great economic work in a framework of fiction. Without this guise it could not have obtained the foothold that it did; there was just enough of the novelist's touch in its composition to give plausibility to the book and exert a powerful influence upon the popular imagination. The ingenious device by which a man of the nineteenth century was transferred to the end of the twentieth, and the vivid dramatic quality of the dream at the end of the book are instances of the art of the trained novelist that made the work unique of its kind. Neither could the book have been a success had not the world been ripe for its reception. The materials were ready

*Equality. By Edward Bellamy. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

and waiting: the spark struck fire in their midst. Less than a decade has followed its publication, and the world is filled with the agitation that it helped kindle. It has given direction to economic thought and shape to political action.

Edward Bellamy was born in 1850; almost exactly in the middle of the century whose closing years he was destined so notably to affect. His home has always been in his native village of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, now a portion of the city of Chicopee, one of the group of municipalities of which Springfield is the nucleus. He lives on Church street in a plain, comfortable, and roomy house that was long the home of his father, a beloved Baptist clergyman of the town. His clerical ancestry is perhaps responsible for the essentially religious nature of our author, who, however, outgrew with his boyhood all trammels of sect. But this trait marks his social views with a strongly anti-materialistic and spiritual cast; an ethical purpose dominates his ideas, and he says that a merely material prosperity would not be worth the working for as a social ideal. An equality in material well being, however, he regards as the soil essential for the true spiritual development of the race.

Young Bellamy entered Union College at Schenectady, but did not graduate. After a year in Germany he studied law and entered the bar, but never practiced. A literary career appealed to him more strongly, and journalism seemed the more available gateway thereto. His first newspaper experience was on the staff of the New York *Evening Post*, and from that journal he went to the Springfield *Union*. Besides his European trip, a journey to Hawaii by way of Panama and a return across the continent has given him a considerable geographical range in his knowledge of the world at large.

It is notable that his first public utterance, made before a local lyceum when a youth in his teens, was devoted to sentiments of social reform that foreshadowed his future work. When "Looking Backward" was the sensation of the year a newspaper charge brought against Mr. Bellamy was that he was "posing for notoriety." To those who know the retiring, modest, and almost diffident personality of the author nothing could have been more absurd. All opportunities to realize upon the magnificent advertising incidental to a phenomenal literary success were disregarded. There were offers of lecture engagements that would have brought quick fortune, requests from magazine editors for articles and stories on any terms that he might name, proffered inducements from publishers to write a new book and to take advantage of the occasion to make a volume of his sh with the

MR. EDWARD BELLAMY.
From a recent photograph.

assurance of a magnificent sale—to all this he was strikingly indifferent. Two or three public addresses, a few articles in the reviews, and for a while the editorship of *The New Nation*, a weekly periodical which he established in Boston—this was the sum of his public activity until he should have made himself ready for a second sustained effort. To all sordid incentives he was as indifferent as if he had been a child of his new order, a century later. The hosts of personal friends whom his work has made for him know him as a winsome personality; and really to know him is to love him. His nature is keenly sympathetic; his conversation is ready and charming, quickly responsive to suggestion, illuminated by gentle humor and occasionally a flash of playful satire. He dislikes controversy, with its waste of energy in profitless discussion, and jestingly avers that if there were any reformers living in his neighborhood he should move away.

The cardinal features of "Looking Backward," that distinguish it from the generality of Utopian literature, lie in its definite scheme of industrial organization on a national basis, and the equal share allotted to all persons in the products of industry, or the public income, on the same ground that men share equally in the free gifts of nature, like air to breathe and water to drink, it being absolutely impossible to determine equitable ratio between individual industr and individual share in industrial pro graded basis. The book, howeve

more than an outline of the system. There were many points that called for elaboration. For several years past, therefore, Mr. Bellamy—his health never robust, and of late constantly struggling against invalidism and illness—has devoted his ripest efforts to an exposition of the economical and ethical basis of the new order which he holds that the natural course of social evolution will establish.

THE NEW BOOK.

The decade that has passed since the writing of "Looking Backward" has been distinguished by an unprecedented and universal discussion of the principles for which that work stands, and the book was one of the great factors in precipitating that discussion. For an author ten years is a long time between books. But the delay has perhaps been providential. The power of monopoly, of gigantic combinations of private capital, was then ominous. It has now become menacing in its arrogance, its usurpations of the governmental functions, its irresistible might in legislative corruption. Witness the Senate at Washington, the Illinois legislature, the Chicago city council! All signs indicate that the time for concrete action is near. On the people's side the forces are gathering for a determined resistance to the new tyranny, and the great wave only waits for the impetus that will send it forward with overwhelming momentum.

"Equality" is the title of the new book. It is a more elaborate work than "Looking Backward" and, in fact, is a comprehensive economic treatise upon the subject that gives it its name. It is a sequel to its famous predecessor, and it resumes the story on the day succeeding the dream that carried Julian West back to the nineteenth century. The element of fiction is even less than in that book; just enough to give it sustained interest, the discussion of the subject being carried on mainly in a series of conversations between Julian and our old friends, Dr. Leete, Mrs. Leete, Edith and Mr. Barton, whose powerful sermon was a feature of "Looking Backward." These talks give Julian a detailed knowledge of the new institutions that surround him and inform him as to the, to them, strange and barbarous social basis of our own age. The keynote to the work is given in the remark of Dr. Leete that the immortal preamble of the American Declaration of Independence (characterized as the true constitution of the United States) logically contained the entire statement of universal economic equality guaranteed by the nation collectively to its members individually. "The corner-stone of our state is economic equality, and is not that the obvious,

MR. BELLAMY IN 1889.

necessary, and only adequate pledge of these three rights—life, liberty, and happiness? What is life without its material basis, and what is an equal right to life but a right to an equal material basis for it? What is liberty? How can men be free who must ask the right to labor and to live from their fellow-men and seek their bread from the hands of others? How else can any government guarantee liberty to men save by providing them a means of labor and of life coupled with independence; and how could that be done unless the government conducted the economic system upon which employment and maintenance depend? Finally, what is implied in the equal right of all to the pursuit of happiness? What form of happiness, so far as it depends at all upon material facts, is not bound up with economic conditions; and how shall an equal opportunity for the pursuit of happiness be guaranteed to all save by a guarantee of economic equality?"

THE RIGHT TO LIFE.

The ethics of wealth under the new order is stated to be extremely simple, consisting merely in the law of self-preservation, asserted in the name of all against the encroachments of any; resting on the principle of the supreme right of all to live, and consequently to insist that society

o organized as to secure that right. The :clares that it has been a principle sub- › by all governments and peoples that it t and supreme duty of the state to pro- .ves of the citizens, and he tells Julian: professing this principle so broadly in ou completely ignored in practice half y the greater half of its meaning. You verlooked and disregarded the peril to › is exposed on the economic side—the :old and thirst side. You went on the .at it was only by club, knife, bullet, : some other form of physical violence :ould be endangered, as if hunger, cold ;—in a word, economic want—were not e constant and deadly foe to existence the forms of violence together. ' You d the plain fact that anybody who by s however, direct or remote, took away ed one's means of subsistence attacked ıite as dangerously as it could be done fe or bullet—more so, indeed, seeing ıst direct attack he would have a better ' defending himself." It is shown that › old order the principle that the first ɔciety to safeguard the lives of its mem- fully admitted, and that in failing to ın economic as well as police, judicial :ary interpretation, the world convicted ın inconsistency as glaring in logic as it in consequences. All civilized govern- t only undertake to protect citizens from ıgainst their lives, but from any and t of physical assault and offense, how- y, and even to protect men in their dig- ell as in mere bodily integrity; in secur- .tizen in his right to life on the economic new order is shown to follow studi- old-time precedents in safeguarding him :ct assault. "If we did but secure his basis so far as to avert death by direct ıunger and cold as your pauper laws made e of doing, we should be like a state in · which forbade outright murder, but l every kind of assault that fell short of ress and deprivation resulting from eco- .nt falling short of actual starvation pre- rrespond to the acts of minor violence which your state protected citizens as as against murder."

THE RIGHT TO LIBERTY.

sidering the second great right, that to the right not only to live, but to live in independence of one's fellows, owning e common social obligations resting on -ıt is shown that while the monopoliza- ealth and of the productive machinery by a portion of the people was, first of all, a threat to the lives of the rest of the community, nevertheless the main practical effect of the system was not to deprive the masses of life outright, but to force them, through want, to buy their lives by the surrender of their liberties. "The industrial system of the world before the great Revolution was wholly based upon the compulsory servitude of the mass of mankind to the possessing class, enforced by the coercion of economic need." It is pointed out that there could be no such thing as liberty so long as by the effect of the inequalities of wealth and the private control of the means of production the opportunity of men to obtain the means of subsistence depended on the will of other men. It may be in place here to observe that the late Francis A. Walker, in discussing the statutory limitation of the hours of labor, stated that the compulsion of circumstance in depriving men of their liberty—as in allowing them the privilege of working only under conditions imposed by others—was as absolute as that of physical force.

THE SOCIAL FUND THE DOMINANT FACTOR IN WEALTH PRODUCTION.

One of the very strongest points in the book is the clearness with which the "social fund" is demonstrated to be the great factor in the production of wealth, while individual exertion is insignificant by comparison. This being true, it is shown that an equal distribution of the products of industry is the only possible equitable basis, for the reason that all persons have equal title in the social fund by virtue of equal membership in the community, to which the fund necessarily belongs. Says Dr. Leete: "The main factor in the production of wealth among civilized men is the social organism, the machinery of associated labor and exchange by which hundreds of millions of individuals provide the demand for one another's product and mutually complement one another's labors, thereby making the productive and distributive systems of a nation and of the world one great machine. . . . The element in the total industrial product which is due to the social organism is represented by the difference between what one man produces as a worker in connection with the social organization and what he could produce in a condition of isolation. Working in concert with his fellows by aid of the social organism he and they produce enough to support all in the highest luxury and refinement. Toiling in isolation, human experience has proved that he would be fortunate if he could at the utmost produce enough to keep himself alive. It is estimated, I believe, that the average daily

product of a worker in America to-day [A.D. 2000] is some fifty dollars. The product of the same man working in isolation would probably be highly estimated on the same basis of calculation if put at a quarter of a dollar. Now tell me, Julian, to whom belongs the social organism, this vast machinery of human association, which enhances some two hundredfold the product of every one's labor?"

It is agreed that it can belong to nothing less than society collectively, which can be the only heir to the social inheritance of intellect and discovery, and it is society collectively which furnishes the continuous daily concourse by which alone that inheritance is made effective. Therefore the two-hundredfold enhancement of the value of every one's labor which is owing to the social organism belongs manifestly to society collectively—to the general fund. It is further shown that until the social fund could be properly protected and administered by a public organization of industry it must needs be the subject of universal plunder and embezzlement. "The social machinery was seized upon by adventurers and made a means of enriching themselves by collecting tribute from the people to whom it belonged and whom it should have enriched."

TO ALL MEN EQUALLY.

The argument for an equal distribution of the products of industry is thus set forth: "If the modern man, by aid of the social machinery, can produce fifty dollars' worth of product where he could produce not over a quarter of a dollar's worth without society, then forty-nine dollars and three-quarters out of every fifty dollars must be credited to the social fund to be equally distributed. The industrial efficiency of two men working without society might have differed as two to one—that is, while one man was able to produce a full quarter dollar's worth of work a day, the other could produce only twelve and a half cents' worth. This was a very great difference under those circumstances, but twelve and a half cents is so slight a proportion of fifty dollars as not to be worth mentioning. That is to say, the difference in individual endowments between the two men would remain the same, but that difference would be reduced to relative unimportance by the prodigious equal addition made to the product of both alike by the social organism."

The idea of the social fund makes comprehensible the completeness with which the new order has outgrown the wages notion; those living under it are accustomed to regard the social capital, rather than their day-to-day specific exertions, as the main source of their wealth. It is shown

MR. BELLAMY'S HOME AT CHICOPEE FALL

that everybody is entitled not only to product—the ideal of the old economists vastly more; namely, to his share of the of the social organism, in addition to his product, but not on the old grab-as-plan, by which some made themselves aires and others were left beggars, but terms with all his fellow capitalists.

PROPERTY IN MEN.

An interesting episode is that where t ily is shown by Julian the things in t where he slept his long sleep; the "evid value" treasured in the safe, which ha him a millionaire in the nineteenth centu the light of the new order these are chara as being, while purporting to be certifi property in things, really certificates of ow of men, deriving their whole value from t attached to the things by the constraint o necessities. It was declared to be the las ment of indignity put upon human nature economic system of the old order that pelled men to seek the sale of themselves. hireling could not scorn the bonds he The abjectness of his position was not physical, but mental. In selling himself necessarily sold his independence of mi . . . Labor for others in the name and kindness, and labor with others for mon end in which all are mutually int and labor for its own joy are alike honora the hiring out of our faculties to the selfi of others, which was the form labor g took in your day, is unworthy of hum ture."

A PROFIT-SYSTEM PARABLE.

There is a powerful chapter devoted t Parable of the Water Tank," concisely d

the working of the profit-system. It is the story of a certain very dry land, the people whereof were in sore need of water. Certain men, more crafty and diligent than the rest, managed to gather stores of water where others could find none, and these men were called capitalists. They would not give the people water except they became their servants, working for them on these terms: "For every bucket that ye bring to us, that we may pour into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny; but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give unto you that ye may drink of it, ye and your wives and your children, ye shall give to us two pennies, and the difference shall be our profit, seeing that if it were not for this profit we would not do this thing for you, but ye should all perish." The result was that, after a while, the tank overflowed, seeing that for every bucket the people poured in they received only so much as would buy again half a bucket. Receiving no more the pennies of the capitalists, they could buy no more water; this made "dull times" and finally a "crisis." The capitalists called in the soothsayers, and some called it "overproduction" and some called it "glut," and some said it was by reason of spots on the sun, and yet others said it was because of "lack of confidence." The capitalists then sent them to the people, and to them the soothsayers expounded the mystery of overproduction, and how it was that they must needs perish of thirst because there was overmuch water, and how there could not be enough because there was too much. The people reviled them and asked, "Will ye mock us? Doth plenty breed famine? Doth nothing come out of much?" Finally the capitalists wasted the water for their own pleasure, making fountains and fish-ponds, and bathing therein. This ended the crisis, and the people were employed once more. But the same things happened again and again. Finally a class of men called agitators arose among the people and told them that they had no need at all of the capitalists, counseling them: "Do ye for yourselves that which is done by the capitalists—namely, the ordering of your labor, and the marshaling of your bands, and the dividing of your tasks. So shall ye have no need at all of the capitalists and no more yield to them any profit, but all the fruit of your labor shall ye share as brethren, every one having the same; and so shall the tank never overflow until every man is full, and would not wag the tongue for more, and afterward shall ye with the overflow make pleasant fountains and fish-ponds to delight yourselves withal even as did the capitalists; but these shall be for the delight of all." At last the people did as they were told. "And there was no more any thirst in that land, neither any that was ahungered, nor naked, nor cold, nor in any manner of want; and every man said unto his fellow, 'My brother,' and every woman said unto her companion, 'My sister,' for so they were with one another as brethren and sisters which do dwell together in unity. And the blessing of God rested on that land forever."

UNIVERSAL CULTURE.

One of the greatest achievements of the new order is the establishment of universal culture. Vast as is the leisure of the new system, the time reserved for the higher uses of life, it is declared to be of little value for intellectual culture but for a condition commanded by almost none under the old order: "The moral atmosphere of serenity resulting from an absolute freedom of mind from disturbing anxieties and carking cares concerning our material welfare or that of those dear to us. Our economic system puts us in a position where we can follow Christ's maxim, so impossible for you, to 'take no thought for the morrow.'" Under the old order the average college man had to engage in the struggle for the material means of existence. Failure or success made little difference as to the effect to stunt and wither his intellectual life. "He had no time and could command no thought for anything else. If he failed, or barely avoided failure, perpetual anxiety ate out his heart; and if he succeeded, his success usually made him a grosser and more hopelessly self-satisfied materialist than if he had failed. There was no hope for his mind or soul either way. If at the end of his life his efforts had won him a little breathing space it could be of no high use to him, for the spiritual and intellectual parts had become atrophied from disuse, and were no longer capable of responding to opportunity."

The great Revolution was therefore regarded as a sort of second creation of man, "inasmuch as it added the conditions of an adequate mind and soul life to the bare physical existence under more or less agreeable conditions, which was about all the life the most of human beings, rich or poor, had up to that time known." Under the new order the youth going forth into the world finds it a practice school for all the moralities. "Youth was as noble in your day as now, and dreamed the same great dreams of life's possibilities," said Dr. Leete. "But when the young man went forth into the world of practical life it was to find his dreams mocked and his ideals derided at every turn. He found himself compelled, whether he would or not, to take part in a fight for life, in which the first condition of success was to put his ethics on the shelf and cut

the acquaintance of his conscience. You had various terms with which to describe the process whereby the young man, reluctantly laying aside his ideals, accepted the conditions of the sordid struggle. You described it as a 'learning to take the world as it is,' 'getting over romantic notions,' 'becoming practical,' and all that. In fact, it was nothing more nor less than the debauching of a soul."

RELIGION UNDER THE NEW ORDER.

Mr. Bellamy's ideas as to the religious conditions of the new order are in marked contrast to the dogmatically materialistic attitude of the ruling socialistic doctrine in Continental Europe. Mr. Barton tells Julian that the direction in which the progress of the race has tended most to increase human happiness has been in the science of the soul and its relation to the Eternal and the Infinite: "This progress has been the result not merely of a more rational conception of the subject and complete intellectual freedom in its study, but largely also of social conditions which have set us almost wholly free from material engrossments. . . . You will observe, as you come to know more of our literature, that one respect in which it differs from yours is the total lack of the tragic note. This has very naturally followed from a conception of our real life as having an inaccessible security, 'hid in God,' as Paul said, whereby the accidents and vicissitudes of the personality are reduced to relative triviality. . . . The religion of Christ, depending as it did upon the experience and intuitions of the unselfish enthusiasms, could not possibly be accepted or understood generally by a world which tolerated a social system based upon fratricidal struggle as the condition of existence."

THE NEW PATRIOTISM.

We are told that under the old order too often what was called love of country might better have been described as hate and jealousy of other countries. But under the new, patriotism is no longer a martial sentiment and is quite without warlike associations. "As the flag has lost its former significance as an emblem of outward defiance, it has gained a new meaning as the supreme symbol of internal concord and mutuality; it has become the visible sign of the social solidarity in which the welfare of all is equally and impregnably secured."

MANIFOLD CHANGES.

The manifold changes that a radical transformation in industrial and social conditions would bring naturally present a fascinating field for speculation. There are instanced many of these for the reader's edification. Science and invention, freed from the trammels of capitalism, have received a tremendous impetus and their achievements are marvelous. The tyranny of fashion has been overthrown; sanitation and medical science have made wonderful strides; great cities have been eliminated and population is more evenly diffused over the land; and, on the other hand, there has been a general reforesting, nature has everywhere been made beautiful and the entire land has been made into one vast park.

The book is so full of ideas, so replete with suggestive aspects, so rich in quotable parts as to form an arsenal of argument for apostles of the new democracy. Many important points must go untouched in an article like this, and the reviewer can only mention the account of the great Revolution, its development and progress; of the transition period; and of "The Book of the Blind," in which the various objections to the scheme of the new order are summed up. As with "Looking Backward," the humane and thoughtful reader will lay down "Equality" and regard the world about him with a feeling akin to that with which the child of the tenement returns from his "Country Week" to the foul smells, the discordant noises, the incessant strife of the wonted environment.

Immense changes are undoubtedly in store for the coming century. The industrial transformations of the world for the past hundred years seem to assure for the next hundred a mutation in social conditions commensurately radical. Much of this must transcend forecasting. But the tendency is undoubtedly toward human unity, social solidarity. It is strongly indicated that Science will more and more make social evolution a voluntary, self-directing process on the part of man.

Two straws, significant of the prevailing wind, may here be mentioned. Not long ago I read an article written by an eminent professional man, one of the foremost in his calling, devoted to a careful examination of the basis of property rights, showing that the tenure of property rested solely on convention, and that it was this alone that prevented it from being robbery. The writer's name was withheld for fear of persecution and loss of livelihood.

In the latest number of a great American magazine there was a review of the evolution of democracy in the past century, written by a well-known college professor. It closed with a prediction that the democracy of the coming century would stand for "economic equality"—Mr. Bellamy's phrase, I believe.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE MAKING OF THE NATION.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for July Professor Woodrow Wilson has a thoughtful paper which patriotic Americans would do well to read on the anniversary of our national independence.

Professor Wilson's theme is "The Making of the Nation," and his first endeavor is to show us just what stage has been reached in the national development. The danger of civil war in the future he puts aside as incredible. The gradual evolution from sectional conditions to homogeneity he describes as follows:

"Slavery being removed, the South is now joined with the 'West,' joined with it in a stage of development, as a region chiefly agricultural, without diversified industries, without a multifarious trade, without those subtle extended nerves which come with all-around economic development, and which make men keenly sensible of the interests that link the world together, as it were into a single community. But these are lines of difference which will be effaced by mere growth, which time will calmly ignore. They make no boundaries for armies to cross. Tidewater Virginia was thus separated once from her own population within the Alleghany valleys—held two jealous sections within her own limits. Massachusetts once knew the sharp divergences of interest and design which separated the coast settlements upon the bay from the restless pioneers who had taken up the free lands of her own western counties. North Carolina was once a comfortable and indifferent 'East' to the uneasy 'West' that was to become Tennessee. Virginia once seemed old and effete to Kentucky. The 'great West' once lay upon the Ohio, but has since disappeared there, overlaid by the changes which have carried the conditions of the 'East' to the Great Lakes and beyond. There has never yet been a time in our history when we were without an 'East' and a 'West,' but the novel day when we shall be without them is now in sight. As the country grows it will inevitably grow homogeneous. Population will not henceforth spread, but compact; for there is no new land between the seas where the 'West' can find another lodgment. The conditions which prevail in the ever-widening 'East' will sooner or later cover the continent, and we shall at last be one people. The process will not be a short one. It will doubtless run through many generations and involve many a critical question of statesmanship. But it cannot be stayed, and its working out will bring the nation to its final character and *rôle* in the world."

THE "MORE PERFECT UNION."

"It is to this point we have come in the making of the nation. The old sort of growth is at an end—the growth by mere expansion. We have now to look more closely to internal conditions, and study the means by which a various people is to be bound together in a single interest. Many differences will pass away of themselves. East and West will come together by a slow approach, as capital accumulates where now it is only borrowed, as industrial development makes its way westward in a new variety, as life gets its final elaboration and detail throughout all the great spaces of the continent, until all the scattered parts of the nation are drawn into real community of interest. Even the race problem of the South will no doubt work itself out in the slowness of time, as blacks and whites pass from generation to generation, gaining with each remove from the memories of the war a surer self-possession, an easier view of the division of labor and of social function to be arranged between them. Time is the only legislator in such a matter. But not everything can be left to drift and slow accommodation. The nation which has grown to the proportions almost of the continent within the century lies under our eyes, unfinished, unharmonized, waiting still to have its parts adjusted, lacking its last lesson in the ways of peace and concert. It required statesmanship of no mean sort to bring us to our present growth and lusty strength. It will require leadership of a much higher order to teach us the triumphs of co-operation, the self-possession and calm choices of maturity."

OUR NEED OF LEADERSHIP.

No one has studied more carefully than Professor Wilson the defects in our governmental machinery, chief among which he regards the lack of responsible leadership. "The President can lead only as he can command the ear of both Congress and the country—only as any other individual might who could secure a like general hearing and acquiescence. Policy must come always from the deliberations of the House committees, the debates, both secret and open, of the Senate, the compromises of committee conference between the Houses; no one man, no group of men, leading; no man, no group of men, responsible for the outcome. Unquestionably we believe in a guardian destiny! No other race could have accomplished so much with such a system; no other race would have dared risk such an experiment. We shall work out a remedy, for

work it out we must. We must find or make, somewhere in our system, a group of men to lead us, who represent the nation in the origin and responsibility of their power; who shall draw the executive, which makes choice of foreign policy and upon whose ability and good faith the honorable execution of the laws depends, into cordial co-operation with the legislature, which, under whatever form of government, must sanction law and policy."

MR. HOWELLS AS AN OPTIMIST.

ALL those reviewers who have cavilled at the "persistent pessimism" in Mr. Howells' later work, particularly in his essays, should be confronted with his able and telling article in the July *Harper's*. "The Modern American Mood" Mr. Howells calls his masterly analysis of our attitude toward ourselves and the rest of the world. He shows how the results of the civil war and the sudden upspringing of our gigantic commercial interests combined to make us believe until comparatively recently that "all that was ours was good; if not apparently good, then really good."

"It is easy to say how our vainglory began, but it is not so easy to say how it began to vanish, or why. But whatever Europe may think to the contrary, we are now really a modest people. The national attitude is self-critical, and if the standards by which we try ourselves are not those of Europe, but are largely derived from within ourselves, they are none the less severe and none the less just."

"In fact, our present danger is not that we shall praise ourselves too much, but that we shall accuse ourselves too much, and blame ourselves for effects from conditions that are the conditions of the whole world. But if this is better than to rest content with our conditions because they seem to be ours alone, if it is sometimes a good thing to recognize that we are socially and economically sick, it is also a good thing to know that we have in our own political system the power of recuperation against the universal disorder."

"No one really doubts the adequacy of the republic to any imaginable emergency: or if there is here and there one whose heart misgives him, he has nothing to suggest in place of it. In a completer sense than we always realize, it is the republic or nothing for us. In the same completer sense, there is no past for us; there is only a future. Something that is still untried may serve our turn, but nothing that has been tried and failed will serve our turn."

"We may not think the republic is the best thing that can ever be, but we feel that it is the best we can have for the present, and that anything better must be something more rather than something less of it."

"It is in no overweening mood of optimism that we trust the republic to save itself. There are almost as few mere optimists as mere pessimists among us. Question those who seem to be the one or the other, and you find that at the bottom of their hearts they have the same doubts, the same hopes. The blandest optimist does not deny that there are a good many screws loose; the bleakest pessimist does not affirm that there is no means within our democracy of tightening them again, or that there is any means outside of democracy."

"We trust the republic with itself; that is, we trust one another, and we trust one another the most implicitly when we affirm the most clamorously, one half of us, that the other half is plunging the whole of us in irreparable ruin. That is merely our way of calling all to the duty we owe to each. It is not a very dignified way, but the entire nation is in the joke, and it is not so mischievous as it might seem. By and by, probably, we shall change it. We should certainly change it in the presence of any vital danger; for one reason, because we should then be all of one mind, in devotion to the republic."

It is a very clear and vigorous note that Mr. Howells strikes in the following:

"On the threshold of a new century, the portal of the future, we see more clearly than ever that America is the home of work, of endeavor, of the busy effort in which man loses the heavy sense of self as he can in no pleasure, and tastes the happiness of doing something, making something, creating something. Our problem is how to keep the chance of this free to all; how to find work for all; how to render drones impossible, either rich drones or poor drones, voluntary or involuntary."

"THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC IN THE WORLD."

READERS of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will remember an article in our May number of last year on the George Junior Republic, near Elmira, N. Y. Miss Mary Gay Humphreys has contributed to the July *McClure's* an account of a week she spent in investigating the workings of Mr. George's novel sociological experiment. On a farm of forty-eight acres some two hundred boys and girls, ranging in age from twelve to seventeen years, and pledged to remain at least seventy days—about forty stay all winter—conduct a complete government of their own, modeled closely upon that of the United States. The principal features of the government are the following:

"*Legislative.*—A congress of two branches—senate and house of representatives. The members are elected by popular vote; senators for two weeks, representatives for one.

"*Judiciary.*—There are civil and criminal courts, presided over by judges appointed by the president. Every citizen charged with crime is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers. Imprisonment and fines are the penalties for crime.

"*Police.*—A permanent force is maintained, chosen from the citizens by competitive examination.

"*Finances.*—The republic lays taxes, like any other government, and maintains a bank and a monetary system of its own. It also derives an income from its tariff and the sale of licenses and passes, or permits to go outside of the grounds at will. The coin of the government is circular pieces of tin, stamped 'George Junior Republic,' and issued in denominations of from one dollar down. In this coin most of the business of the country is transacted; but the coin is ultimately redeemed by the government in potatoes and clothes, which the citizen is expected to send home. The bank receives on deposit the savings of the citizens, makes loans, and pays wages for government work."

"All the citizens are encouraged to be workers, but idleness is not punished. Non-producers find themselves at a great disadvantage, and their moneyless condition soon brings them to the pauper's table, at which only the plainest fare is dispensed. The paupers are compelled to do a certain amount of work for meals and lodging. All the citizens who work at all receive good wages—the skilled laborers ninety cents a day, the unskilled fifty cents, and the middle class seventy cents. It should be explained that all the workers, boys and girls, are thus graded. The boys have their regular occupations—farm labor, landscape gardening, and carpentering. A number are in the government employ; there are two lawyers, admitted after examination to the bar. Others are hotel and restaurant keepers, or engage in trade on their account. The girls employ themselves at sewing, millinery, laundry work and cooking. Only half the day is given to work; the remaining hours in summer are free for recreation."

CURRENCY.

"The money graciously corresponds to our own currency—dollars, half-dollars, quarters, dimes and pennies; looks like it—with a difference that secures it against any charge of counterfeiting by the greater nation, and jingles pleasantly in the pocket. It passes into the hands of the citizens from the government treasury but in one way—by work. This is not necessarily manual labor. There are official positions with salaries attached. Such are the representatives of the people, the judges of the civil and criminal courts, the commissioner of public works, the chief of police and his staff, the warden of the prison. The judges are the best paid, receiving one dollar and twenty cents a day, and legislators getting one dollar and ten cents, and the police ninety cents, the same price that is paid to skilled carpenters. In general wages there are three grades. The foreman on the farm and the section boss of a street-cleaning gang get fifteen cents an hour, while the men only receive eight and ten cents an hour, as their abilities warrant. The same prices rule in the millinery and dressmaking departments, where doll dresses and hats are made for sale when no citizen requires a bonnet; and in the cooking school, where nice work is done for the capitol table.

HOTEL-KEEPING.

"The chief business is keeping hotel. The contracts for this, as we said, are sold by the government every Saturday evening. The Waldorf is the swell hotel of the place. Only capitalists and high officials can pay four dollars a day for lodgings. The Waldorf is over the post-office and bank. It has a sitting-room under the ridge pole, and bedrooms on each side, where each lodger has his own tin wash-basin. Not every one can realize what a degree of luxury this implies. Dover, to be sure, has an office in the court-house, which is also his bedroom. But Dover, as every citizen remarks, has 'money to burn.' The Hotel Elmira, the girls' dormitory, is a loft over the cooking and millinery girls' parlor, and is naturally valuable property. The other hotels are but long shelter tents, covering two rows of wire-bottomed cots, where beds are from ten to twenty cents a night. The concessions vary according to the accommodations, but each is an active and profitable business accordingly as it is managed. Ethel Moore, who conducted the Hotel Elmira during the crisis, lost money. She exhibited a collection of promissory notes from out of a heterogeneous pocket.

"'I can't ever collect them without going to law,' she said. 'Neither Dover nor Smith will look at a case for less than ten dollars.'"

"The police force enjoys the same authority and conspicuousness that it does in larger communities. The details are posted at six o'clock, relieved at noon, and again at night, with orderly precision."

Penal offenses have become rare, though during the first year they were as common as elsewhere.

UNDERGRADUATE LIFE AT YALE.

IN the series of college articles now running in *Scribner's* Mr. Henry E. Howland contributes the paper on Yale. Life there in the last century was somewhat different from its modern development:

"The disciplinary spirit of the times is illustrated in the laws governing the servitude of freshmen; they were forbidden to wear hats in the president's or professors' door-yards, or within ten rods of the president, eight rods of a professor, or five of a tutor. They were not allowed to run in the college yard, or up or down stairs, or call to any one through a college window. Seniors could regulate their conduct in every particular. 'Every freshman is obliged to do any particular errand or message required of him by any one in an upper class, which, if he shall refuse to do, he shall be punished.' They could not appear unless completely dressed, nor could they play with members of another class without being asked. Fines and penalties for misdemeanors ran from a halfpenny up to three shillings, and sophomores and freshmen had their ears boxed before the assembled college by the president or a member of the faculty for an infraction of discipline. All classes learned humility from the conclusion of the college prayer: 'May we perform faithfully our duties to our superiors, our equals and inferiors.'"

"The refinement of modern days was possibly somewhat undeveloped. In the history of Connecticut, published anonymously in London, in 1781, we are told:

"'Yale College is built with wood and painted a sky color; it is one hundred and sixty feet long and three stories high besides the garrets. It is the first of American colleges. Its students have no polite accomplishments. It is always painfully apparent that they have been educated in Connecticut.'"

Subsequently came a period of a different sort of oppression:

"For a short period, a sort of dark ages in the fifties, fate and the faculty saw fit to institute a system of intellectual torture, a revival of the *peine forte et dure*, which laid the crushing weight of analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus, the influence of the Greek accent and Butler's ponderous 'Analogy' upon a helpless college. Biennial examinations were imposed upon sophomores and seniors, and covered the entire work of the two preceding years; an unearned tribute to the mental powers of boys of eighteen. Into some minds the rills of learning never ran; and even from the diligent much must have escaped, but in the eyes of the faculty they should have been reservoirs brimming with learning, to be drawn upon at will. Succeeding generations know not the nightmare of that time. Annuals and later-term examinations took their place, but their memory still haunts the corners of the campus in the refrain:

"'No more for us yon tuneful bell shall ring to morning prayers;
No more to long biennials we'll mount yon attic stairs;
Examinations are all past; alumnuses you know,
We'll swell the praises loud and long of Alma Mater, O.'"

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The modern era is of course the athletic stage, and Judge Howland presents some good points on the subject of the unappreciated workers for their college's supremacy:

"The public which cheers the skill or marvelous concert of an eleven knows nothing of the process out of which it has come, tried as by fire, the real effort of the college as a whole; knows nothing of the longing of the man on the side lines who has given his best toil for three months, perhaps for as many years, and finds his only reward in carrying his rival's sweater during the great game. The little band of substitutes who make up the second eleven and who are driven back day after day in practice, doggedly resisting every inch of trampled ground, receive no pæans from the thousands at Manhattan Field or Springfield. Is one of them hurt in practice—'Ah, yes, hard luck, but he couldn't have made the team anyhow;' and perhaps not the least of trials is the indifferent encouragement of a coach, when blame would imply potentiality worth disciplining. The college, which stands about under the cold November sky and measures out impartial criticism at the field, may praise their efforts, but it is always as efforts, never as results, and no reverent posterity can ever honor them as 'the tackle of '84' or 'the man who kicked the goal from the forty-five-yard line.' They represent unselfish loyalty, striving in full consciousness that the heights of fame lie above their climbing, but bringing to the struggle all the enthusiasm, all the devotion, all the persevering courage which are the true spirit of Yale."

Judge Howland disclaims any intention to "trumpet the virtues" of old Yale:

"Her learning has been garnered into books, and the love of her offspring has been builded into bronze and stone. But the origin itself of that love, the devotion of the sons, the wisdom of the 'kindly mother,' are things too fine, too spiritual for deliberate exposition. There is no master-word by which they can be unveiled to stranger eyes."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTS.

IN *Cosmopolis* for June Mr. Theodore A. Cook describes, from the English point of view, some of the chief differences that have been developed between the American and British methods of conducting amateur sports.

In football Mr. Cook notes the increased complexity of the American code, as compared with its English original. Mr. Cook finds far greater enjoyment in the more elementary game, but he asserts that enjoyment *per se* is not what our American players are after.

"The uncertainty of the chances in the English game, the independent action of each player, the different methods of moving the ball, whether in defense or in attack, all these things go for picturesqueness and variety, for thorough enjoyment of every minute of the match by every player in it, and by every onlooker as well. The American takes his game far more seriously. He does not go into the field merely to have a pleasant afternoon. He refuses to incur the slightest possibility of being defeated before the eyes of all his friends and relatives. He begins at once to systematize his practice, to 'study up' the possibilities, to eliminate chance, to elaborate a science. The members of each team are set to work to learn complicated systems of play, by means of which a few numbers shouted by the 'snap-back' will instantly be the signal for certain evolutions, carefully arranged beforehand, carried out with absolute precision, and calculated as much to deceive the other side as to assist those who have the ball. This last point is the one that an Englishman dislikes the most: the numberless tricks and dodges, the 'fake-runners,' and multifarious disguises, which are an integral part of the system of 'signals,' all these things, encouraged as they are by the finest representatives of American sport, provide what is, to my mind, one of the strongest proofs of the deterioration in its best qualities of our 'elementary' football."

OARSMANSHIP.

Passing from football to rowing, this writer pays a high compliment to the Yale crew which suffered defeat last year at Henley.

"I am by no means alone in the opinion that, for all-round strength and vigor, the Yale crew of 1896 were physically the finest eight who ever sat in a boat. Their bodily condition presented many interesting divergencies from that of their competitors. On the one side you saw the long, calm, loose-built rowing man of our metropolitan clubs and universities, whose arms are probably his weakest part; on the other was the contrast of the nervous, thick-set American oarsman, with the muscles of his upper and forearm as equally developed as the rest of him, which was the natural result of the severe system of preparation our visitor had undergone. The gymnasium, which your English 'wet bob' has probably never entered, was to him an integral part of his long course of training. Pulling at weights and levers, rowing in a stationary machine fixed in a tank, working at horizontal bars—all these things had developed every muscle of his body, and produced a degree of mechanical fitness which we can only admire without a hope of imitating. The American had also been taught that a certain pace of stroke was the one most likely to give the greatest chance for developing his powers. This was but one symptom of a system which was tested by Yale in the most sportsmanlike manner against the absolutely different methods of the English crews of 1896. The pace of stroke had to be regulated because the stroke itself was part of a theory of propulsion entirely opposed to every principle of English rowing."

The Yale stroke requires the utmost vigor, freshness, and dash from start to finish; the English stroke may be effective even in fatigue.

GENERAL ATHLETICS.

As regards other forms of athletics, Mr. Cook finds that in these, too, American love of system, and thorough study of every possibility, has had a marked effect, but to a better purpose than in football or rowing.

"Our efforts, for instance, at putting the shot or throwing the hammer are in their infancy as compared with the refinement in those arts to which Americans have attained. Their peculiar climate, too, has undoubtedly resulted in greater possibilities of pace over short distances; and it is therefore natural that we should owe to them the perfection of the 'handspring' start in the hundred yards, and an excellence in all the shorter bursts of speed. It was Myers who taught us first that the quarter was a sprint and not a waiting race. When we come to long-distance running and endurance the Englishmen more easily hold their own. And perhaps some reasons may be found for this in the same divergence of muscular development which we noticed in the rowing men of the two countries. We seem to have developed the longer and more supple muscles of the good 'stayer,' while American science has produced a finer combination of bone and sinew in the feats of strength, and American climate has evolved a greater nervous energy for spurts."

Mr. Cook closes with an exhortation to his countrymen to preserve in their games that love of competition and sport for its own sake which is still the chief feature in their best athletics.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE ON THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE six months ago was commissioned by the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* to proceed to India, there to observe and note the conditions of the people in this year of plague, of famine, and of jubilant rejoicing over the greatness and glory of the British empire. Mr. Hawthorne's report will appear in a series of papers, the first of which is printed in the July number of Mr. Walker's magazine. We shall have occasion to deal more extensively with these articles when the series has made further progress. The opening paper is a very promising piece of work, and does full credit to Mr. Julian Hawthorne's marvelous ability to use language in such fashion as to make the reader see the pictures that the writer saw. This opening chapter deals with the plague in Bombay. The plague has been much more widely advertised than the famine, but its fatal results are trivial in comparison. We must therefore await with interest and concern Mr. Hawthorne's description of the slow death of millions of Indian natives from lack of food.

IN THE BAZAAR.

Bombay, as Mr. Hawthorne explains, is, like New York, an island, one end of which is Europeanized and handsome, while the other, called the Bazaar, is almost incredibly congested with a mass of nearly a million natives. Says Mr. Hawthorne:

"I began my investigations with a drive through the Bazaar, or native quarter. The narrow, irregular streets lie between queer buildings, misplaced, uneven, grotesque, salient with odd features: some low, some high, their fronts and roofs balconied, hooded, gabled, crowding upon the sky, the eccentric lines of structure defined in various colors; over them glared down the blinding Indian sun, casting strange shadows. The houses pushed out lawless corners into the street; they overhung the way, pressing against one another or gaping asunder in crooked crevices. Glancing through low-browed doorways you caught glimpses of fetid inner courts, incrusted with immemorial filth, into which sunlight never penetrated nor fresh air breathed. Innumerable windows looked down, open or shuttered, retiring beneath jutting roofs or protected by railed balconies; they framed turbaned heads and brown, subtle faces. On the street opened oblong cavities, the booths of the East, full of strange wares, dusty and dingy, with merchants lean and fat squatting amid them, their swarthy knees above their ears. Some of these men, worth millions of rupees, presided over shops as mean in aspect as that of the very humblest huckster."

HOW THE BRITISH INSPECTORS WORK.

Our American investigator spent a number of days in going about with the English official inspectors searching for cases of plague infection in these huddled native tenements.

"The daily series of visits is accomplished as rapidly and with as little forewarning as may be, so as to give the people no time to put themselves on guard. The *personnel* of the visiting party includes doctors, male and female, civil and military officers and interested civilians, with a fringe of police and attendants to keep order and to effect removals, destroy bedding and clothing, and apply whitewash, as orders may be given. The visitors meet with every kind of evasion and passive opposition. Their aim, of course, is to get at the sick and the dead, and to put the former in the hospitals and the latter wherever they will do the least harm; the aim of the people is to hide both dead and dying by every device that ingenuity or desperation suggests. It is probable that the hiders are successful four times where the seekers are once. The occasions on which deceptions are detected give a notion of the multitude that remain unknown. The effort to check the plague is like fighting in deep water to save a man resolved to drown himself. The labor is enormous, the issue well-nigh hopeless; but the English never relax; they make good their claim to be the best rulers in the world. After the exhaustion of each day's work they 'tub,' dress and meet at the club; they discuss the work and the prospects with grim cheerfulness, and next day at dawn are out and at it once more. Now and then one or other of them drops and is seen no more. Little is said about him; the work goes on just the same. Duty is the Anglo-Indian's god."

A BOMBAY TENEMENT.

The following description of a representative tenement house is terrible, but necessary to an understanding of the facts:

"A house was marked down for visitation in the midst of the Bazaar. You could not see anything of it from the street; it was screened by other houses; but it was large enough to contain six hundred people. It was built round an interior court, perhaps twenty-five feet square; the four walls inclosing it went staggering upward, story above story, so that we seemed to stand at the bottom of a well. But what a well! The place, even here beneath the open sky, smelt like a cesspool. The ground

foot was boggy and foul; it was composed ıg and rotten matter of all kinds, and upon igation proved to extend downward to a of no less than five feet. This huge and ng mass of coagulated filth had been ac- ating unchecked, deep down in that pit of ı habitations, for fifty years past. The ıuite apart from the poison of the atmos- was stifling and intolerable; there could be any movement of air in this place, nor the sunlight penetrate its hideous depths. he windows of three-score living-rooms l upon it, and this was the atmosphere the inhabitants drew into their lungs day ght. Daniel in the den of lions escaped hed; but the miracle would have seemed r had he passed a night in this pit of hell." Hawthorne proceeds to explain the almost ible means resorted to by the natives to ıe evidences of death or illness from the ; lest the sanitary officials should invade ıomes and the victims of disease should be l to the hospitals. The hospital service is escribed, and high tribute is paid to the r of the British officials. Mr. Hawthorne ;ives grewsome accounts of the Parsee ers of Silence," where the vultures gorge elves on the corpses of the Parsee dead, lls of trips to plague-infested villages in the y of Bombay.

THE WAR IN THESSALY.

Why the Greeks Were Defeated.

:. CHARLES WILLIAMS, war corre- spondent, contributes a very interesting on "The War in Thessaly" to the *Fort- ı Review* for June. Mr. Williams says that reeks jabber so much that they have no or thinking. Had Greece known how to se self-restraint, to abate talk, and calcu- r chances, Crete would now have belonged Hellenic kingdom and they would not ɔeen in danger of losing Thessaly. The ı had no army, no training in discipline, ctice in marching or in attacking. Their were composed chiefly of men who had had a day's proper training, and constituted lomerate mob officered by men who had a ıl pull. They had no sense of discipline; s called their officers by their Christian and the officers were unable either to drill n in the field or to make the most elemen- ovisions for sanitation. For a long time g officers was a thing that nobody seemed k of. The result was that the Greeks were nbered, out-maneuvred, out-fought, and anywhere to hold their own against their adversary. From first to last he does not think the Greeks had more than 50,000 men in the field, besides forty field-guns and 500 cavalry. The best thing which the Greeks appear to have done was their retreat from Larissa and their further retreat from Domokos. The troops, he says, kept themselves together curiously well, and the retreat on the whole was admirably done. Fighting never seems to have been very serious. Both sides preferred fighting at long range, and the Turks won their way by turning the flank of their opponents and compelling them to with- draw. He thinks the Turks only had 80,000 men actually engaged in the invasion, and that they showed a notable lack of energy. Their artillery fire was bad. Mr. Williams' conclusion is that the real blame for the defeat of the Greeks is to be found in the rottenness of their political institutions and the influence of politics upon the army.

Mr. Henry Norman's View.

Mr. Henry Norman says in *Cosmopolis* that the Greeks have only themselves to blame for the war into which they rushed, and that they paid no attention whatever to anybody outside the Greek kingdom.

"Was Greece 'lured' into war by expressions of British sympathy? Did the Philhellene press, the telegram of the hundred members of Par- liament, and the Liberal 'Forwards' make any difference to the situation in Greece? It is freely asserted—not always with entire sincerity—that they did. I assert most emphatically that they did not. It seems a question of credentials, of what right any particular individual has to an opinion. I was on the spot; I was honored by the confidence of His Majesty the King and of the Greek government; I saw a great number of the dispatches received daily from Greek repre- sentatives abroad; I was in constant communica- tion with Greeks of all positions; the principal articles of all the Greek newspapers were trans- lated to me every day. From the beginning to the end I never varied in my assertion that unless the powers made some concession to Greece war was certain. These are my credentials for an opinion. If anybody else has better, his opinion is worth more than mine. Not a single news- paper, not a single individual in Athens, to my knowledge, expressed the belief that Great Britain would help Greece if it came to war. Every- thing was expressed to the exact contrary. Eng- land and Englishmen were bitterly reproached for not being willing to help her; arguments were constantly adduced to show how unwise, in Eng- lish interests, England's attitude was; the reports received by the Greek Foreign Office made it ab- solutely certain that nothing was to be expected

from England. Expressions of individual sympathy were gratefully received, but they misled nobody. The now famous telegram made the greater impression because of its remarkable character, but the Greeks understood perfectly that the members of Parliament telegraphed their sympathy because they were powerless to embody it in any kind of action.

"The Greek people were almost unanimously determined that unless the rights of Greece in Crete were recognized by the powers, Greece should fight. 'If we don't fight the Turks we shall fight one another,' was an expression constantly on the lips of the populace. The King, the Crown Prince, the Ministers, the superior officers, all knew perfectly well the exact state of preparation of the army. They all did their very best to postpone war, while making every preparation they could for it. But they all knew also that some things would be much worse than even an unsuccessful war, and they were all ready to face it as soon as it became the lesser of two evils. The Opposition was, if anything, more responsible than the government. M. Ralli, the present Prime Minister, declared to me, in his own house, in the presence of two witnesses, that he would give the government just ten days more within which to declare war, after the lapse of which time he would raise the whole country against them. 'It would be better,' he added, 'that the Turks should occupy Athens than that Greece should not fight.' The responsibility for the war rests upon the Greek people. They willed it, and they have suffered the results. It was their right then, it is their penalty now, it may be their salvation hereafter. It seems to me preposterous, in the face of considerations such as these, to allege that anybody's sympathy led Greece to her undoing."

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

GENERAL GEORGE A. FORSYTH, who was one of Sheridan's aids and who accompanied his chief on that stirring gallop from Winchester which is one of the most picturesque incidents of the whole civil war, has written for the July *Harper's* a detailed account of the historic ride. After describing the urgent orders from Washington which had caused General Sheridan's absence, the writer tells how the news of the disaster at Cedar Creek met them on their way back. Sheridan instantly picked out fifty men and started for the battlefield at a gallop, followed by his aids.

"Within the next few miles the pike and adjacent fields began to be lined and dotted everywhere with army wagons, sutlers' outfits, headquarters supply trains, disabled caisson teamsters with led mules, all drifting to th and now and then a wounded officer or man on horseback or plodding along on fo groups of straggling soldiers here and among the wagon-trains, or in the fields, o times sitting or lying down to rest by the the road, while others were making co their tin cups by tiny camp-fires. Soon gan to see small bodies of soldiers in th with stacked arms, evidently cooking bre As we debouched into the fields and around the wagons and through these the general would wave his hat to the m point to the front, never lessening his spee pressed forward. It was enough; one gl the eager face and familiar black horse a knew him, and starting to their feet, they their caps around their heads and brol cheers as he passed beyond them; and then ering up their belongings and shoulderin arms, they started after him for the front, ing to their comrades further out in the 'Sheridan! Sheridan!' waving their ha pointing after him as he dashed onwar they too comprehended instantly, for the up the cheer and turned back for the field.

"To the best of my recollection, from t we met the first stragglers who had drifte from the army, his appearance and his shout of 'Turn back, men—turn back! the other way!' as he waved his hat tows front, had but one result: a wild cheer of nition, an answering wave of the cap. case, as I glanced back, did I fail to see t shoulder their arms and follow us. I thi no exaggeration to say that as he dashed the field of battle, for miles back the tu was lined with men pressing forward aft to the front."

Arriving on the scene of action, She personal dash and determination seemed communicated to each tired, disheartened Facing about, they repulsed a desperate ch the Confederates at noon, and four hour emboldened and inspired, they dashed for complete victory.

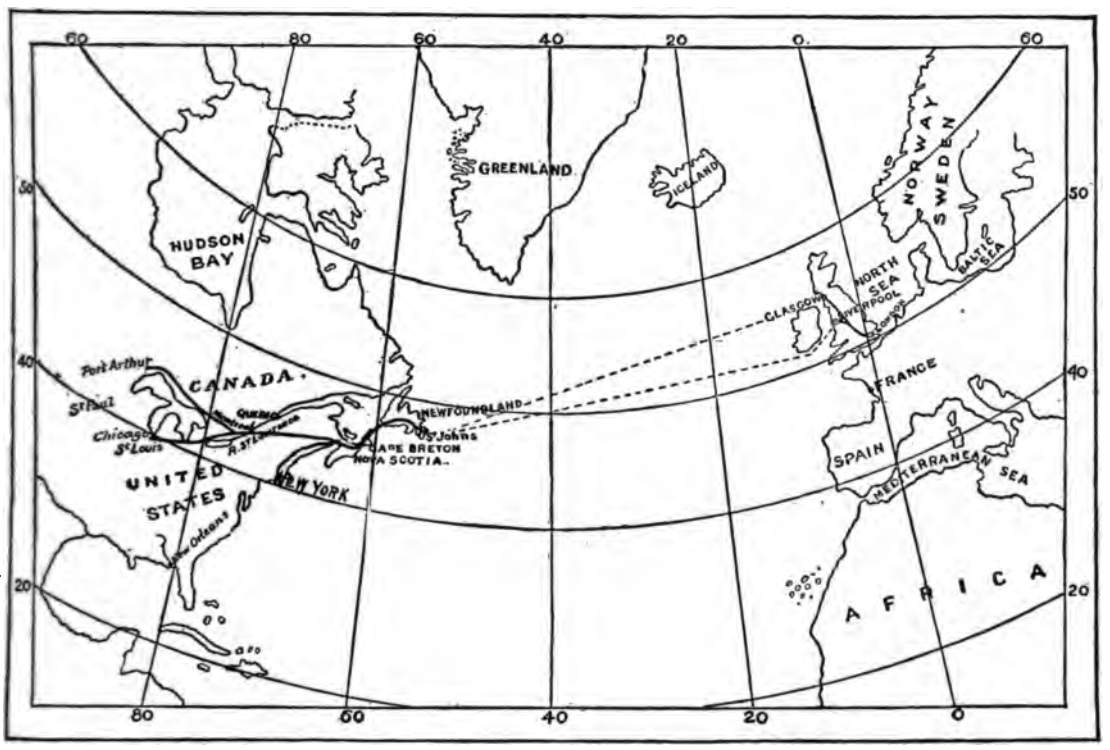
"Our whole army now pressed rapid ward, not stopping to re-form, but drivin from each new line of defense; but it walk-over even then, for the Confederates splendidly—desperately even. They tr take advantage of every stone fence, ho piece of woods on which to rally their m retard our advance. Their batteries were gallantly and handled brilliantly, and t position after position."

FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON VIA NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE editor of the St. John's *Evening Herald*, Mr. T. P. McGrath, writes in the *Canadian Magazine* about the proposed fast route between America and England by way of Newfoundland.

A railroad is now nearly completed across Newfoundland from St. John's, the capital, on the eastern coast, to Port-Aux-Basques, at the southwestern extremity of the island, from which daily connection will be made by fast ferry with Aspe Bay in Cape Breton, and thence to all parts of the United States and Canada.

"This line has been built with a direct view to its utilization as an important link in a new chain of fast communication between America and Europe, and the idea upon which it was founded is at least twenty-five years old. It is fully that time since Sandford Fleming, Esq., now one of Canada's leading scientists, first pointed out the unique advantages enjoyed by Newfoundland, and how a railroad built across the island would shorten the time as well as minimize the terrors of the ocean passage from New York to Liverpool and *vice versa*. He published a pamphlet on the subject and tried to enlist capitalists in the project, but it was regarded as chimerical, and only within the past five years have steps been taken to put his theory into practical shape. The then island government authorized the construction of a line of railway right through the interior to the southwestern extremity, within sixty miles of Cape North, in Cape Breton, to which point the Intercolonial Railway will be extended, leaving these sixty miles of Cabot Strait to be bridged by a fast ferry which will cover it in four hours. The line is now almost completed, and will be finished by July, 1897, as only thirty miles remain to be cut through out of the five hundred and twenty-six miles which the road will extend. Arrangements will then be made to give full effect to the principles that influenced its construction."



THE SAVING IN TIME.

"The accompanying map explains the leading features in the new connection, which, it is believed, will be the favorite route within the next few years. The traveler boards the train in New York City and is whirled along through Massachusetts, Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Sydney, reached in about thirty hours. The fast steam ferry, part of the colonial service, then takes him across Cabot Strait, and from

Port-Aux-Basques to St. John's the railroad, now nearly completed, will convey him within twenty-four hours.

"Here he will take an Atlantic liner, and as the distance to Queenstown is only 1,650 miles, a greyhound like the *Lucania* will make the passage in just three days. Allowing sixteen hours to reach London, he should find himself landed in the world's metropolis in six days two hours, as against seven days seven hours by the steamer passage from New York. A recent official English publication shows that the quickest average transit of mails between the two cities was 175 hours, so that the Newfoundland route would give nearly thirty hours to the good.

"It is needless to dilate at length on the manifest advantages of the new route; the chart shows that there is almost an air line between New York and Liverpool, passing directly through this island, and the saving of time is, of course, effected by the fact that the railway journey to this port is twice as speedy as a steamer covering the same distance, while to the average traveler the great inducement is offered that he does not have to face the terrors of seasickness till he reaches here, and then only for three days."

THE PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

"St. John's is a land-locked harbor, with a deep, narrow entrance through which the largest ship afloat could make her way in safety. It is open all the year round, and by making it a port of call for Atlantic steamers these would escape the fogs which abound on the banks farther south, besides avoiding the danger of running down and sinking the fishing vessels anchored there, which accidents are of very frequent occurrence."

"St. John's is fully equipped for the cleaning and repair of ocean liners; it has the largest dry-dock in North America, foundries, machine shops, and all appliances to cope with any accident. With the facilities the proposed new route offers and the vigorous contest which a number of influential Englishmen and Americans interested in the scheme will make for a share of the transatlantic traffic, it is certain that the advantages of the route will be made fully manifest to the traveling public. At first sight it appears impossible that the relative positions of New York and St. John's should be as they appear on the chart; but still it is quite correct. It has been drawn on scientific principle and follows a true meridian line; and the distance from St. John's to England is 1,200 miles shorter than from New York, and it is 900 miles shorter from this port to points in southern Europe or the Mediterranean. Newfoundland, therefore, appears to have been designed by nature as the great central point for handling the commerce of tw pheres; at present nearly every ship tha the North Atlantic passes within sight Race, and, consequently, within sixty St. John's, which is also the haven of s those which meet accidents or misfortune their voyages."

A SHORT CUT TO THE WEST.

"It is generally conceded by western and writers that the growing developmer northwestern states necessitates a new a direct line of communication to Europe furnished by the roundabout route to Ne The latitude of such cities as Chicago, S Detroit, etc., is approximately the same St. John's; and existing railroads from t centring in Montreal and then direct Scotia and across this island, make a d in favor of this latter route of 30 to 3 over the sea trip from New York and th sarily lengthened train journey to reach

Mr. McGrath does not state whether an ship company has yet arranged to put o of vessels between St. John's and Liver he intimates that subsidies are expected British government, and that the new which Mr. Chamberlin is interested is make St. John's its terminus.

The stages of the journey are summ follows:

New York to Cape Breton	
Cape Breton to Newfoundland	
Across Newfoundland	
St. John's to Liverpool	
Liverpool to London	
	or 6 days 2 ho

Present average voyage New York to L don, 7 days 7 hours.

OUR TRADE RELATIONS WITH CAN

THE attitude of the present Liberal ment in Canada on the question procity with the United States is discu Mr. John W. Russell in the *North Amer view.*

In this writer's view some of the requi on which the United States would insist ditions precedent to a reciprocity treaty settled.

"The terms of the Elgin treaty wi again be considered as a basis of reciproc in any future schedule of exchangeable Canada would have to include a varie manufactures, and would be compelled criminate against Great Britain. Mr. Bl nounced the governing principle in his r the Senate dated April 15, 1892. He sa

was regarded as of essential importance that a list of manufactured goods should be included in the schedule of articles for free or favored exchange. It was the desire of the United States to make a reciprocity convention which would be exclusive in its application to the United States and Canada, and that other countries which were not parties to it should not enjoy gratuitously the favors which the two neighboring countries might reciprocally concede to each other for valuable consideration and at a large sacrifice of their respective revenues.' In considering what the Dominion government would be willing to concede, it is necessary to say that the present situation is not summed up in the mere replacement of a Conservative by a Liberal administration; it rather concerns the modified attitude of the whole electorate. Any one who has carefully observed the course of political opinion in Canada during the last few years knows that the requirements of the United States with regard to a reciprocity treaty could not be met. No arrangement involving a common tariff for the two countries as against the rest of the world would be considered, nor would a discrimination against Great Britain. Nor could the Liberal government, consistently with their promises, offer to admit such a variety of manufactured goods as would injure too suddenly and severely the manufacturing interests which have grown up in the Dominion since 1879. It is not necessary here to refer to the legal or constitutional objections which Great Britain might interpose. But it could not be expected that the government of the United States would give a favorable hearing to proposals which did not meet all the conditions imposed by that contracting party which, in any scheme of reciprocity, must be predominant. There can be little doubt that at Washington the whole subject is viewed with comparative indifference. To the United States the Dominion is only one of many countries with which a reciprocity agreement may for special reasons modify the present policy of protection; but to the Dominion the United States is one of the two great markets with which nearly all her trade is done."

Mr. Russell recognizes the existence in the United States of a school of thought which looks upon some modification of Canada's relations to Great Britain as necessary to a final determination of the point at issue, but while such views probably have a numerous following, he will not admit that they represent "the sanity and self-control of the best American thought." Nevertheless, Mr. Russell sees that Canada can hardly expect any more economic consideration from the United States than Brazil or Mexico has—she may get even less.

CANADA AND IMPERIAL FREE TRADE.

SIR G. BADEN-POWELL, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, points out that the recent bold stroke of Canada in declaring a new tariff policy is pregnant with great results in sentiment, in principle and in effect. He says that Canada has not done what she has been so copiously thanked for doing, but she has done something far higher and far better. Instead of offering special preferential terms to English goods as the product of the mother country, she has framed her tariff upon the bottom principle that there should be one tariff of customs duties for countries willing freely to trade with Canada, and another tariff for countries obstructing such interchange of products by levying high import duties, no matter whether such countries be mother country, British colonies or foreign states. Yet this policy is taken with the avowed purpose of developing the other great Canadian tradition of loyalty to the empire:

"The Canadian Dominion—containing nearly one-half of the persons of European stock in the British empire outside the mother country—has now plainly declared that in her opinion the practical method of cultivating and extending the profitable interchange of products is by freeing all possible channels of intercourse from prohibitive or restrictive customs duties. She still stands by the idea that the effort in this direction must be mutual, and she has declared her resolve to do unto others as she would they should do unto her, when once they agree to do likewise.

"It will be well if the public take these various points into earnest consideration in forming their judgment on the new Canadian tariff proposals. Enthusiasts are not expected to look beneath the surface, but that is where experts find the forces and facts which ultimately control policies. The ideas of a zollverein, and even of a commercial federation of the empire, have been overwhelmed in the greater and grander idea of the new Canadian policy—a big step forward, on the part of our greatest oversea province, along the profitable path of greater freedom in the interchange of the products of capital and labor, and in the direction of a truly Imperial free trade."

The *Geographical Journal* and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* both publish Dr. Nansen's paper on the results of the expedition of the *Fram*, and illustrate it with a map showing the route. The *Geographical Journal*, however, gives twenty-two pages to the discussion of the north polar problem. Mr. Gulliver, in the same journal, describes Dungeness Foreland, with maps and diagrams. Captain Maunsell describes the petroleum field at Mesopotamia.

CANADA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

IN the *English Illustrated Magazine* for June Mr. Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, states very succinctly, in reply to the conversation of his interviewer, his views as to the future of the British empire. The writer of the article says:

"Nothing can prevent Mr. Wilfrid Laurier from becoming the most striking figure among the colonial premiers who are coming to England for the celebration in June. His eloquence—and he is the most eloquent speaker in Canada—his patriotism and his imperialism, his great individuality and his intense popularity, almost amounting to hero-worship, will combine to render him as attractive to the eyes of Englishmen at home as he now is to those millions of Englishmen abroad."

After talking to him on other things, the interviewer roundly asked him what his policy was in relation to the empire. Mr. Laurier's reply was frank and explicit:

"I am a Britisher, and my policy is British. It is true I have sought to cultivate better trade relations with the United States, because I believed that at present, for a vast volume of our perishable products, it was the nearest and most natural market. But as time goes on—with improved conditions—we may afford, having built up the Imperial trade, to become independent of our neighbors. It is laid down as a general proposition that 'trade follows the flag.' I believe in this dictum—but I should suggest an amendment. It should be trade follows the British flag. The trade lines of the empire will ultimately be political lines.

"'As for Canada,' pursued the Premier, 'with increase of population will come increase of facilities for inter-Imperial trade; and with increase of population, too, will come a demand to be heard in the counsels of the empire. We are but 5,000,000 people now: we can wait. But when we are 10,000,000 it means that we must either cut loose from Great Britain or become a part of Great Britain. England must take Canada and her colonies into a regular partnership, with a proportionate control and responsibility in respect to Imperial affairs. Were I twenty-five years of age instead of being fifty, I confidently believe I should some day sit in Westminster as one of the representatives of the Dominion of Canada.'"

Mr. Laurier ridiculed the idea that Canada could not be a loyal and integral part of the empire because of the French population in Quebec. He said he did not agree that those who "express the hope that with time the diversity of race will disappear. The fusion of races in a single one is Utopian. It is an impossibility. The distinctions of nature will exist always. But as to the objection that we could not form a great nation under the British flag because Lower Canada is principally French and Catholic, and Upper Canada is English and Protestant, and when the maritime provinces are mixed, it is, in my opinion, altogether futile. Let us take, for example, the United Kingdom, inhabited as it is by three great races. Has the diversity of race offered obstacles to the riches and power of England? Have not the three races by their united and combined aptitudes, energy, and courage each contributed to the glory of the empire and its wise laws and its success on land and sea, and to its commerce?"

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE BRITISH LIBERALS.

THE *Westminster Review* this month contains one of the most trenchant, cogent, and conclusive contributions to current discussion on foreign policy that is to be found in any of the periodicals. It is entitled "The Foreign Policy of the Liberal Party," and is, what it professes to be, an attempt to ascertain by careful reference to the public utterance of the leaders of the Liberal party for the last twenty years and more, the principles on which the policy of England in the East should be based. Mr. Gladstone, as the chief depository of Liberal doctrine on the subject, is most liberally drawn upon, but recourse is also had to the declarations of Lord Rosebery and of Sir William Harcourt.

WHAT IS THE TRUE LIBERAL FOREIGN POLICY?

The conclusion at which the writer arrives as the result of his survey is comprehended in the following paragraphs:

"The Liberal policy is that of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches. It is the only practical course of action, as all who have studied European questions, and especially the Eastern question, admit. Briefly summarized it is as follows:

"(1.) That everything that pertains to the integrity and independence of Turkey and to the relations between the Sultan and his subjects is a matter for the joint action of the great powers of Europe.

"(2.) That England should act in concert with the other European powers, using her moral authority and influence in favor of liberty and freedom.

"(3.) That England should not undertake the task of single-handed coercion, but that all coercive measures should be put in force by the united authority of Europe.

"(4.) That it is the duty of England to 'have a tender and kindly feeling for the smaller states

pe, because it is in the smaller states of that liberty has most flourished and it is smaller states of Europe that liberty is ely to be invaded by lawless aggression.' in other words, the policy of the Liberal to be the friend of liberty and freedom he Concert of Europe."

ı the Liberal party is in opposition, its to strengthen the hands of the govern- the country, in so far as it acts upon inciples which are defined above.

PONTIUS PILATE REDIVIVUS.

riter admits that these are truisms which not to be necessary to repeat, but he

s unfortunate that a certain section of during the present crisis deemed it their discard these principles. They do not ıe fact that we have to act through the and therefore concentrate all our efforts couraging Lord Salisbury to take a bolder action. On the other hand, they have age enough to assert that we should sup- r convictions by force of arms. They ınd a middle course which has had disas- ınsequences. They offer sympathy and l practical support; they pour forth any of abuse and denunciation; but with y are content. They are the Pilates of eration. They wash their hands before itude, saying, 'I am innocent of the blood ust person.' They have all the good in- of the Roman proconsul and all his weak- They have not the courage to demand that soldier shall protect their *protégé*. Again in they wash their hands and denounce titude.

AS "THE MORAL DESPOT OF EUROPE."

y declare that England is powerless, and ed at the chariot wheels of despots and f she does not succeed in dragging all the owers after her. They have no words nough to fling at those who differ from eclaring them to be tyrants, and at the ne wish to make England the moral des- Europe. They insist that their will must aw of Europe, and yet they are unable to their own government to adopt their They are quite oblivious to the fact that we can dictate to Europe we must be urselves. Until we are united and de- l, at whatever and at every cost, to en- r views upon Europe, we have no other ve but to pursue Mr. Gladstone's policy upport Lord Salisbury when he acts on cy. The more we may distrust him, the more urgent is it that we should endeavor to keep him to his pledged word, and to encourage him to obtain the best possible terms for freedom and liberty.

"CALL YOU THIS BACKING OF YOUR FRIENDS?"

"This action of the Liberal 'Forwards' has been most deplorable. They have roused those emotions in the human heart which appeal most strongly to English men and women, but are so woefully lacking in faith that they have been cowardly enough to refuse to advocate the practical action in which that enthusiasm should have resulted. Had they even had the moral courage to advocate England's supporting Greece by arms, that would have been a logical, although probably a disastrous policy. But no, they followed the despicable course of urging Greece on to an unequal contest, sending messages which could not but be interpreted other than offers of practical help, and then absolutely refusing to urge the lifting of a finger in support of Greece when that nation, at their bidding, rushed headlong into war.

"PLAGUE ON SUCH BACKING, SAY I."

"Now, when their dupe lies crushed and bleeding, they weakly wring their hands and wail aloud, uttering anathemas, not on themselves, as would be right and proper, but on the powers which are endeavoring to undo the result of their work. And what do these Liberals offer Greece? A few thousand pounds for the wounded, their heartfelt sympathy, and any quantity of futile denunciation of her enemies!

"This is the false and cowardly policy which is preferred by the Liberal 'Forwards' to that of Canning and of Gladstone. It is false, because it is without faith or courage. Enthusiasm and knowledge can work miracles, but enthusiasm and ignorance must inevitably bring disaster. Is it too much to hope that recent events have taught the 'Forwards' this lesson?"

IS THERE A GERMAN MENACE TO ENGLAND?

(1.) Yes. See Their Navy! By Mr. H. W. Wilson.

THE author of "Ironclads in Action" contributes an article to the June number of the *Fortnightly Review* which is not exactly calculated to add to the harmony of the relations between England and Germany. According to Mr. Wilson, the secret of German naval and colonial policy is to be found in the conviction of her statesmen that the development of Germany is checked in every quarter of the globe by the predominance of the British fleet, and that until British supremacy on the seas is struck down Germany will, more or less, be cabined, cribbed,

and confined between the fortress-guarded frontiers of the German Empire in Europe. Since 1872 German naval expenditure has increased over five hundred per cent.; but, notwithstanding that, the Emperor and Admiral Hollmann propose to add to the fleet six battleships, six large and six small cruisers, and thirty-six torpedo craft. German shipping has developed at such a rate that of large mail steamers of over nineteen knots Germany owns nine to the British seven.

The Germans, according to Mr. Wilson, desire first to obtain possession of one of the South American republics as a field for German colonization. They are held back from doing this chiefly by a dread that the British fleet would support the United States in a war begun by the German seizures of South American territory. Their project of securing the Dutch colonies is checkmated by the anticipated opposition of England, and it is the same in China. Hence, before South America, China and the East Indies can be seized, the British fleet must be dealt with. To make friends with France in order to secure the downfall of England is, in Mr. Wilson's opinion, the one fixed principle of German policy. He believes that the danger point is to be found in the Transvaal, and that England would not be permitted to intervene in the Transvaal without attack from one or all of her European rivals.

Mr. Wilson says that the German navy is by no means to be despised, and it could be very materially increased. In order to strike England a deadly blow it is not necessary that the German navy should be equal in numbers and strength to England's own, for over one-third of England's effective force is constantly on foreign service in the Mediterranean, on the African, Australian, and China stations. During the Cretan crisis nearly all her ships were in the Mediterranean, while Germany had the great bulk of her fleet at home. England's present Channel Squadron with its seven battleships is not a match for the German fleet at this hour in German waters. In case of a war with Germany it is very doubtful whether England could venture to send a fleet into the Baltic or make any effective attack on German seaports.

Mr. Wilson sums up his article by pointing out that for Germany, without allies, there is little chance of victory over England, unless she can take England by surprise when the bulk of her fleet is away and pour an invading army into the country.

(2.) Yes. Witness Greece! By "Vindex."

An anonymous writer called "Vindex" maintains that the German menace to British interests, which Mr. Wilson regards as more or less latent, lying below the surface, has in the Eastern crisis come to the top. He calls h cle "A Plot Against British Interests in t vant," and he maintains that behind the ac the Concert, the one great unmistakable that Germany is trying to convert Greece vassal of its own which can be used at will future against England.

"A question has now arisen, howev which British interests coincide with duty, being vitally connected with the te peace to be imposed on Turkey and C There is a plot for destroying in reality, t not in name, the independence of Greec making her practically a vassal of one great powers.

"Here, then, is the situation in a nuts the autocratic powers are allowed to worl will on Greece. Austria in possession no of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but practic Servia down to and including Salonica. in virtual possession of Constantinople, B and Macedonia. Germany in virtual posses Greece. Crete either with an autonomou stitution which, like previous constitution leave it under the rule of the Sultan, or t it, under pretext of restoring order, to great power other than England or Italy. German Emperor has already offered offi organize the Greek army, which may be r in a short time into a body of 100,000 equal to any in Europe. In the Greek n will find the nucleus of a power which r developed to formidable dimensions; wh commercial marine of Greece, controlle fostered by Germany, will seriously r Britain.

"If the Concert permit this, Greece w come practically a vassal state under the tion of Germany. Her servitude will b guised behind the formal drapery of dipl language, but it will be none the less comp that. Germany is Greece's largest credit will therefore claim a lien on the war inde But she will be magnanimous. She wi press her claim austerely. She will app Athens in a new character—that of a frien will praise the bravery of the Greeks, an any number of German officers to reorganiz army and enable it to meet the Turks agai more equal footing. The fleet, too, would better for an infusion of German officers. the finances of Greece especially need overh and here, too, Germany will obligingly co the rescue. Greece will be allowed plenty c to discharge her debt to Germany by easy i ments. But meanwhile she must show her tude to Germany in ways which will be be

to both. Germany will help her to develop her resources by means of railways, treaties of commerce, and sundry concessions; all aimed at the commercial primacy of England.

"And then, one fine morning, honest but slow-witted John Bull, so keen at scenting shadowy dangers from afar and so blind to the dangers which are straight before his eyes, will find his trade in the Levant and his influence throughout Turkey and southeastern Europe a thing of the past. Greece, as well as Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia and the whole Archipelago, will be as completely closed against British trade as Bosnia and the Herzegovina are now."

BRITAIN'S SEA POWER.

AN important paper on "The Military Value of the Ship-Yard" is contributed by Naval Constructor Nixon to the *North American Review* for June.

Mr. Nixon rightly regards the rebuilding of our own navy as "the most important national enterprise of this generation," and he takes pains to review in some detail the progress thus far made. He shows that since the beginning of the renaissance period, in President Arthur's administration, appropriations for "Increase of the Navy" have amounted to $110,330,656. At the present time the grand total of all types and classes of vessels available for active service, or about to become so, is 48 ships of 184,700 tons displacement and 299,000 indicated horse-power.

"In addition to this effective fleet, provision has been made for five battleships, the construction of which is fairly begun, and eighteen torpedo boats, of which three are completed and fifteen in various stages of forwardness. The five battleships when completed will add say 57,500 tons of displacement and about 55,000 indicated horse-power to the armored fleet."

ENGLAND'S PROGRESS SINCE 1885.

After considering the stimulating effect of this progressive policy on the American shipbuilding industry in general, and the crippling of that industry likely to result from the sudden cessation of appropriations by Congress, Mr. Nixon proceeds to a comparison of England's naval progress with our own since 1885. At the start, of course, the United States had no navy at all worthy of the name, while England had a navy "equal in material to any three others, and in *personnel* probably to all others combined, in the effective, if not in the numerical sense."

A new era in naval construction was then just beginning—an era of marked improvement in guns, armor, and machinery, due mainly to the substitution of mild steel for iron as a prime material of structure. England at once recognized the new conditions and applied them to the still greater expansion of her sea power.

"From 1885 to 1896, inclusive, England expended for new warships and their armament (including new breech-loading guns for some of the old ships) 97,000,000 pounds sterling in round figures (exactly £96,815,000). And Parliament in March last voted for the fiscal year beginning April 1 last 11,435,000 pounds sterling, the grand total since 1885 being 108,250,000 pounds, or the equivalent of $541,250,000.

"During the same period she has increased the *personnel* of her navy from 52,800 men in 1885 to 100,050 in 1897.

"With this enormous expenditure she has built the six battleships of the *Admiral* class, the *Nile* and *Trafalgar*, the *Sanspareil* (and the lost *Victoria*), special classes; the ten ships of the Naval Defense Act of 1889, the *Royal Sovereign* and *Centurion* types, the nine of the *Magnificent* and *Majestic* class, the five of the *Canopus* class, authorized last year and now under rapid construction; the *Renown*, and the four authorized in the estimates just agreed to—a total of thirty-nine first-class battleships, or thirty-eight, excluding the *Victoria*. The aggregate displacement of this fleet of new battleships is, roundly, 580,000 tons, and the indicated horse-power about 510,000. Of second-class battleships three have been built and of armored cruisers nine, displacing, in the aggregate, 81,000 tons, and propelled by 96,500 horse power. The total of all the new armored displacement is, therefore, 661,000 tons, and the total horse-power 606,500.

"Of vessels not armored, but with deck protection and sponsonied or shielded batteries, England has built since 1885 twenty first-class cruisers, displacing in the aggregate 202,750 tons and propelled by 319,500 horse-power; fifty-one second-class cruisers of 227,250 tons' total displacement and 456,000 aggregate horse-power; thirty third-class cruisers of 65,000 tons' displacement altogether and 173,000 collective horse-power.

"Of vessels neither armored nor protected she has built since 1885 nine composite sloops and thirty gunboats, displacing in all 34,000 tons, and engined with 121,000 horse-power, and 72 vessels variously known as 'torpedo-catchers,' 'torpedo-boat destroyers,' etc., designed for very high speed—over thirty knots in some cases. These embody a total displacement of 20,000 tons and an aggregate horse-power of about 270,000, the relation of power to displacement alone sufficiently explaining their character.

"The grand total of all types and classes is 262 ships, displacing in the aggregate 1,209,-

400 tons and propelled by a total horse-power of 1,945,600."

There has been no naval increase elsewhere, says Mr. Nixon, putting all the powers together, that approaches the nature of a menace to England. To prove this statement Mr. Nixon summarizes the relative naval progress of the various powers in the following paragraph:

"Taking the naval progress of England since 1885 as the unit, we find that of France to be as two-sevenths; that of Russia as two-elevenths; that of the United States as two-twelfths; that of Germany as two-fourteenths, and that of Italy as two-seventeenths. In other words, the naval progress of England since 1885 has been to that of France in the same period as 14 to 4; to that of Russia as 22 to 4; to that of Germany as 28 to 4; to that of Italy as 34 to 4, and to our own as 24 to 4. To avoid prolonged calculation, we will take 70 as the nearest mean common integer, and it will be seen that since 1885 England has built a new navy on modern lines which bears to the combined new navies of the rest of the world the ratio of 70 to 64."

DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

England's naval policy has so fostered and developed English shipbuilding resources that in British ship-yards whole navies have been built for some of the powers, parts of navies for others, and "merchant fleets for every flag except our own."

"Summing up, we find that British shipbuilding has built the British empire as we see it to-day; that, having built the empire, it maintains its integrity, asserts its supremacy, and, as compared with the feebler efforts of other powers, assures its impregnability in sea power; all this in the military sense only. If we extend our view to the commercial, industrial, and financial aspects of the resulting state of things, the contemplation becomes if possible still more astounding. British ships now carry more than seven-tenths of the world's ocean-borne commerce as a whole, not merely in the traffic between other countries and Great Britain herself, but in the international traffic of all other countries with each other, irrespective of British ports. This is a source of absolute tribute from all nations to Great Britain amounting to nearly eight hundred millions of dollars a year, every cent of which is cash on a gold basis. And the only escape from it possible to any nation under present conditions is simply to stop trading; because, as matters stand, there can be no sea-borne commerce unless it is carried in British ships."

PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH POSTAL SE

One Feature of the "Record Relgr

NATURALLY much space in the Jun bers of the English reviews is o by articles concerning Queen Victoria reign. Among those who have written u subject are Sir Theodore Martin, Sir R Palgrave, Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowl Frederick Langbridge, Lady Jane Elli Richard Temple, Mrs. Oliphant, Sir Alfre Mrs. Emily Crawford, Mr. W. S. Lilly, a Kebbel.

Most of these articles are of only in interest to American readers, and they t ground that has already been made fan the present generation through books anc zines.

As a summary of actual achievemer Henniker Heaton's contribution to the *For Review* is noteworthy. Mr. Heaton's art survey of the improvements which have bee in the British postal service during the re:

Mr. Heaton summarizes the chief ev British postal history since Victoria's cor as follows:

1838—Money Order Department established.
1840—Inland penny postage.
1848—Book post instituted.
1861—Post office savings banks created.
1863—Inland pattern post established.
1870—Telegraph transferred to the state.
1870—Postcards introduced.
1870—Extensive employment of women.
1877—Half-ounce limit raised to one ounce.
1880—Postal orders introduced.
1880—Telephoning decided to be a postal monop
1880—Sixpenny telegrams introduced.
1883—Parcel post established.

Miscellaneous Reforms During the Past 7 Years.

Penny postcards to the colonies.
Parcel post to France.
Postage to the colonies reduced to 2½d.
Reduction of trans-continental subsidies from to about £37,500 a year.
Open envelopes allowed for book post.
Telegraphic money orders.
"Private" postcards transmitted.
Free redirection conceded.
Reduction of cable rates to India and Australia
State purchase of cables to the continent.
The express post established.
Hour of collection, etc., stamped on letters.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

In regard to the proposition to esta British Postal Union with a penny rate tl out the empire, Mr. Heaton says:

"It would be unfortunate if our postal should hesitate to adopt in this year of the scheme of Imperial penny postage, b British postal systems all over the worl be linked up into one Imperial penny pos trict, just as the local telephone exchan connected together by 'trunk' lines. My p

is that our domestic penny rate should be extended to cover letters to the colonies, leaving the colonial return rates to England untouched. We should, in fact, form, within the General Postal Union, a *British Postal Union*, exactly similar to the American-Canadian, the American-Mexican, the Austro-German, and other 'restricted' unions already in existence. The 'domestic' or inland postage of each country in a 'restricted' union suffices to cover transmission of a letter to the allied state. Thus the inland penny rate of the United States franks an American letter to any part of Canada; and the Dominion inland rate of three-halfpence franks a Canadian letter to any part of the United States. Each country keeps the postage it collects.

"The cost of instituting penny postage to all parts of the empire would be about £25,000 a year. The officials hinted that two of the Australian Postmasters-General objected. I visited Australia last autumn and brought back the unanimous assent of the seven governments to the scheme."

"Here, then, is a programme worthy of this great year in British history. Let the Queen's Ministers—

"(1) Invite the several colonial governments to assent to the institution of Imperial penny postage.

"(2) Introduce a bill providing for the acquisition by the state of the existing cables.

"(3) Lay on the table a similar bill for the purchase of the telephones.

"(4) Establish a cheap agricultural parcel post."

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

AN editorial article in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* gives an interesting account of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union and the work of the congress that was convened a few weeks since in Washington.

"The formation of the Postal Union," says the writer, "may be regarded as marking the transition from a period of semi-barbarism in postal matters—that is to say, from an international point of view—to a period of civilization. Prior to 1874 each nation followed its own devices so far as postal arrangements were concerned. There was no attempt at uniformity of postage rates or regulations, and all international relations were complicated in the highest degree. The postage charges to no two countries were the same; or, if they were the same, it was by accident. There was no accident, however, about their being high. It had not occurred to anybody as yet that there could be such a thing as cheap international postage. It seemed to be an accepted axiom that, if correspondence was carried on across the frontier, it must be made an expensive affair.

THE WORK OF DR. VON STEPHAN.

"A far-sighted German, however, the late Herr von Stephan of Berlin, conceived the idea of introducing order into this postal chaos. He did not see why, if uniform rates could obtain through the extensive territories of a single state, uniform rates might not also be established over the civilized globe. He saw no sense in international frontiers in postal matters. A letter, he held, should be free to go whithersoever its sender willed, at the lowest charge compatible with reimbursement of the expense of conveyance. And as, in the main, the correspondence which each country would send to any other country would be about equal to what it would receive therefrom, he saw no necessity for international accounts. The result of the communication of these ideas to a number of the leading postal administrations of the world was the summoning in the year 1873 of the Berne Conference. The result of the conference was the establishment of the Postal Treaty of Berne, to which the leading nations of the world were signatories. That treaty established a uniform international rate of five cents for a half-ounce (fifteen-gram) letter, with a provisional permission to levy a surcharge up to five cents more on correspondence addressed to very distant countries, and subject therefore to specially heavy transit rates. International accounts were in the main abolished. There were still, however, complications, arising from the fact that a great many countries were yet outside the union, and that accounts had therefore to be maintained with these, and certain debits and credits in connection with their correspondence to be passed on to other countries.

EXTENT OF THE UNION.

"As time went on, however, things simplified themselves gradually. One by one the outlying countries fell in; and at the present time there is no government on the face of the earth deserving the name of civilized that has not adhered to what is justly styled the Universal Postal Union. Nearly all countries have voluntarily abandoned their privilege of surcharging letters for remote destinations; so that, broadly speaking, the whole world may be described as one postal territory, while a five-cent stamp is the talisman that will secure for a letter conveyance from any point where it can be posted to any other at which it can be delivered by postal agency. For that very low payment it may go half round the globe, and if the person addressed is not there it may complete the circle in order to find him."

Japan became a full member of the union many years ago; China has adopted a considerable part of the scheme, and Corea has just been admitted by the Washington congress.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THIS CONGRESS.

The most important question remaining to be dealt with by the union, in the opinion of *Popular Science*, is that relating to "transit" postage.

"Some countries are so situated geographically that they are required to handle far more correspondence for other countries, in transit, than those countries have any opportunity of handling for them, while the situation of others, again, is the exact reverse. France, Italy, and Belgium are countries of the first class, a vast volume of correspondence for the continent of Europe passing through France and Belgium, and most of the correspondence of Europe with the East passing through Italy. Great Britain is an example on the other side, the postal business it does with foreign nations far exceeding the use made of its territory by mails in transit. The consequence is that every year in the settlement of claims and counter claims Great Britain has to pay out nearly half a million dollars more than she takes in.

GERMANY'S PROPOSAL.

"Heretofore these claims and counter claims have been established by means of statistics taken periodically, and the question now before congress is, Can these statistics, which entail a vast amount of labor, and more or less impede the postal service while they are in progress, be got rid of altogether? The German post-office has a scheme by which this object can be accomplished. The plan is briefly this: As the taking of the statistics costs a great deal of labor, which, of course, means money, it is proposed that countries having a less claim in the general clearing than ten thousand dollars a year should forego it altogether in consideration of getting rid of trouble and expense to that (supposed) amount, and that the same amount should be deducted from all claims exceeding ten thousand dollars. It is estimated that the making of these deductions would decrease the total amount to be paid by the debtor countries by twenty-five per cent.; and, taking the latest statistics as a basis, it is proposed simply to assess each debtor country accordingly, and pay over to each creditor country the amount to which it is entitled. If this scheme commends itself to the congress, the international postal system will have reached nearly the acme of simplicity, all postage accounts between the different countries having been swept away into the limbo of the obsolete."

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

AN article in the *Engineering Magazine* by M. Charpentier, French Consul at New York, reminds us of the preparations now under way for the great Universal Exposition at Paris in 1900. Several grand schemes for the adornment of the city have been conceived and are in process of execution. Chief among them are: (1) The Bridge of Alexander III., (2) the two fine-art palaces, and (3) the disposition of the banks of the Seine.

THE BRIDGE OF ALEXANDER III.

"On October 7, 1896, when His Majesty the Czar Nicolas II. laid with a golden trowel the first stone of the monumental bridge which will bear his father's name, he not only gave to France a proof of his sympathy and confidence, but inaugurated for the great nations an era of peace and industry. It is not lightly and for months that these gigantic works are undertaken; it is for years; and this setting at work of thousands of laborers, this activity of entire France centred upon a single object, constitute one of the most eloquent manifestations of industry and peace. The construction of the Pont Alexandre alone is a task of long duration. Of the existing Paris bridges none are more than thirty metres in breadth, but this will measure nearly sixty; it will have but a single arch, of immense proportions."

The present year, says M. Charpentier, will be devoted entirely to the foundations of this great bridge, the year 1898 to the metallic work, and the year 1899 to its decoration, to which especial care will be given.

THE TWO ART PALACES.

To make room for the two art palaces to be built in the Champs-Elysées it was necessary to tear down the Palais de l'Industrie, where all the Parisian exhibitions and many art salons were held, and the destruction of this building invited opposition.

"And yet the superior interests of the exposition demanded it; to use the language of one of the most ardent promoters of the exposition, France must not offer the old renovated and repaired; if she invites the world to Paris, the plan must be new, worthy of herself and of her guests. The cause of the palaces triumphed, and a grand competition was instituted for their design, resulting in the receipt of more than one hundred and ten plans signed by the most eminent artists. Those of MM. Girault and Esquié, both of which took the Grand Prix de Rome, were pronounced the best, and their publication warrants the assertion that the two palaces will constitute a *résumé*

of French architectural art at the end of the nineteenth century. Twenty million francs are appropriated for their construction, and it will be insisted that the work be durable and definitive, it being the intention that the palaces shall survive the exposition that they may be used permanently for the salons, competitions, concerts, etc.

"These two palaces, situated in the Champs-Elysées, will be, in short, the starting-point and the frame of the immense avenue which is to connect the Champs-Elysées with the Invalides and restore one of the finest views in Paris. At the outset the Champs-Elysées will present their fairy-like spectacle; then, crossing the river, the monumental bridge; farther on, the esplanade of the Invalides transformed into gardens laid out in French fashion, with balustrades, groups, basins, and plots of greensward, bringing into the heart of Paris a reminder of Versailles; finally, as a background, the sober lines of the Hotel des Invalides, and, crowning all, the glittering gilded dome of Mansart."

TRANSFORMATION OF THE SEINE'S BANKS.

"The idea of giving a special disposition to the banks of the Seine is neither less original nor less happy. The stream of Mme. de Sévigné will be transformed by the wand of the architects into a vast Venetian canal lined with palaces and having broad banks, spacious, convenient, and restful, upon which the public may promenade. The picturesque façades of the pavilions of exotic design will rise one above another, separated by terraces in the Italian fashion. In the daytime the activity of navigation, the multicolored flags, and the gayly-decked boats standing out in relief against the foliage of the trees will form an animated picture, full of color and sparkling gayety, and at night the fairy-like illuminations, for which all the resources of modern lighting will be drawn upon, and the glittering waters will furnish a marvelous setting for the Venetian entertainments and festivities."

WHAT PART WILL UNCLE SAM TAKE?

As regards the participation of foreign governments in the exposition, M. Charpentier states that Egypt is the only one which has declined, though the United States and Switzerland have as yet made no reply to the invitation. All the other governments, sixty in number, have accepted officially, and nearly all have appointed commissioners and applied for space.

M. Charpentier makes an interesting comparison of the amounts of space reserved for the principal countries at the Paris Exposition of 1889 with the amounts applied for now. Following are the figures:

	1889. Square feet.	1900. Square feet.
Argentine Republic	17,600	27,500
Austria-Hungary	36,388	640,200
Belgium	150,242	259,864
Cape of Good Hope	.....	44,000
Germany	25,264	396,000
Italy	57,171	121,000
Japan	28,589	107,000
Mexico	23,000	44,000
Russia	49,764	528,000
Spain	41,185	50,500

Judging from this table, it would seem that Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia are likely to far exceed all their previous world's-fair records, and the United States should not be outdone in this friendly rivalry; then, too, it should be remembered that France was the first foreign nation to respond to our own invitation for co-operation in the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATIONS.

THE recent "Trans-Missouri" decision of the United States Supreme Court, which held that the anti-trust law of 1890, prohibiting every contract, etc., in restraint of trade or commerce, applied to a railway association contract, is the occasion of an article in the June *Forum* by Commissioner George R. Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Association.

Far from assuming a defensive attitude in behalf of legalized railway compacts such as were covered by the terms of the Supreme Court decision, Mr. Blanchard argues the public necessity and equity for these compacts; "that they do not and will not unreasonably restrain trade or commerce; and that their intent is an important feature of their creation, in practice if not in law."

THE PURPOSE OF THE ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Blanchard starts with the proposition that all traffic, whether large or small, passing between competitive points, must be shared by two or more traders and by two or more carriers between such points.

"Harmony in determining their transportation rates and relations is clearly preferable to strife; for, in whatever view considered, competition is made honorable; and the parity of rates required by the common law, by the statutory law, and by the interests of the public can be accomplished only by discussion, concession, and agreement between them. The law alone cannot achieve this result or defeat it; and the co-operation of the railways, after conferences with forwarders, has been found the only means by which this trade and transportation equality can be secured.

"Associations were organized, resting upon the good faith of the parties, to prevent discriminations to favored shippers and to establish not

only common rates, but common classifications, rules, regulations, terminal charges, and fares in all the respects which constitute essential elements of carrying equality. They were also, of course, intended to avoid unwarranted depletions of the rates and fares to which the carriers are reasonably entitled."

Mr. Blanchard insists that the primary purpose of all traffic associations is to extend all fair trade by the abolition of preferences. The railroads themselves would not willingly put any form of restraint on their own business.

BENEFICENT AIMS.

"They labor in and out of season, by fair, and sometimes by questionable, means, to enlarge commerce, to better their own conditions and those of their patrons, and to improve their relations to the public as the quickest way to financial and traffic eminence. They have sought, and should seek in equity and law, to restrain those wrongful practices which are falsely denominated competition, which proceed from strife, concealment, and favoritism, and to correct the endeavors of unscrupulous merchants to defeat the rates, classifications, and rules adopted for the common public and railway benefit. They have sought to enlarge rather than to restrain trade by increasing the proportions of traffic carried in through cars, which, being originally taken locally from point to point, encountered transfers, delays, different local rates, bills of lading, classifications, rules, and charges. They have greatly accelerated the movement of freight and passengers, made uniform through bills of lading and way-bills, issued through tickets and baggage checks, and established common inspections to ascertain that accurate weights were charged.

"They have equalized and given to local stations rates corresponding with through points. They have adjusted differences with water routes. They have sought to harmonize rather than to destroy.

"Between the Mississippi river and the seaboard and north of the Ohio river there are approximately 10,000 points between which through rates and bills of lading are given. A majority of these places being actually or commercially competitive, the various railway interests convene and determine the due rate relations of each to the other. If each railway at each competitive point exercised an individual right to make its own arrangements regardless of the others, legalized commercial chaos would result. It is due to the railroads, and not to the law, that this anarchy of rates does not now prevail."

WHAT THE ASSOCIATIONS HAVE DONE.

"There were originally more than twent porations between Chicago and New York Lake Shore and New York Central route, possessing (and still retaining) legal pow charge reasonable local rates and impose regulations. Conference and associations unified these routes and rates more in the interest than to the benefit of the railroads. have provided for the more speedy transi greater convenience of the carriage of e matter and the mails. They have equalize localities on the Atlantic, and have harmc the competitions of the Pacific coast p They have endeavored to equalize routes o equal facility by a regulated system of dif tial rates. They make bills of lading issu Hong Kong redeemable in Bremen.

"Associations are the most valuable adju the Interstate Commerce Commission. Wi their aid the commission cannot possibly its problems or accomplish its tasks; with help it *may* do so. Were the public to c wisely which to abandon, it had better di the national commission, because to wipe o forms of voluntary railway organization—w more than law, maintain necessary metho trade—would be to throw the business o country into a chaos from which the Inte Commission itself could not evolve order. advocates of the dismemberment of such as tions know literally nothing of the great se they have rendered the public. It is also lusion to suppose that they limit compet True railway rivalries are more active under ciations than without them, because they competition and substitute the higher rival improved facilities and rebates. As well sa the Senate stops intellectual or local rivalr cause it is a body representing compe states."

FORESIGHT IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERI

AN article on "Foresight in Electrical neering," by J. E. Woodbridge, in *sier's Magazine*, suggests comparisons bet American and European methods which ar wholly to the advantage of the former.

In the rapid development of electric lig in the United States the quality of durabili the plants constructed has been largely overlo It is true that there is some reason for neglect in the obvious loss entailed by the i lation of expensive machinery likely to be supplanted by new inventions, but Mr. W bridge asserts that methods and machinery now become so well standardized as to insur

ıess of almost any first-class apparatus of during its life in service. The chief rea- ɜ thinks, for this false economy in the can practice of installing cheap and short- plants lies in the fact that very many of plants have been built either to sell or to franchises for speculative purposes.

ıe demand for lighting is often very small :ompanies in the smaller cities and villages ırted, and the companies themselves are They order whatever apparatus they can ıst cheaply and quickly, and decide to let ıure look out for itself. A sawmill engine ıiler is obtained, and an arc-light dynamo ɔd to an overhead countershaft, which is ıelted to the engine. After a time there ɔspect of a profitable demand for incandes- ghting, and a small Edison three-wire out- ıaps is added. Later there follows a de- for current for scattered residences, calling ı installation of an alternating current ma- Finally comes a call for power, perhaps ɜet-railway use, and a 500-volt generator is to supply that need."

s it results that there is a general lack of nity in the apparatus purchased, and also of concentration and economy.

miscellaneous collection of dynamos, of ɜ makes, styles, sizes, epochs, and speeds, ɔd to countershafts. and thence to engines ın equal lack of similarity. The boiler- ɔxhibits a similar heterogeneity. The ma- are run independently, requiring, in gen- separate distributing circuit for each o."

THE EUROPEAN PRACTICE.

Europe totally different methods prevail. ıess, in itself, is practically disregarded in nstruction of plants, and "every effort is to attain the greatest possible simplicity, lity, and reliability, regardless of first cost." ıting plants are never constructed in Euro- ɔuntries until the demand to be supplied is ɜly known.

ıere is also a greater proportion of munici- ıting systems in Germany than in America, all these plants, of course, the tendency best, as opposed to the cheapest, is greater ınder private ownership. Then, those palities not owning their own plants have ɔ stringent in their franchise limitations as vent the establishment of any wildcat or ıtively inclined companies, or any, in fact, ɔse with the most substantial backing and intentions.

ıe franchise of the Berlin Electric Works ny is a good example. The company is required to pay 10 per cent. of its gross receipts as rental for the use of streets for its conduits; also one-quarter of its net profit over and above 6 per cent. The rates allowed for street lighting are very low as compared with American standards, and its maximum allowable rates for private lighting are specified. The company is required to keep on deposit with the city a renewal fund in bonds equal to one-fifth of its invested capital; also a sum of about $50,000 as surety for the provisions of the franchise. Strict rules are also made regarding the tearing up of streets.

"The difference in the nature of investors in America and Europe is also a prominent factor. While the investment in the United States is generally speculative, calling for quick and large returns, the demand in Europe is for a safe investment, which shall pay a small interest continuously for many years. The result is that before ground is broken for a European plant the whole system is laid out, with due allowances for everything that can be foreseen in the next quarter century. The best engineering talent available is employed, and all the possible alternatives in plans and details are thoroughly discussed. First cost is not considered if running expenses or depreciation can be reduced in any way. Any increase in capitalization that will effect a saving sufficient to pay 5 per cent. or even less on that increase is immediately undertaken."

STREET RAILWAYS AND THE PUBLIC.

AN apparently fair and unprejudiced discussion of the street-railway problem is published in the current number of the *Yale Review*. The writer, Mr. Charles E. Curtis, has found that in the eastern and central states, containing many of the largest cities in the country, the charters of street railways are very generally indeterminate as to time, while in many of the southern and western states, where the towns are smaller and the value of the franchises much less, the life of the charters is limited. Usually there is no compensation for the value of the franchise, and the companies enjoy the fullest freedom in financiering, though a few states are now attempting to limit the issues of bonds and stock, which heretofore have been excessive.

Just how this evil of over-capitalization affects the public is clearly brought out by Mr. Curtis in the following paragraph:

"The over-capitalization of the roads has a most direct bearing upon the interests of the public as well as upon investors in the bonds of the road. Attempts to reduce fares have repeatedly been frustrated by the claim that 'if the fares are reduced the company will be unable to earn a

reasonable return upon its (nominal) capital.' With a capitalization two or three times the cost of the roads, a reduction of fares might perhaps have this result. A small return upon a fictitious capital may, however, represent a handsome profit upon the actual cash investment of the promoters of the enterprise."

LOWER FARES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Curtis devotes a large part of his article to a comparative study of the American and British methods of street-railway regulation. In the British system he is impressed by the feature of cheap fares.

"The question is sure to arise, 'Has the American policy of practically free trade, as applied to street railways, secured for the people enough to make up for the evils incident to the system?' The system has certainly secured for the people an efficient service developed with marked rapidity, while it will be urged that the English policy has retarded the growth of transit facilities and that the towns have injured themselves in their anxiety to drive sharp bargains with the companies. The most palpable advantage of the English system is perhaps that of cheap fares. The usual fare on English tramways is one penny per mile or fraction thereof, while Glasgow, under municipal administration, has made a rate of one-half penny for one-half-mile stages. In the United States the almost invariable usage is a five-cent fare as a minimum for even the shortest distance, though in some cities a passenger may travel a maximum distance of ten or fifteen miles for the same fare."

GAINS AND LOSSES OF THE TWO SYSTEMS.

Mr. Curtis summarizes the relative advantages and disadvantages of the methods pursued in the two countries as follows:

"England gains, first, by a much lower rate of fare for short distances traveled; second, by much greater control over the companies in all matters pertaining to their relation to the public; third, by a system of short-term franchises, with provision for purchase of the tramways by the municipality; while by the actual ownership of the tramways in many cases better terms as to rates of fare, street rentals, etc., may be obtained from the companies, and largely increased revenue secured to the town as one of the conditions of the contract or lease with the operating company.

"The United States gain by a rapid development of electric street-railway facilities, which furnish a car service wherever it pays. This development has probably done something toward making suburban property available for homes, and thereby increasing the grand lists towns. It has increased the comfort a possibilities of usefulness for many citize has enabled large numbers of people t fully economize their time. On the othe it has been attended with all sorts of abuse as over-capitalization and unreasonably hig of fare, while legislative and municipal s in regard to 'charter-grabbing' have bee too common. The patrons of the roads are ing a good railway service, but at high co

"The Englishman secures a relativel service at low cost, while he pursues a which, while it may retard development, y tects the interests of the public at large a ters mere speculators from attempting t ploitation of the towns."

Mr. Curtis prefaces this comparison, ho with the remark that we must take i reckoning the differences of habit and tho the peoples, and the great influence o customs and prejudices.

"An experiment in a new mode of pro that would suit Chicagoans might be too for the people of Edinburgh, though expe in municipal operation of semi-public might be sanctioned in Scotland which wo be attempted in America."

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

"As a modification upon the stringent tions of the English, the practice in Cana be cited. The system now in operation ronto has in it many points worthy of im The conditions of life there are so sim those prevailing in many places in the States that the experience of the Canadi should be of much value. Toronto ow does not operate the railway, whereas in E the tendency is now toward public owners operation also."

Mr. Curtis thinks that public ownersh operation in the United States would invo jections, through political abuses, that wo outweigh the possible advantages, especial is yet to be shown that municipal opera the English tramways has in itself subst benefited the citizens.

He suggests in conclusion that the solu the problem for the United States be so closer legislative control, in the limitation term for which charters may be gran recognition of the value of franchises an ment therefor, and in providing that rates and other details of operation shall be ma contract between city and company, to be mined when the charter is granted, subjec adjustment at stated periods thereafter.

THE FREE-DISPENSARY EVIL.

ARTLING exposure of the abuses of so-lled medical charity, as it is bestowed in pitals and dispensaries, is made by Dr. F. Shrady in the June *Forum*.

hrady states, as the result of statistical the subject, that fully 50 per cent. of ents who apply for free medical aid are ndeserving of such charity.

main reason for this is that no effectual re taken by the managers of these insti-to correct the abuse. For the sake of s and the ostensible good accomplished reatment of a large number of patients, arities are managed on the usual business s of proving their right to be and to on the assumed basis of demand and sup-

New York alone there are one hundred een dispensaries, each one of which is ith the other in propagating the worst pauperism. The public is being taught hing is more freely given than medical any who may ask for it. The institu-question are crowded daily by hundreds o-do patients, who are encouraged to de-e really poor and to cheat the charitably doctor of his legitimate fee. All this in spite of protests and in open defiance e laws of ordinary decency and fair play. nagers of these so-called charities, who have the matter in their own hands, enly pretending to deplore present condi-e covertly combating every effort at re-the ground of its impracticability."

SAMPLE NEW YORK INSTITUTION.

hrady describes some of the abuses con-practiced at one of the leading dispensa-New York City, located on the west side, as earned for itself the sobriquet of "the dispensary."

such as know its methods it is unneces-sk the origin of such a designation. It a high reputation for the number and y ability of its patients that it would ap-e rather a credit than a disgrace to re-outrageously misdirected charity. Such s the inevitable conclusions that may be on the large average of well-to-do peo-claim daily the benefits of free medical t so lavishly and indiscriminately fur-all who apply. For the sake of receiv-advice, other matters are allowed to be-secondary consideration. Many of these are from out-of-town districts, and will eral dollars for car-fare, will ask for a written diagnosis of their disease and an extra prescription, and will then complain if they are kept waiting beyond the time for their return train. The examining doctor is content to ride to the dispensary in a horse-car: the patient comes and returns in a cab. It is no longer a joke to refer to the display of diamonds or the number of women clad in seal-skins in the pa-tients' waiting-room. Nor does it appear to be unlikely that, in the near future, conveniences will not be required for checking bicycles and distributing carriage numbers in the order of the different arrivals."

The statement of an eye-witness is cited to the effect that two hundred applicants for medical ad-vice were admitted to the reception-room of this dispensary at one time, that nobody was turned away, that fully 50 per cent. of the applicants were well dressed, and 10 per cent. of them even finely dressed. Some of the women wore fur coats and fine millinery; more than half of the men bore no evidence of poverty. All alike ob-tained the free treatment supposed to be given to paupers, or "poor persons."

OTHER INSTANCES.

There seems to be no lack of testimony to the evils of the New York system. "A distin-guished professor" is quoted by Dr. Shrady as saying:

"I recall the case of a German family to whom I gave free treatment in the dispensary for five years, and then found out by accident that the head of the family paid taxes on $100,000 worth of real estate.

"Another regular dispensary patient was a woman who was afterward ascertained to be the wife of one of the wealthiest and most prominent hardware merchants in the city.

"I can name a man, a resident of Fifth ave-nue, who came into an estate worth millions, and who used to take his child regularly to a dispen-sary to get free treatment.

"One day a woman came to me at the dispen-sary and requested free treatment. She was poorly dressed, and said she was unable to pay. I gave her a prescription. Afterward I found out that her husband had given her five dollars to pay for the very service that she obtained free."

"A hard-worked dispensary doctor" says:

"It is not a novel experience for one to meet at the theatre, or out riding on a wheel, the very patients who were too poor, forsooth, to pay a doctor, and hence availed themselves of dispen-sary treatment. In the clinic in which I am an assistant it is not an unusual thing for men to ask if their trouble would be aggravated by the use of a bicycle. One patient had the temerity to

ask me if horseback riding was likely to prove injurious."

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

While protesting that the management of these dispensaries has practically passed out of the hands of the men who might properly be supposed to have the greatest interest in them—the physicians who give their services—Dr. Shrady does not try to dodge the responsibility of the medical profession for the perpetuation of some of the worst features of the system.

"So long as one of the main objects of medical teaching is to gain clinical material at all hazards, so long will the present evils be beyond the possibility of any immediate remedy by the profession itself. In fact, the dispensary in New York City which abuses medical charity the most of all is one that was founded by a millionaire with the avowed object of supplying illustrative cases, rich or poor, for the lecture-room of a neighboring medical college. Such material, it is true, is very necessary for educational purposes; but the ultimate and only benefit accrues to the medical school, whose interest it is to coax students to its doors, take fees for tuition, and overload the medical market with aspiring young men whose very subsistence is denied them by persistently taking from them, by means of these false charities, every reasonable means of legitimate support. It is the old trick of blowing hot and cold with the same breath—improving goods, at the same time destroying their market value. With shame be it said, many of the appointments in dispensaries are secured with the understanding that certain public clinics shall be regularly supplied with patients who, as an equivalent for free treatment, are expected to appear before a medical class, submit to public examination, and be the text for a medical or surgical lecture. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other teaching centres are more than well supplied with such schools, public and private, undergraduate and post-graduate, that claim the clinical material from the hundreds of ambitious medical satellites who seem to be satisfied with the merely nominal honor of a position in a self-constituted and conveniently expansive faculty. Much as the profession may object to the general unfairness of the lay managers of the dispensaries, it can never have a reasonable basis of compromise for necessary reforms until it manifests the intention of remedying one of the main evils of the system for which it is itself certainly and directly accountable."

As it stands, the dispensary system of our great cities seems to justify the appellation which Dr. Shrady gives it—"a propagator of pauperism."

INSURANCE AGAINST NON-EMPLOYME

THE recent extension of the insurance ple to meet the evil of non-employn the subject of an article by Mr. Paul Mon the *American Journal of Sociology* for May. experiments on this line have been inaug in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and the United States. Most of the Europe tempts have either been instituted by the s assisted by it. Two of the plans are comp the remainder voluntary. The American prise is on a purely commercial basis; it cated in Chicago, and is said to have the b of ample capital and managerial ability.

Mr. Monroe gives the following hist these various experiments:

"The city of Berne, Switzerland, took itiative in January, 1893. This system, with some modifications, is still contin upon a voluntary basis. The city of St Switzerland, established the second in 1895, in conformity with a law passed canton St. Gall the previous year. This compulsory state system and was in operat almost two years. By a plebiscite on Nov 15, 1896, the system was abolished on an January 1, 1897. This perhaps is the m structive instance. In the early part of system similar to that of Berne was estal in Cologne, Germany, to operate during th ter of 1896–97. This was initiated by philanthropic agencies, but worked in con with municipal agencies, and received a municipal subvention. In May, 1896, unc auspices of the Bologna Savings Bank, a plan was adopted in Bologna, Italy, to b effective during the winter of 1896–97. I the grand council of the canton Bâle, Sv land, appointed a committee to investiga subject and submit a plan. The committ ported the following year and elaborated in greater detail than any previous one. T the plan was approved, it has not yet been compulsory as a governmental institution. rich and Lucerne have also taken steps t formulation of similar systems. The Chica terprise above referred to, which began bu with the current year, is the last of these, upon a radically different plan. It is a commercial venture similar to the many m insurance companies of the United States."

As regards the forms of invalidity a which insurance is given, the European sc all exclude non-employment caused by sic or accident, as these are generally cover other forms of insurance; but the Am workingman is not so fully protected, and

the Chicago enterprise admits these causes, but refuses insurance against loss of employment resulting from strikes, whether the persons thrown out of employment voluntarily participate in the strike or not. Negligence, incompetency, inebriety, and all similar causes within the control of the individual are also excepted.

The American system also provides that a change of occupation or location, without notification and approval, to an occupation or location more hazardous or uncertain as to permanency renders the contract voidable at the option of the association. Delinquencies in all cases forfeit the right to benefits.

"In the Swiss cases the insured must have paid premiums for six months, in Cologne for eight months. In the latter case there are requirements for inspection and cancellation of stamps used in the payment of dues. In the American plan the applicant for insurance must have had regular employment for the previous six months. Insurance in anticipation of impending discharge is a similar bar to benefits.

PREMIUMS AND BENEFITS.

"The terms upon which the insurance is granted are of course much easier in European cases, where the government, private charity, or the employers, contribute; in some cases all three, in all cases at least two of these. The American system must be self-supporting and in the long run prove profitable to the promoters. In this association there is an initiation fee of $3, evidently to cover soliciting and incidental expenses. In Europe there is no initiation fee, but in Cologne payment of premiums for eight months and in Switzerland for six months is a prerequisite to participation. In all the European systems benefits begin to accrue only after from five to seven days' idleness. In the American case they begin immediately, one day's sickness entitling the insured to a proportionate benefit.

"The size of the premium depends upon the amount of benefits given and upon the proportion of the support furnished by sources other than the premiums paid by the insured. From both reasons the premiums of the commercial enterprise are higher than those of the others. The commercial enterprise calls for a monthly payment of $1 by each insured on the basis of a monthly salary of $30 or less, and from those insured on a basis of a salary in excess of that sum an additional amount each month equal to 1 per cent. on the excess. The indemnity is proportioned to the premiums. While out of employment the beneficiary receives one-half of the amount taken as the basis of the monthly salary upon which the policy was issued, for a period of not more than four months out of each twelve, beginning with the date of his certificate of enrollment."

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

"The Chicago association provides that beneficiaries shall be further bound to pay upon demand a special assessment of such an amount as may be needed to pay the indemnities, benefits, or expenses of conducting the business, provided that such total additional assessment shall not aggregate, during the period of one year, more than one-fourth of the total amount agreed by the beneficiary to be paid during such year. It is specified that such assessment shall be made, if at all, only in the event of special and unforeseen necessity, such as epidemics, disastrous fires, or unusual disturbances affecting earners of salaries. The explanation of this is that with all the other risks there are sufficient data in the experience of other insurance companies to furnish a basis of calculation, but there being none for the causes affecting the stability of employment, such an elastic clause must be included. This, however, is a matter of no little importance to the insured, and must be given full consideration in estimating the advantages and disadvantages of the plan."

OTHER FEATURES.

"A further comparison of advantages reveals points of interest. In the first place, all of the systems make some provision for securing employment for insured members when thrown out of work. The German and Swiss systems do this by means of local government bureaus. The Chicago association will work at first through several local employment bureaus, and in time will organize a special department of its own to serve this purpose. In all such cases there is no additional expense to the workman insured, though refusal of suitable employment renders void further claims. Thus an important social as well as private function is performed.

"The superior advantages offered by the Chicago association in regard to sickness and accident have been mentioned. In case of death it also provides that the heirs of the insured are entitled to the total amount of monthly payments which have been paid in up to the date of the death. The only similar provision is in case of the Cologne society, where, if a person dies or becomes permanently disabled before he is entitled to draw an allowance, he or his heirs shall be entitled to the subscriptions paid during the current year—a provision of much less advantage than the previous one. In regard to per-

manent disability, provided for in the Cologne plan as above, the Chicago plan provides that for total disability from any cause not his own fault such beneficiary shall be entitled to the indemnity for a term of twelve months following the date of the beginning of the disability; provided further that all monthly payments due during that twelve-month period, and any sum which he may have before received as indemnity, shall be deducted therefrom. At the end of this twelve-month period the contract is to be considered dissolved.

"There is a savings feature in the Chicago plan which offers great financial advantage to the insured over and above those given in the European systems. It is provided that at the end of ten years from the date of his certificate of enrollment any beneficiary may cease payments, and after sixty days' notice to this effect may receive one-half the face value of all the money he has paid in as monthly payments, less any sum he may have received as indemnity. Upon similar conditions at the end of twenty years he is entitled to the entire sum paid in as monthly premiums. While this is less than the endowment life-insurance companies agree to do, yet, considering the risks covered by the company, it is an additional feature of great attractiveness."

The experience of these different organizations has not been sufficient as yet to afford a basis for generalization, but the plans described by Mr. Monroe are certainly worthy of attention.

CHILD LABOR.

THE employment of children in factories and mercantile establishments is the subject of an article by Miss Florence Kelley in the *Charities Review*.

As to the economic side of the problem, Miss Kelley shows that where the employment of children under sixteen years of age is effectively restricted, their labor is replaced, to a great extent, by the use of automatic machinery. Thus the additional outlay, if any is required, tends to take the form of a permanent improvement of the plant. Employers, however, still resist the restrictive legislation, though in several industries the loss of child labor has been a positive advantage to the business.

THE DANGERS.

Looking at the matter from the children's point of view, there can hardly be any question as to the righteousness of the restrictive laws. As Miss Kelley puts it:

"For their own sakes, and ultimately for the good of the community, the children sh taken from their work and placed in training schools. Where they are, they a ing nothing of value to themselves or to dustrial community. In soap factories, stance, large numbers of boys and gi soap with fabulous speed. But after th done this for six months, they are filled gust, not for this work only, but for a They have learned nothing, and they are ing from exhaustion of body and loss of and moral stamina. In sweatshops, bal wood-working shops, laundries, cutleries ing works, and many other places, chil only suffer from this exhaustion and thi against all work, but are in danger of c ing consumption, by reason of their su ings, just as they contract in other plac maladies, determined by the nature of th rials with which they work.

"Besides the danger of disease and tion, the employment of children involve ordinary risk of accident. Most railway nies, steel companies, and many other require parents to sign a release for eve employed, agreeing to bring no suit in ca jury to the child while at work.

MORAL PERILS.

"Those who come into contact witl boys, either in reform schools or when tl been merely discharged by employers u general ground of dishonesty, are amaze reckless way in which lads are intrust money, not only in stores, where there supervision, but upon the street, on the buy stamps at the post-office or to make a in bank. During the performance of tl rands there is no possibility of supervis children unaccustomed to handling mo beset with temptations, to which many yield. The rehabilitation of a boy who l cumbed to this entirely unwarrantable tion is a matter of the greatest difficul for many a boy, the future is permanent ened by this premature strain upon his moral fibre."

FAMILY LIFE.

"From the point of view of the philant the twofold question which arises as to t of the prohibition of the employment of under fourteen years of age is, first: E this affect the family? And second: Wh be the effect of such prohibition upon th and ultimate character of the children?

"As to the family, the earnings of you dren are never sufficient to make the d

between pauperism and self-dependence. Where the family depends upon the work of young children, it depends also upon help from public or private relief agencies, or both. To withdraw the earnings of all the children under fourteen years of age need therefore only increase, to some extent, the quantity of relief already received. If this were arranged in the form of scholarships for attendance at a manual-training school, it might prove a boon for the whole future of the family so provided for, as well as for the child.

"As to the moral effect upon the child of removing it from work, up to fourteen years of age, this depends upon the manner in which it is provided for in the interval. If we can arrange to abolish the growing body of incompetent men and women, by educating all the boys and girls into competence in manual-training schools, we surely need not fear the moral effect upon the rising generation."

CHILD LABOR DIMINISHING.

In Illinois, at least, child labor in factories is diminishing in consequence of the rigid enforcement of the factory law, so that in 1896 there were but 37 children in each 1,000 of employees.

Miss Kelley states the result of her study as follows: "The presence of children in manufacture seems to be of less importance, both to their fellow-employees and to their employers, than it is usually assumed to be. The injurious effect of the work upon the children themselves cannot, however, be too strongly stated; and the younger the child, the greater the probable damage, whether from the physical, the moral or the industrial point of view."

THE PROBLEM OF THE RURAL SCHOOL.

ONE of the most important topics to be discussed at the forthcoming Milwaukee meeting of the National Educational Association will be "The Rural School Problem." Prof. D. L. Kiehle of Minnesota contributes to the June number of the *Educational Review* a paper intended to bring this subject to the attention of persons likely to be interested, preparatory to the report of the committee which will be considered by the Association at its meeting in July.

As to the question whether there is a distinctive rural school problem, Professor Kiehle finds an answer in the divergent social conditions existing in town and country.

"The difference between town life and country life is not one of gradation, but of kind. The basis of the former is social; while the basis of the second is the soil. In the first, social interests, in co-operative industries, in intellectual, religious, and æsthetic provisions, make up the whole life. Out of this come the culture, improvement, and happiness that characterize town life. The people are in immediate contact with each other, through personal intercourse, through periodicals, newspapers, and books, so that no special attention need be given to dissemination of thought. The social organism has made each member one with the whole, and the light which shines shines for all."

Agricultural life, on the other hand, tends to make people live apart and to labor alone. The power and disposition to social organization are not cultivated.

COUNTRY LIFE AND EDUCATION.

This American country life gives form to the education of the children in various ways:

"1. There being no social or industrial unit as a basis, the school district appears as only an aggregation of farms and families as circumstances suggest. The result is that a great number of these districts are too small for an economic administration. In states as old and rich as New York and Ohio from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the schools have an enrollment of ten pupils or less. In this there is great waste.

"2. There is an absence of a governing public sentiment such as in the city controls boards of even inferior character. School meetings are collections of individuals, and officers represent themselves rather than the people.

"3. There is no high educational ideal. Social life stimulates culture. The soil demands sowers and reapers. The soil governs.

"4. Accustomed to the independence of individual effort, the people refuse to delegate authority, even to gain the higher ends dependent upon organization. They wish to select their own teachers without limitations. They are restive under supervision. While no city would think of having schools without supervision, if rural schools were left to themselves the most of them would dispense with it. Hence, a low grade of teachers, frequent changes, short terms, and irregular attendance.

"5. In an age when results are proportionate to co-operative and organized energy, it occurs that country districts are sure to have the highest school taxes and the most meagre returns for expenditure, compared with the towns and cities."

In all this, as Professor Kiehle truly says, there is a distinct break between the towns and the country, and a condition that sets apart the rural school problem by itself. The cause is social, hence the remedy must address itself to social conditions.

THE LACK OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS.

The teacher, of course, is the substance of the problem of the rural school. Put a good teacher in every school, and there is an end of it. Professor Kiehle insists that this ideal state of things should be kept constantly in view, but he recognizes the difficulties.

"That this problem can be solved, and the country be given qualified teachers, appears in the histories of Germany, France, and of our neighbors in Canada.

"Why then not in the United States? The difficulties are peculiar to our form of government. It is not that, even with present facilities, teachers cannot be secured. The supply is quite in advance of the demand. The principal hindrances are these:

"1. There is no demand in rural schools for continuous service. The most of rural schools call for short terms of service, and for a part of the year. Hence, the only persons who can make such engagements are those who make teaching an adjunct to something more reliable.

"2. The people of the country are accustomed to individual independence, without compromises that come from organization. Hence, they are restive under a system that takes from them the right to say who shall teach their children, and what their children shall study.

"3. The same spirit rejects a supervision that imposes restraints and substitutes the judgment of one man for the individual judgments of the many. This spirit asserts itself through all the forms of the school organization. Beginning with the county superintendent, he is commonly selected by party politics. As a political superintendent, he must represent the people. He must please them in the discharge of his duties—not in their better judgment, their deeper convictions, nor the views of the intelligent few, but the selfish impulses of the crowd. Of course, this strikes at the root of the whole system."

DENMARK IN AMERICA.

IN the *Midland Monthly* for July Mr. E. S. White writes about a Danish settlement in Iowa numbering about 5,000 people—the largest community of this nationality, he says, in the United States.

"If a 'bold peasantry,' contented and happy in homes of their own, is the hope of a nation's perpetuation, the United States need not regret the coming of the descendants of the Vikings. Their conservatism and love of order may not form a large part of the balance-wheel of American society; but they do constitute a part that, it is safe to say, will not fly to pieces in any ordinary trial."

Most of these Danes have been in the less than twenty years. Many of the without a cent and hired themselves out to can farmers.

"It has been an interesting study to w steady rise of these young men, some of time buying their employers' farms. I son township, Shelby county, within a ra about two miles, can be found five farms hundred or more acres each, belonging t who, twenty years ago, were considere poor. In the settlement are a number of farms of over five hundred acres each. we consider that these men came here u speak our tongue, unfamiliar with Americ toms and laws, unused to the products of inventive genius, and withal, lacking mighty dollar and the Danish *krone*, their must be declared phenomenal.

"The secret of their advancement seem in their unceasing industry and rigid ec Every nook and corner of their land is c cultivated. Unproductive 'points' and upon which so many farmers shower noth curses are treated to load after load of ing elements. Nothing is wasted. Som however, this spirit of thrift reaches a deg sanctioned by æsthetic horticulture. On tain road leading through the settlement man whose home life seems no less a 'glad song' from the fact that his front yard is to onions!

"No less rapid has been the reward of talent engaged in pursuits other than agric Every town of any size in the district in q has flourishing stores managed by Danis chants. Nearly all trades have some Dan lowers. Many of our teachers are Da Danish Americans. The county superint of Shelby, for example, is a graduate Iowa State Normal School, being a Dane.

GOOD AMERICAN CITIZENS.

"As regards good citizenship, no fault found with the Danish people. They are a ing class, as a rule, and know something rent events and the issues of the times average Dane votes as intelligently for a n of Congress as he voted for a member Danish Rigsdag. As to party allegian Danish voters are about evenly divided b the Democratic and Republican parties. are also a few Populists among them. rather strange fact that the Lutherans ar few exceptions, Democrats, while the D are Republicans. The prohibition ques Iowa, in some degree at least, accounts f peculiar alignment—the Baptists opposing

the Lutherans favoring it. It was a small Lutheran boy that summed up the political situation in this poser: 'Cleveland's for beer, ain't he?'"

CUSTOMS OF THE FATHERLAND.

"Here and there we see reflections of life as it is on 'the old sod.' Few houses there are not surrounded by poplar trees, or unprovided with a small vineyard and neatly kept garden. Great flocks of tame pigeons fly about the buildings; the squabs, or young pigeons, constitute a dish much relished by the Danes. 'Eat, drink and be merry' suits the Dane, who is nothing if not sociable and hospitable. In summer, the men in the fields have lunch at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and also at four o'clock in the afternoon. Home-made beer supplements whatever of the genuine article is consumed; and the average Dane is not decidedly averse to the latter. It is the natural thing to expect, for the peasantry of Europe are beer-drinkers universally."

THE CHINESE WOMAN.

M. COURANT contributes an interesting paper to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* dealing with Chinese womanhood. The writer begins by recalling the fact, too often forgotten in the Occident, that China is a vast continent containing many races only bound together by a curious old-world civilization, the main principles of which differ but little.

HER BIRTH A MISFORTUNE.

Thus, all over China woman *per se* is considered of small account. The birth of a daughter is regarded as a punishment sent from Heaven for some fault or crime committed in another life. The Chinaman whose first child is a girl considers himself a very unfortunate man. Still, the little daughter is in this case, at least, treated with considerable ceremony, and a month after the birth mother and child hold a kind of reception of friends and relations, who bring the infant presents. But an air of subdued melancholy pervades the proceedings, and whereas in the case of a boy the young mother is led solemnly to the "Hall of the Ancestors," there to burn incense and exorcise evil spirits, nothing of the kind is done in the case of a girl child.

Some of the names given to Chinese girl babies are very pretty and poetic. If the child fixes its eyes on some agreeable object the name is considered found—"Lovely Cloud," "Scented Leaf," and so on. These names are dropped when the little girl reaches her seventh year, and a more pretentious literary appellation is chosen instead, though the immediate relations continue to call her by her first name.

CHILDHOOD.

Chinese women always nurse their own children. The idea of giving them cows' milk or goats' milk would be exceedingly repugnant to them. Notwithstanding the contempt in which girl children are held, they are carefully looked after in a superior Chinese household, being prettily dressed in yellow, red, or green, these being considered the three fortunate colors. Their heads are entirely shaven, with the exception of three tufts of hair, which are always plaited and tied up with a red silk thread. Their favorite game is battledore-and-shuttlecock, played with the feet. On the whole, Chinese parents are very indulgent and kind to their children, especially until the latter attain the age of reason.

THE BANDAGING OF THE FEET.

The Chinese girl first feels the disabilities of sex at the age of seven, for she is then separated from her brothers, and battledore-and-shuttlecock becomes a pleasure of the past, owing to the fact that she is then expected to submit her poor little feet to the bandaging process which is in time to turn them into the "golden lilies" considered so desirable in every class in China. Indeed, even in the orphan schools established by both Catholic and Protestant missionaries, the Chinese girl children implore their kind friends to bandage their feet, for they are well aware that otherwise they will not be able to marry among their own people. What may be styled the little-foot custom, widespread though it be, does not obtain all over China. The Manchus, who are the sovereign race of China, have never bandaged the feet of their women; but although it is not unusual to see a Manchu marry a Chinese woman, it is extremely rare to see John Chinaman marry a Manchu lady.

EDUCATION.

Chinese girls are very highly educated. They are taught by governesses and women professors, who go from house to house, and every effort is made to turn them also into good housewives and well-bred women of the world, for probably no country has retained so many ceremonious usages as has China. In China there are no such things as girls' schools or colleges. The education of a young Chinese lady is entirely conducted at home, and the curriculum comprises reading and writing, literature, poetry, music, drawing, and embroidery. No attempt is made at religious education, but each child naturally accompanies his or her parents to the temples and takes part in the domestic sacrifices.

MARRIAGE.

A Chinese proverb declares that marriage is the most important thing in life, and as soon as a Chinese girl has attained her twelfth year her parents begin to look out for a suitable *parti*, and once he is found a solemn betrothal takes place, which cannot be annulled without grave consequences to one or other of the two parties. The engagement often takes place some months before the marriage itself, and not infrequently children are informally affianced almost in their cradles. So important is the marriage question considered that *post mortem* unions are very frequent, and a man who has had the misfortune to lose his son before the latter was married looks out for a girl of about the same age who died at about the same time, and one of the bodies is dug up and transported to where the other has been put, and thus, according to their friends, they have not been born in vain. Their families become duly related, a useful fact of which they both take advantage whenever they are able to do so.

THE GERM OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Occasionally, but very rarely, a girl refuses to be married to the man chosen for her, and some years ago it was said that there existed in southern China an association called the Society of the Golden Iris, entirely composed of young girls who had sworn that they would commit suicide rather than marry against their wish. Astrology plays a certain part in marriage arrangements, and the astrologer also fixes the day and the hour which is considered propitious for the ceremony. John Chinaman never sees his betrothed until she is actually his wife; indeed, until she is at home. She is handed over to him closely veiled, and his first real sight of her is during the reception which follows the simple ceremony.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Once married the Chinese woman becomes a portion of her husband's family. She must no longer pray to her own ancestors, but to his; when her parents die she only goes into slight mourning, and she becomes in very truth the daughter of her husband's father and mother. If a man divorces his wife he is obliged to give back everything he received with her, and accordingly divorces are, on the whole, rare.

A POETICAL SYNONYM FOR INFANTICIDE.

Millions of Chinese girl children have been "married to the river spirits," but now that there are so many foreign religious agencies at work, the average father prefers to simply leave his child in some convenient spot where it can be found by some kind-hearted nun or miss Even in those families where the girl c are not destroyed or lost at birth they ar disposed of, either as servants to wealth lies or as wives to those lower middle-cl ents who wish to find a cheap helpmeet fc son.

SILVER IN CHINA.

THE use of silver in China forms the of a valuable article in the May *A* the American Academy of Political and Science. The results of the investigatio by Mr. Williams tend to entirely overth contention of the silver men that in Ch white metal has maintained its stability history of silver currency in China, acco Mr. Williams. has been as follows:

"The relative value of gold and silver hibited in China the same steady and depreciation of silver as measured in gol the Western world, with the difference t change from 4 of silver to 1 of gold to then to 30 of silver to 1 of gold, wh taken thirty centuries in the West, has ta five in China. The same change has take but it has been more rapid.

"In the beginning of the Ming Dynast 1368, as Rev. Peter Hoang, a Chinese the Kiangsu Mission, asserts, 4 ounces c were then equal to 1 ounce of gold." China nor the West had then felt the i of the discovery of America. In 1574 port of silver had become so large tha ounces of silver had the value of 1 o gold. At the end of the Ming Dynasty porcelain is among the greater glories ceramic art, gold, by 1635, had bec times as valuable as silver. In the Kanghi (1662–1723) more than ten ou silver went to an ounce of gold. Unde lung (1736–96) it became much chea ounces exchanged for an ounce of gold. covery followed, and in 1840 silver was times cheaper than gold. With the op trade in this decade silver rose to fourte the value of gold, and maintained for years a nearly even value. The Chin ernment in keeping the accounts of i mine operations still used, as late as 189 of 13:6. This is not the only instance i a government has adhered to an antiquat

"In 1873, according to Mr. W. S. W statement when publishing his index n gold was at a ratio of 16:2 in 1866, at S or 162 taels of silver per bar of standar (10 taels), from which it rose in March,

261 taels or about 60 per cent. It has since appreciated, in regular proportion, with its advance in the West."

FLUCTUATIONS OF OTHER CURRENCY.

The local and national currency of China is not silver, but copper *cash*. The regulation of this latter, its mintage, often suspended for years, and its abundance or scarcity, is a constant topic, Mr. Williams says, of viceregal memorials and imperial rescripts, the usual Chinese conservatism being displayed and the usual difficulties incident to fluctuation in a metallic currency being encountered.

"So far from enjoying a condition of blissful calm as to its standards of value, silver, cash and paper, I have seen as many and as constant references to their fluctuating relation in the ten years in which I have read the *Peking Gazette* as in the thirty in which I have read American newspapers, and due to a like cause, the fall in silver."

JAPAN'S NEW LAW CODE.

THE most valuable paper, perhaps, in the *Arena* for July, which, by the way, is a virile number and readable throughout, is on the new civil code of Japan. It is contributed by a learned Japanese jurist, Dr. Tokichi Masao. For many years, as all persons in any wise informed about Japanese affairs are well aware, the Japanese government had desired above all things to secure a revision of the humiliating treaties with the great powers of the western world, under which, among other things, those powers have maintained their own judicial establishments in Japan in connection with their consulates. It was perceived a long while ago by the Japanese that the revision of these treaties and the establishment of full Japanese jurisdiction on Japanese soil must await the adoption by Japan of a code of law based upon some European system.

Says Dr. Masao:

THE RIVAL SYSTEMS.

"There were three such systems—the Anglo-American, the French and the Germanic Roman—each offering itself for adoption. Mr. Yeto Shimpei, who became the Minister of Justice in 1872, seems to have had a personal preference for the French system. He called to his assistance some of the most eminent jurists of France and entered upon the work of drafting a code. At the same time he established in Tokio a law school known as the 'Department of Justice Annex Law School,' in which French law was taught by those same jurists whom he had called from France. About this time there was also established in the University of Tokio a law school in which instruction was given chiefly in English law. It was while teaching in this university law school that Mr. Henry T. Terry (a new York lawyer and an alumnus of Yale College) wrote his memorable book on English law, designed especially for the use of Japanese law students. From henceforth 'Terry's Leading Principles of Anglo-American Law' became as familiar to them as are 'Blackstone's Commentaries' to the law students of this country.

BENCH VERSUS BAR.

"Thus, side by side there existed in Tokio two law schools in which two distinct systems of law were taught—the English and the French. The primary object of the Department of Justice in establishing the French law school being to make it a training school of judicial officers, the students of that school were, upon graduation, to render, for a limited number of years, an obligatory service to the government in the various capacities of judges, magistrates, and prosecuting attorneys. On the other hand, the University of Tokio being a strictly independent institution in which learning is pursued for the sake of learning, the graduates of the university or English law school were at entire liberty in their choice of professions. Naturally enough the majority of these did not wish to enter the same service which the graduates of the other school were obliged to enter as a matter of fulfillment of contract. Thus it happened that the bench was recruited from the French law school, while the bar was recruited from the English law school. This state of affairs lasted for about twenty years, during which time there was also established a German law school in the University of Tokio. Those who know something about the rivalry that existed in ancient times between the Sabinians and the Proculians, or even about the rivalry which exists to-day between the Yale method and the Harvard method, between the Waylandians and the Langdellians, can readily imagine what intellectual competition was carried on between these three Japanese law schools representing three distinct systems of law."

FINAL REVISION.

A committee to draft a code had been appointed in 1870. It worked twenty years and reported in 1890. Its work was strenuously and successfully opposed in the Japanese Parliament, on the ground that it had gone too far in provisions which would Europeanize the Japanese status of persons and the law of succession—these matters affecting family relationships being of course always extremely delicate. At length a new committee was appointed to further revise

this draft code, and it was instructed to report in 1897. The new committee included representatives of the three different European systems, and they made careful comparison of numerous bodies of codified law.

"As representing the French system they consulted the codes of Louisiana, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. As representing the German system they consulted the codes and laws of Austria, Montenegro, Prussia, Saxony, Switzerland, and the draft civil code of the German Empire. As representing the English system they consulted the leading American and English reports and treatises, the draft civil code of New York, and the codes of California and British India."

CHARACTER OF THE NEW CODE.

A large part of their work was completed in 1896, and it has now been adopted by Parliament. Says Dr. Masao:

"In its general arrangement the new code follows what the German jurists call the Pandekten system. It is divided into five general parts. Part I. is called 'Sōsoku,' or General Laws, and deals with persons, natural and artificial, as the subjects of rights; with things as the objects of rights; and with juristic acts as setting rights in motion. One cannot help being astonished at and gratified with the remarkable extent to which Prof. Holland's view as expressed in his book on jurisprudence seem to be adopted in this part of the code. Part II. is called 'Bukken,' or *Jus in Rem*, corresponding to the Sachenrecht of the German code and dealing with possession, ownership, etc., etc. Part III. is called 'Jinken,' or *Jus in Personam*, corresponding to the Forderungsrecht of the German code, and dealing with general law of obligations, with obligations arising *ex contractu*, *quasi ex contractu*, and *ex delicto*. The general law of obligations is taken largely from the Forderungsrecht of the Swiss code. The law of contracts and torts is taken entirely from the English law. Parts IV. and V., dealing with the family law and the law of successions respectively, have not as yet been published, for reasons already indicated.

A FAMOUS YEAR IN JAPANESE HISTORY.

"Such is the new civil code of Japan, adopted by the Imperial Parliament in its session of 1896. Truly, the year 1896 has been an eventful year for Japan. The war with China had brought glory to her arms. Formosa and numerous other islands had been added to her possessions. The insurgents of Formosa had been pacified. The treaties with the leading nations of the world had been revised, providing for th ishment of the disgraceful extra-territ *régime* in Japan, to take effect, howeve the taking effect of the new civil code. last and greatest event of all, the new co adopted. With equal propriety, then, t peror Mutsuhito might have joined Justi proclaiming: 'Imperatoriam Majestatem lum armis decoratam, sed etiam legibus o esse armatam, ut utrumque tempus et be et pacis recte possit gubernari!'"

MISS BEATRICE HARRADEN.

IN the *Young Woman* for June Mrs. Tooley contributes an interesting sk the popular novelist, Miss Beatrice Har who has returned on a visit to her native

BIRTH AND EDUCATION.

"It was in Hampstead that Miss Ha was born in 1864, although not in the h which she now lives. Her father is a na Cambridge, and is a well-known East Indi chant trading with Bombay; but music b Mr. Harraden's leisure, and he is the companion of his clever daughters, and b him and the subject of this sketch there ways been very peculiar sympathy. It i her mother that Miss Harraden gets a mix races, of which she is very proud, Mrs. Ha being of Swedish Cashmerian extraction. received her early education at a local school, studying later at Dresden and at Cl ham College, where she spent five years, ward coming to London, and at Bedford C finished studying for her degree. Miss Ha eventually graduated as B.A. of London U sity in classics and mathematics, taking in German. It was as a relief from this strain of study, aggravated by the readi hard books of German philosophy, which the works of Herbert Spencer, were her delight, that she learned to play the violon

ANOTHER STORY OF CONSOLATION.

She always had a craze for writing, an her stories in to *Blackwood's Magazine*. Blackwood sent them back at first, with enc ing words, and finally delighted her he pulishing one of them. But the story whic her famous—"Ships that Pass in the Nig was rejected by Mr. Blackwood.

"Mr. Blackwood rejected the manusc this book—not, however, because he d recognize the power of the story, but beca thought it too sad to please the public Finally Miss Harraden disposed of the cop of her famous book to Messrs. Lawre

Bullen for a mere trifle—glad, indeed, to get it published at any price."

The story, however, "caught on" like wild fire, and adds one more to the long list of warnings as to the worthlessness of the judgment of even the most experienced publishers.

WOMAN WRITER AND WOMAN'S RIGHTER.

Miss Harraden, according to Mrs. Tooley, seems to be a very sensible woman, for she has no patience with the drawing-room puppet ideal of woman, and is indeed a woman's writer without phrase.

"The writings of Shelley and of Ibsen, with their note of freedom for woman and due recognition of her true place in the economy of nature, appeal strongly to Miss Harraden, the keynote of whose character is, as we have before said, a love of freedom and a hatred of the unmeaning and useless conventionalities of society. She loves the bohemian life, with its greater opportunity for development of original character, and says that she has not written of drawing-rooms and the life of society because they have never attracted her, and she prefers to remain ignorant of them. She is fond of wandering in other lands, and has traveled a good deal on the Continent alone. As Miss Harraden sometimes says, when summing up her 'enormities,' 'I am everything which my friend Mrs. Lynn Lynton hates, and yet she loves me.'

HER SOJOURN IN CALIFORNIA.

"During the last year or two Miss Harraden has found in southern California a health resort exactly suited to her tastes; but it is a mistake to suppose, as has been often done, that her permanent home is there. In order to get a complete change for her mind, she went out for a visit to some old friends, who had lately taken a lemon ranch, and finding the life so interesting, she remained there for a long spell, and will probably return again.

RANCH LIFE.

"Her life in California is no mere dream of idleness, for Miss Harraden is 'a practical farmer,' I was about to say, but she comes very near it, for she planted a large number of the trees on the ranch, does a good deal of the pruning and gathering, and is clever at constructing fences, and of course she can harness a horse, and turn her hand to almost anything needed inside the house—a necessary accomplishment for any lady who lives on a ranch where female servants will not stay."

HOW ENGLISH HISTORY IS NOT TAUGHT IN ENGLAND.

DR. MILLER MAGUIRE'S lecture on the "National Study of Military History" is reported at length in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* for May. It is a very remarkable paper, and one calculated to give Englishmen much cause for serious talk. The following is an extract:

"In England it is scarcely any exaggeration to say that in most schools history is not taught at all. I saw in the *Times*, a few weeks ago, this statement from a 'work manager:' 'Is it not strange that a boy, aged fourteen, should be able to pass through all the standards with distinction without being taught one word of geography or history? I have considerable experience of London school board boys soon after they leave school, and it is seldom that I can find one who has learned any history or geography.' Having read this grave indictment, I went to a board school myself with General Sim, and I found that the statement was only too true; not one boy in any standard had been taught one word of history. The school was in a poor district, and the boys had read some history stories in the course of ordinary reading lessons, but they never had been taught anything about Elizabeth, or Nelson, or Wellington, or our army in Europe or in Asia. National pride, glory and fame, honor and prowess, were to these poor victims of scholastic pedantry merely empty sounds. Were it not that occasionally they glanced at illustrated papers through the shop windows of the Strand, these future voters on the dearest interests of 400,000,000 of the human race would not ever have attained to even a glimmering idea of what the word empire means. *This is a most ignominious state of things;* most *disgraceful* to school managers and likely to be *dangerous* to the state. I venture to assert that these poor little waifs and strays of the sordid civilization of our slums would have followed with the keenest interest any good lecture about our sailors and soldiers and their deeds; and I say, too, from a long and extensive acquaintance with the very poorest of our people, that when the boys went home to tea or supper their parents would gladly have heard the stories retold. Why not try to elevate them? Why not give them good examples? Why not supply them with some noble impulses? Why not fill their young souls with patriotism? Why not imbue them with pride in England, pride in London, and then perchance they might at last take a pride in themselves. Religion being excluded, historic examples alone could convince them that, 'unless above himself he can erect himself, how poor a thing is man!'"

NEWMAN AND RENAN.

A CURIOUS and interesting contrast between Cardinal Newman and Ernest Renan is drawn by the Rev. Dr. William Barry in the *National Review* (London) for June.

Dr. Barry says at the outset:

"Plutarch has written 'Parallel Lives;' and history, no less than drama, delights in contrast and coincidence. But seldom, perhaps, did it execute in this line a stroke so remarkable as when, in the month of October, 1845, and almost on the same day of the month, it led John Henry Newman to the door of the Catholic Church while Ernest Renan was issuing thence, and bidding his early faith an everlasting farewell. We may figure to ourselves the 9th of October as a famous and a fatal day in that year, shining for Catholicism with brilliant light and setting in deep shadow. Who can draw up the balance of such loss and such gain? No one, so far as I am aware, has attempted it hitherto; yet if we knew how the account stood, we might see our way to resolve many of the questions which divide and torment us. For these two men, although never meeting in the body, nor acquainted with each other's writings, were in fact rivals and antagonists—parallel and opposed; each had fought the battle of belief and unbelief in his own bosom; together they summed up the tendencies of an age. And in variety of gifts, in personal romance, in the influence which went forth from them and subdued more than one generation, who shall say that they were greatly unequal?"

THEIR LITERARY STYLE.

Dr. Barry finds the most striking resemblance between the two men to lie in their mastery of style:

"Newman has long been recognized as one of the crowned and sceptred kings of English prose literature, without a competitor save Ruskin; but as a spiritual teacher, a light in the world of religious development, he is by far the greatest that has risen up during our century. On the other hand, which among illustrious French writers has excelled Renan? I speak of the supreme French achievement, again of prose, not of poetry; and I call to mind Chateaubriand, George Sand, Victor Hugo—these are the highest modern names—but can we praise them beyond the choice, and music-breathing, and exquisite, and endlessly cunning artist who, by a secret known to himself and none other, has combined the Celtic and the classic eloquence, stolen the hearts of friends and enemies, hidden the charm of his persuasiveness in words as simple as they are touching, and given to a phrase or an epithet power so strange that, once heard, it never will be forgotten? What a specious miracle is here, and how slight a value do we set on Hugo's chaotic splendors when this enchantment has taken hold of us! But such was Renan. He has wrapped himself in the cloak of the wizard Prospero, borrowing for the nonce his staff and magic volume, not unsuccessfully. Now, if we should think of Newman as Ariel, a spirit most delicate, detached, and filled with heavenly light, the terms of our comparison would not be wanting."

DIFFERENCES IN METHOD.

Of the divergences in the two men's mental habits, Dr. Barry says:

"One is intent upon the human element, busy about evidence which would tell in a court of law, lynx-eyed to seize upon discrepancies in detail, minute, punctilious, microscropic; and thus he is sure that the truth may be ascertained, or not at all. To Oriental narratives, written with child-like good faith and unsuspecting simplicity, our critic, just because not critic enough to know the deepest principles of his art or science, applies a cast-iron rule which not even Western writers, though literal and exact, have always obeyed. If he takes into account the supernatural, it is only that by means of it he may dash the story in pieces; an inspired volume must be perfect as a dictionary of dates, or a biographical memoir, drawn up with a view to the requirements of Gibbon or Voltaire. The first and last question is not moral, religious, personal; nor has it any concern with conscience, except on the score of veracity."

"How much more in accordance with the laws of life is Newman's proceeding? He does not look for this perfect and obvious agreement in writers so variously endowed, so little dependent upon one another, whose minds were dazzled with the great illumination, and possessed and overcome by the recent memory, of their unparalleled master. The tone of prophecy is abrupt; its words are dark sayings; it is a collection of sibylline leaves, not rhetoric unfolding a theme to our leisurely comprehension. And the plainest seeming tale or narrative in the Bible must, from the nature of the case, be prophetic: 'Thoughts beyond their thoughts to those high bards were given.' We are at Nazareth or Jerusalem, not on the Hill of Mars, or walking with Socrates on the road to the Piræus."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

REPRESENTATIVE topics in the departments of fine arts, sports, and politics are ably treated in the July *Century*. The opening article by John C. Van Dyke is devoted to William Hogarth and is one of the series of studies of the "Old English Masters." The writer characterizes Hogarth as one of the four great originals in old English painting, the other three being Gainsborough, Constable, and Turner. "Hogarth was the first, and some there be who do not hesitate to say he was the greatest of them all."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's description of "The Churches of Poitiers and Caen" contains much valuable and instructive criticism of the Norman Romanesque in architecture.

"These Norman Romanesque churches are grander and more virile than their contemporaries of the south. And if you think them less interesting because less peculiar, this merely means that they form a more integral part of that long chain of architectural development which, beginning with the simple pagan basilica, ended in the Gothic magnificence of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries."

There are two spirited accounts of hunting big game. The first, by H. W. Seton-Karr, is concerned with Africa and India and is full of curious information about the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the tiger as they appear in their native haunts.

Shifting the scene to Venezuela, Mr. William Willard Howard gives us a glimpse of the native South American tiger, specifically known as the jaguar, perhaps the fiercest beast that now remains at large on the western hemisphere, with the possible exception of our own western grizzly bear.

An article by W. A. Baille-Grohman describes the various sports of the seventeenth century. The quaint illustrations suggest the universal popularity of the chase in those times. The article is largely devoted to the hunting customs of France and Germany, where hunting was even more in vogue than in England.

A brief article by Joseph B. Bishop enforces the duty of American citizens in the presence of the evil of bossism in politics. This writer urges the speedy enrollment in all our large cities of voters who favor good city government, without regard to party. "There is only one way," he says, "by which we can get good government, and that is to work for it, not only one year, but every year, and to work for it harder than the bosses and their followers do."

Among the serial features of the *Century* are Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's popular historical novel, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," Gen. Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" (which in this number covers the fall and winter of 1864), and Mrs. Catherwood's romance of "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc."

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell writes a graphic description of "Play in London," which is made still more graphic by Mr. Pennell's clever pictures of typical sights in London streets.

Dr. A. L. Benedict, in "Open Letters," discusses some of the "Dangers and Benefits of the Bicycle," intimating that the former have been greatly exaggerated, and that the bicycle does most meritorious service in providing physical exercise for the classes most in need of it.

HARPER'S.

FROM the July number of *Harper's* we have selected Gen. Forsyth's stirring account of "Sheridan's Ride" and Mr. Howells' study of "The Modern American Mood," for quotation elsewhere.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., continues his sketches of "The Celebrities of the House of Commons," including in this month's group Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Parnell, and others, and making a side excursion into the House of Lords, in which he devotes considerable attention to Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, and the late Lord Denman.

This month's installment of Poultney Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" is entitled "Natal: a Colonial Paradise." Of the British colonies, Mr. Bigelow thinks that Natal is the one in which he would most willingly spend his declining years. "It has more honest savagery and more complete civilization than any other part of South Africa. It is a magnificent monument to English courage and English capacity for administration." Natal is the Rhode Island of South Africa. It has a white population of about 45,000, to 450,000 natives, or one white man to every ten black. Its whole area is less than half of New York state, about 20,000 square miles, while its greatest length and breadth is about 150 miles.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams, whose knowledge of scientific progress seems to be truly encyclopedic, begins this month a survey of "The Century's Progress in Physics," his first paper being devoted to the "Imponderables." He shows how a century of experiment, calculation, and controversy has sufficed to reduce all the "imponderable fluids" of our ancestors to "manifestations of motion among particles of matter;" but after all this is only a phrase, and the modern physicist, as Dr. Williams points out, in displacing these "imponderable fluids," has been obliged to substitute for them an all-pervading fluid which he terms the ether, and he thinks of this ether as having no weight. Thus he has in fact got rid of the many imponderables and substituted for them a single imponderable.

Captain James Parker, U. S. A., contributes an article on the Military Academy at West Point considered as an element in the system of national defense. Captain Parker clearly shows that the West Point graduates are admirably fitted for the work of organizing volunteers. Ten years ago we had in the United States plenty of men and officers who had received their training in the civil war, but now very few of these men are available, just as very few of the veterans of the War of 1812 were available at the beginning of the Mexican War in 1846. We then depended upon the military academy graduates just as we should have to do again. Captain Parker assumes that 16,000 officers would be needed to organize, drill, and command the 400,000 volunteers that would be raised for war, and he thinks that the interests of the country demand that at least half of these officers, or 8,000, should be military academy graduates.

The "Editor's Study" protests against the snub to the professions in the Grant monument ceremonies in New York City. Invitations to participate in this affair were confined to the field of politics, official life, and military rank.

SCRIBNER'S.

IN another department we have quoted from Judge Howland's "Undergraduate Life at Yale" in the July *Scribner's*.

The fifth paper in the series, entitled "The Conduct of Great Businesses," is devoted to the modern business building. The writer, Mr. J. Lincoln Steffens, shows that in the evolution of the sky-scraper both capital and labor have been the losers.

"Competition and progress reduce the one to two or three per cent. a year, the other to $1.50 a day. But the same forces stir up brains and strengthen character; they develop a sky-scraping builder, earning $50,000 a year, whose name is an advertisement for the buildings he puts up, out of a master mason who began life as a bricklayer. And the end is not yet; our cities, as their ragged sky-lines show, will be rebuilding for many years to come. The grind between capital and labor will go on, while the financier, the architect, the builder, the manager—the brains of business enterprise—will grow and profit mightily."

The Marquis of Dufferin writes about John Cabot, the anniversary of whose voyage of discovery has just been celebrated at Bristol, England, and in Canada. As the Marquis truly says, Cabot's little-noticed voyage in 1497, though in itself less meritorious as an enterprise, has had more far-reaching consequences to the human race than all the exploits of Columbus and his followers put together. Nevertheless the lives of the Cabots, both John and Sebastian, his son, are involved in mystery. We only know that John Cabot, though called in his patent a citizen of Venice, was really a provincial Genoese, who was granted the freedom of Venice after a residence there of fifteen years. We do not even know what brought Cabot to England, though it is pretty certain that he became a permanent resident of Bristol, where his son Sebastian was born. The details of the voyages of the Cabots have been made familiar recently in various newspaper and magazine articles, occasioned by the four hundredth anniversary celebration the present year.

Mr. C. D. Gibson's paper on "London" this month pays a tribute to the London dowager. "The London dowager, although often severe in appearance, is very kind and interesting. Her name has been for years on the most exclusive visiting lists, and she could tell you more about the people in the room than the servants themselves. Sitting often alone, and apparently neglected, she is not an object of pity, nor has she merely the habit of going about. She is a much-needed member of society and she is very happy. She is the social historian. She gives her candid and much-valued opinion on a new engagement, and can tell who the young people's ancestors were. She is so interesting that it is easy to overlook her often ridiculous clothes and over-display of jewelry, and to see beneath her false bang a true and accomplished woman."

Walter Crane describes William Morris as "a singularly sane and what is known as a 'level-headed' man." He cared much for his convictions; his love for the beautiful was almost a passion; he had a clear and intense artistic and poetic perception. These qualities have been noted frequently by other writers, but the strong sense of humor in Morris of which Mr. Crane speaks was a less-known trait of the poet. Although he excluded humor from his own work, he seems to have had a keen appreciation of it in the work of others. Mr. Crane says that among his favorite books were Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn" and the "Uncle Remus" of Joel Chandler Harris. He was also an admirer of Dickens.

McCLURE'S.

IN our department of "Leading Articles of the Month" will be found quotations from the article entitled "The Smallest Republic in the World."

The Rev. D. M. Ross contributes a character sketch of the late Professor Henry Drummond. Among Drummond's most lovable traits was a certain kindly humor which never deserted him. At Christmas, 1895, he sent his friends as a Christmas card a photograph of himself in a bath-chair, with these words written in pencil underneath: "The descent of man."

Mr. Ross is undoubtedly right in regarding as one of the chief characteristics of Professor Drummond his remarkable catholicity—as he terms it, "his singular freedom from theological provincialism."

"He uses the language, not of the sects or schools, but of Christendom. He is as readily understood in Sweden and Germany as in Scotland and America. He had a wide experience of human life. He had traveled in nearly every country on the globe and been in contact with all grades of civilization and culture. He had been a lecturer on science and a city missionary; he had been an African explorer and an itinerant evangelist; he had preached to the denizens of the slums and to the flower of the aristocracy of Britain; he had been the friend of workingmen and the companion of statesmen."

McClure's this month presents several interesting life portraits of Andrew Jackson, with an introduction and comments by Charles Henry Hart. Some reminiscences of Jackson are contributed by his granddaughter, Rachel Jackson Lawrence.

Hamlin Garland concludes in the July number his series of studies of General Grant's life, having brought the narrative up to the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Grant was now numbered among the great commanders of the world.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Professor Woodrow Wilson's article on "The Making of a Nation" in the July *Atlantic*.

Mr. Edward Waldo Emerson contributes some interesting correspondence between Ralph Waldo Emerson and John Sterling during the years 1839–44. Emerson, it seems, never saw Sterling, although the two men enjoyed a friendship of some five years. It was Carlyle who made Sterling known to Emerson and told the latter of Sterling's great admiration for his writings. John Sterling was an English poet who died half a century ago, and most of whose work is hardly remembered even in England. With both Emerson and Carlyle he seems to have had much in common.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR LEGISLATORS?

Mr. E. L. Godkin writes on the decline of modern legislatures. As to the actual decadence of these bodies in influence, so much has been said of late that Mr. Godkin's statements will hardly be disputed anywhere. The suggestions of remedy are more interesting. He calls attention to the fact that most of the constitutional conventions which have been held in this country retain

of all good citizens and do their work It is still regarded as an honor for a man it in these bodies. What, he asks, makes e between the constitutional conventions ing of the state legislatures? In the first istitutional convention as a rule meets only it twenty years, and men who would not ving in an annual or biennial legislature sacrifice their personal convenience to the est by serving in frequent conventions. ie constitution is adopted it is understood continue in operation without change for of a lifetime. And finally its conclusions inized by the public and will not be put in t adoption by a popular vote. Mr. Godkin ierefore, that the meetings of legislatures ich rarer than at present, say once in five and that the number of members should More important still, however, he urges of the referendum for legislation. In his the only remedy now in sight which is 'orthy of serious attention.

NEW ENGLAND FARM LIFE.

ful picture indeed which Mr. Alvan F. San- s of "The Future of Rural New England." to base his reasoning exclusively on the Mr. Sanborn gives in the first part of his rning a certain township in the interior of New England states (not, it should be said, r typical township), his conclusions as to such a region and such a population could than intensely pessimistic. Mr. Sanborn, the May *Atlantic*, pictured a very different England community, and the hopefulness r as to the general situation will depend n the relative impression made by each of ticles. Mr. Sanborn himself seems inclined nore optimistic view and to find in the im- f communication and the extension of sub- e ultimate key to the farming problems of id. But he asserts that the typical New imunity is not a farming town at all, but a ng town, and such a community will be the e next chapter in his series of studies.

OTHER ARTICLES.

I. Claghorn, believing that full justice has one by Americans to the character of Ed- , takes the centennial anniversary of Burke's occasion for reviewing his achievements in ip, and particularly his relation to Ameri- She shows that Burke was a special stu- American people and all the conditions of ven before his advocacy of the American

W. J. Ashley writes on "Jowett and the deal." Incidentally to his subject he re- American university expansion, so marked the last quarter of a century, is now slack- the strain of business depression. Aca- ues are shrinking; new endowments are mber of students is about stationary, and s or improvements calling for great ex- re commonly postponed. Professor Ashley ar, as a university man of English training, no means a convert to the elective system at Harvard, preferring the group plan of studies, which we believe is more nearly approached at Johns Hopkins University than elsewhere in this country.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for July is an important number. It opens with the first of Mr. Julian Hawthorne's papers on present conditions in India, this paper dealing with the plague. We have reviewed it more fully in our "Leading Articles of the Month." The editor, Mr. Walker, has the courage in his introductory note to ask why the British people should spend a sum estimated at a hundred millions of dollars in celebrating the completion of the Queen's sixtieth year on the throne, when that money would have saved the lives of millions of the Queen's subjects who are starving to death in India, and the frontispiece of the number sets in contrast the statue to Victoria in Bombay and two hideous groups of starving natives.

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has made a new rendering, in marvelously beautiful English verse, of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. The *Cosmopolitan* has secured Mr. Le Gallienne's version and prints a portion of it this month, promising another installment of it in the August number. The literary critics will naturally occupy themselves with a close comparison of Mr. Le Gallienne's work and that of Mr. Fitzgerald.

Professor Harry T. Peck of Columbia contributes the fourth paper in Mr. Walker's series on modern education. Mr. Peck loves controversy and is always ready to knock the chip off the shoulder of any over-confident champion. His article is a brave but scarcely conclusive assault upon the aims and tendencies of education in general, asking us to believe that education is bad rather than good for the masses of the people, and that we should narrow rather than broaden the scope of educational work. What Professor Peck is really arguing against is the wrong kind of education—that is to say, the attempt to make certain prescribed educational methods and standards fit the needs of of all sorts and conditions of men. Of course what is wanted, and what could but benefit any nation or race, is the kind of education that would give to every individual an appropriate training and development for his place and work in life. Mr. Walker contributes some notes on Professor Peck's paper, in which he sets forth the democratic as against the exclusive claims to educational opportunity.

Two attractive papers hold up in singular contrast two phases of religious life. The one, by Miss McCabe, tells of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity and their busy life among the people in prisons, hospitals, and schools, and in all sorts of charitable and neighborly endeavor. The other, by Mr. Sweeney, tells of the monasteries built by the monks of the orthodox Greek Church on the rocky heights along the northern border of Greece. The monks who built these marvelous retreats, unlike the Sisters of Charity, have fled from active contact with human life and its exigencies, and on the tops of their inaccessible crags measure out their supposed lives of superior holiness. Both articles are extremely well illustrated.

Mr. Reginald de Koven contributes a very frank and readable article entitled "The Genesis of Comic Opera," which reveals many things that many people will like to know about the way in which such a creation as "Robin Hood," for instance, is invented, elaborated,

and presented to the public. These are by no means all of the features of a very instructive number of the *Cosmopolitan.*

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE *Chautauquan* for July has several features of a rather lighter and more summary character than we are accustomed to expect in that magazine. Dr. Theodore L. Flood writes an entertaining account of a tour around Chautauqua Lake, mentioning the various points of interest, and giving the reader who has never visited that American summer Mecca a realistic impression of the scenic beauties to be found there. His article is fully illustrated. There is also a description of life "At Sea on the Atlantic" by Henry Hall, which will be read with almost equal interest by those who have crossed the ocean and by those who hope some day to do so. Maurice Thompson offers some practical suggestions for "An Inexpensive Summer Outing."

Among the more serious features of the number are William Ellroy Curtis' sketch of "The Seven Chief Justices of the United States," Mr. G. Eastman's account of "The Greco-Turkish War," and Charles Barnard's brief study of Nikola Tesla, the eminent young electrician.

"Born in eastern Europe, it is interesting to observe that Tesla's speeches and writings are examples of clear and vigorous English. He can explain in the purest technical language his inventions to the understanding of men of science, and yet speak to plain folks in English that is simple, direct, and touched with a Shakesperian flavor, as if he had gone to the right source for his models."

Foster Coates has an entertaining article on the "Farmers' Club of New York City." The membership of this club numbers only sixty, but among these are many millionaires and men of national reputation in other callings than that of the farmer.

FRANK LESLIE'S.

IN *Frank Leslie's* for July Mr. John P. Ritter has an interesting illustrated article on "The Heroes of the Neutral Ground"—the local militia organizations of the Revolutionary War in Westchester county, N. Y. The region traversed by Mr. Ritter's article is rich in historical associations.

In the series of articles on American universities and colleges, Syracuse University is described by Jennie M. Bingham. This institution, while overshadowed by its neighbor, Cornell, and by other large eastern universities, has lately had considerable growth, both in students and material resources, and it seems to be doing very solid and meritorious work.

Mr. Arthur Patterson gives a thrilling account of the process of "broncho busting" as he observed it in New Mexico.

The articles on "The Markets of the Mediterranean," by Margaret C. Mulhall, and "Banana Growing," by A. James Miller, lend a semi-tropical flavor to the contents of this number. This is intensified by the hunting stories about crocodiles told by Col. Nicholas Pike and Captain E. R. Penrose.

Says Colonel Pike: "The colored races all through the East are fond of hunting the crocodile, and they seldom resort to firearms. They say that if one is shot or wounded in the water, he is lost to them. They prefer to attack it by land."

GODEY'S.

THE July *Godey's*, like most numbers of that periodical, is made up with special reference to the wants of women readers. "Some Women Writers of Canada" is the subject of an article by M. Bourchier Sanford, which conveys a great deal of information about Canadian literary women of all ranks. Several of these Canadian women have made careers for themselves in the United States in newspaper and magazine work. The first Canadian novel, the writer states, was published in England in 1784. It was from the pen of Mrs. Frances Brooke, wife of the chaplain of the garrison at Quebec.

Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams sketches several notable types of the present generation of colored women in America, showing that work of importance and merit is being done by these representative women of their race in various professions; as teachers and trained nurses these women seem to have been remarkably successful.

In an article on "California Poets at Home," Elizabeth A. Vore and J. Torrey describe the haunts of such writers as Joaquin Miller, Ina Donna Poolbrith, Grace Ellery Channing-Stetson, Charles F. Lummis, Rose Hardwick Thorpe, and Madge. Morris, Wagner.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the *Ladies' Home Journal* for July Clifford Howard tells "How Dolly Madison Saved the Declaration of Independence" in 1814, when President Madison and his household were compelled to flee from the capital because of the British invasion. This is how it happened:

"It was at this moment, just as she was in the act of hurrying away, that Dolly Madison was seized with an inspiration that will ever cause her name to live in the heart of every true American. She stopped to think that she had packed up all of the valuable personal and official papers of the President. The records were safe. Was there anything more? What if the White House should be burned? Did it contain anything of value to the government that she had neglected? The Declaration of Independence? In a flash she called to mind this most precious of all documents. Carefully treasured in a case apart from the other papers it had been overlooked in the worriment and confusion. It must be saved at all hazards? Without a moment's hesitation she turned and rushed back into the house.

"'Stop! for Heaven's sake, stop!' cried her friends, vainly endeavoring to intercept her. Regardless of their commands, regardless of her danger, the brave woman sped to the room containing the treasure for which she was willing to sacrifice her life. Without attempting to open the glazed door of the case she shattered the glass with her clinched hand, snatched the priceless parchment, and, waving it exultantly above her head, hurried to the door, where she entered her carriage and was rapidly driven away in the direction of Georgetown."

Mr. George W. Smalley writes on "The Personal Side of the Prince of Wales." In characterizing His Royal Highness Mr. Smalley finds the secret of his character in his genuine kindness. The Prince's personal popularity is well-nigh universal. Mr. Smalley comments on his well-known liking for amusements, his social qualities, his domestic traits and his interest in American affairs.

William George Jordan presents in a novel way a r of the salient statistical facts in the develop- ıf "The Greatest Nation on Earth," *i.e.*, the States. Each paragraph in his article and each ınt statement is represented pictorially, and in y a whole volume of information about the ma- ınd intellectual progress of our country is con- into two pages of the *Ladies' Home Journal.*

LIPPINCOTT'S.

ppincott's for July Mr. Oscar Herzberg says in article on "The Evolution of Newspaper Ad- g:"

ıresent about two hundred million dollars are ıd annually in the United States in newspaper ding. The art has become a science. Advertisers ıere recognize that it is founded on psychologic- iples, and that the man who studies his fellows ıws them thoroughly makes the best advertiser. future individual advertisers will probably do 'spaper advertising, for they will have learned : what they do more effective and thus require accomplish a given object. This will not make k of advertising less, for coincidently with a ınderstanding of the subject more people will ıe."

. H. Bowen describes the system of "Quarantine ttle" established by the United States. The uarantine stations on our Atlantic coast are in ınity of Baltimore, Boston and New York respect- That of New York is at Garfield, N. J. There eventy animals are in quarantine weekly. The is run under the direction of the Department of ture. The term of quarantine varies; cattle ıt for ninety days, in which period any un- ed disease is expected to appear; sheep and ıre detained only fifteen days. At the end of espective quarantines the animals leave the and the sheds are then disinfected.

ncott's publishes an article by Dr. Francis E. who was in Bombay while the bubonic plague ts height. Dr. Clark says that one of the most ıoly sights in Bombay at this time was the g of the vultures over the towers on which the expose the bodies of the dead.

MUNSEY'S.

of the interesting features of the July *Mun- cy's* is an article on "The Personality of Poe," Appleton Morgan, president of the New York ere Society, who has made an exceptionally h investigation of the poet's life. Mr. Morgan ered much contradictory testimony regarding inking habits, but on the whole saw no reason t the evidence of the hospital record in Balti- ınd the resident physician's and other statements the time of Poe's death, to the effect that the nan was not under the influence of liquor. er Poe's habits may have been, the story that he delirium tremens seems to be absolutely with- ıdation.

lon. William L. Wilson, author of the existing aw, writes a brief article in criticism of the bill. Mr. Wilson calls attention to the increase otal exports for the year 1896 as a promise of in- growth if unchecked by a return to extreme on.

The Hon. Carroll D. Wright says concerning "The Practical Value of Art:"

"If industry to-day had nothing more to do than the furnishing of the simple necessities of human life, it would have little field for expansion, and would offer meagre opportunities for employment. Life would be a burden, so dull and monotonous would it be. Trade, as we understand it, would cease, and commerce become a thing practically unknown. But industry flourishes because it is not limited to the production of things that are needed for food, raiment, and shelter. It is because art has come in to increase the wants of the race that trade and commerce flourish. Art carries industry beyond our actual wants, and calls upon it to supply those things which make for social progress. The future expansion of industry and of commerce, the future elevation in the character of the employment of all classes, the increase of their earning capacity, the opportunity of increasing the standard of their environment—all depend upon the cultivation of the industrial arts."

THE OUTLOOK.

THE annual "recreation number" of the *Outlook* (June 5) is especially attractive. It contains a group of illustrated articles on "Country Roads and Inland Waters," by Dr. Henry van Dyke, J. Cleveland Cady, Charles R. Turner, Henry H. Moore, Mary Tracy Earle, Charles Ledyard Norton, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Ernest Ingersoll, and W. W. Ellsworth. These articles are full of practical hints for those whose chief study at this time of year is the planning of vacation trips. Helpful suggestions are offered concerning wheeling, boating, camping, fishing, and other forms of sport.

There is also a sensible editorial in which the modern American "out-of-doors movement" is hailed as an emancipation from slavery—"the opening of the door into a larger and richer life."

Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life" enters with the current installment on the period of Mr. Gladstone's service as Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's cabinet of 1860. The illustration of this series is most elaborate. The scenes in and about Hawarden Castle and park, and the various portraits of Mr. Gladstone himself are all of the freshest interest, and in America, at least, no such presentation has ever before been attempted.

The first of two papers entitled "How to Study an English Cathedral," by Helen Marshall North, appears in this number, with views of Durham and Salisbury cathedrals.

Mr. Mabie contributes a sympathetic appreciation of Mr. James Lane Allen, *apropos* of the recent publication of "The Choir Invisible," which in Mr. Mabie's opinion is "as genuine a work of art as has come from an American hand."

"It shows not only the moral insight and the constructive power of a true artist, but it is immersed in an atmosphere of beauty. One reads the story for the story's sake, and then one rereads the book out of pure delight in its beauty. So obvious is this quality that the reader is in danger of forgetting that its flush on the page is the sensitive tremor of the spirit at the heart of the book. Other stories have given us the heroism, integrity, honesty of the best American character; this book gives us its chivalry—the finer effluence of these basal qualities."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTIVE articles in the July number of the *New England* deal with the scenic features of localities as far apart as Martha's Vineyard and Arizona. It is one of the noteworthy qualities of the *New England* that it does not consider itself restricted by its name to the treatment of purely provincial subjects. The article in this number on the "Casa Grande" of Arizona is one of the best accounts that has ever been published of that interesting ruin.

"The ruin is unique, in that it has a clear historical record of over two centuries, and it is probable that a century and a half before, when the first Europeans entered the country which is now the United States, it was in much the same condition as when the padre Kino said mass within its ancient walls. More than this, it is the sole survivor in this country, so far as known, of its time and of a type of house structure which is nearly the highest attained by any American tribe, although there is reason to suppose that this type was once widely distributed throughout the region where this remnant is found. This position gives it a peculiar value and a certain interest that does not pertain to other remains in the southwest."

An article by George Ethelburt Walsh embodies considerable information about submarine cables and cable-laying. It may surprise some American readers to learn that the United States now figures very slightly in the construction and ownership of these cables. In Europe, says Mr. Walsh, there are at least fifty concerns that make submarine cables, but in the United States, strictly speaking, no ocean cables are manufactured. And yet it was to the inventive genius and energy of Americans that the first Atlantic cable owed its existence.

THE BOOKMAN.

THE sixth paper in the series on "American Bookmen," by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, appearing in the July *Bookman*, deals with a group of American historians of whom Prescott and Parkman are representatives.

"It must be frankly admitted that, as a name to conjure with, Prescott's has lost much of its potency. With Bancroft in a greater and Motley probably in a lesser degree, is he not now counted among the writers about whose work, since it is supposed to be read by everybody, it is safer not to ask too many searching questions? Parkman's popularity, on the other hand, is waxing rather than waning. His themes may have something to do with it, his nearness in method and spirit to our own time something more. As between Prescott and Parkman, the living American historian to whom the first place is most generally accorded today has no hesitation in saying that the reality in Parkman's work makes the difference in his favor. 'In reading Prescott's account of the conquest of Mexico,' says Mr. Fiske, 'one feels one's self in the world of Arabian nights; indeed, the author himself, in occasional comments, lets us see that he is unable to get rid of just such a feeling.' Modern research has shown that many of the statements made by Prescott on what he accepted as good authority were merely such tales as one should expect from the land of Don Quixote. Parkman, as Mr. Fiske has suggestively pointed out, had the unspeakable advantage of dealing with a life upon which it was possible for him to look with his own eyes before he was deprived of their use."

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

IN the July *Midland* Col. John W. Emerson tells some of General Grant's experiences while an officer in the regular army, stationed at Fort Vancouver, Oregon, in 1853. Grant's farming venture there, like most of his business experiments, proved a failure. Too many others planted potatoes at the same time, and there was an over-production of that staple.

Mr. Booker T. Washington's work at Tuskegee is described by Susan Sands in an illustrated article.

Two descriptive articles are devoted to the southwestern country—"Across Country in a Van," by Miss Mary A. Scott, and "Our American Egypt," by Charles C. Coulter. The latter describes the cliff-dwellers of Utah and Arizona.

In another department we have quoted from Mr. E. S. White's "Denmark in America."

THE ARENA.

THE July number of the *Arena* is trenchant and vigorous, with no hint of summer lassitude from beginning to end. Elsewhere we quote extensively from an article on the new civil code of Japan. The number opens with a couple of papers on Wall street that are at once instructive and amusing. Mr. Henry Clews, himself a distinguished member of "The Street," descants upon the past, present, and future of that famous centre of financial influence in a strain of unqualified reverence and admiration—quite as some venerable church official might write of the history and aims of his denominational missionary society. Mr. Clews, in this amiable paper, gives much useful information about the ways of bulls and bears—ways which seem to him altogether righteous and beneficent, and something of which might reasonably be told to the great outside public for whose benefit Wall street toils so unselfishly. One would never guess from this article of Mr. Clews that there are people who do not believe that the scientific evolution of the principle of "selling short" is one of the truest and noblest factors in modern civilization; and Mr. Clews ends his article with glowing prophecies that Wall street will be able in the not distant future to conquer Lombard street and bring the universal money centre to this side of the ocean. He exults in this notion as if it were confessedly the chief and crowning aim of all sincere American patriots. This is not the sort of article one is accustomed to find in the *Arena*. We must confess that we read it with a surprise that grew steadily from the first paragraph to the closing sentence. But the *Arena* is not sold out to Wall street, after all. The editor, Dr. John Clark Ridpath, who has given Mr. Clews the eight pages that his article required, follows with one of his own entitled "The True Inwardness of Wall Street," in which he devotes fifteen pages to as unsparing and caustic an arraignment of Wall street and its methods as has been printed in a long time. Mr. Clews might well be accorded a chance to reply in the August number.

POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC PAPERS.

The Hon. Charles A. Towne of Duluth, who has earned a reputation for brilliancy in debate, and who is chairman of the new Silver Republican party, contributes an article in criticism of the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle at the recent dinner of the New York Reform Club. As a bit of polemics the article is keen and clever.

; other articles in this number of the *Arena* is ed one by Mr. Niels Grön in comparison of the n and French constitutions, in which the au- ls with the utmost confidence to the view that nust sooner or later give up parliamentary re- ity, and adopt our plan of a cabinet answer- he president.

on. Hugh H. Lusk of New Zealand, in an arti- led "The Single Tax in Operation," gives a structive account of the history and present the land system of New Zealand. It is enough re that a large proportion of the land in New is owned by the government and held by occu- a system of perpetual lease, while the tax laws n so arranged as regards lands held in fee sim- discourage the system of large private estates. sor Commons contributes an exceptionally ful paper, highly condensed and systematized, ral selection, social selection, and heredity. icle is a veritable charter for the intelligent of true social reform. Our space forbids the here of other useful papers, which will be ted elsewhere.

THE FORUM.

June *Forum* contains several noteworthy arti- s. Elsewhere we have reviewed Mr. George R. rd's defense of railway traffic associations and ge F. Shrady's attack on the free-dispensary

B. Bishop of the New York *Evening Post* con- a pointed political article entitled "A New Government," meaning modern bossism as ex- l in New York, Pennsylvania, and other states. ysis of the present legislative situation in these len commonwealths is as keen and penetrating ld well be. The relations of the boss to the corporations on the one hand, to the dependent rs on the other, are described with great clear- force. The point of view is one that has been ecially familiar of late to the readers of *Even-* editorials.

M. Rice presents the second in his series of n "The Futility of the Spelling Grind." Dr. le use of the "sentence test" in examining the phical powers of American school-children. to say, he gave out sentences to be spelled, han isolated words. He gave the sentence, ich food is harmful," to many children through- ountry, and in the sixth-year classes from 40 to ent. of the pupils began the sentence with

INJUSTICE TO CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

er who uses the signature "Vindex" makes a te plea in behalf of the condemned Captain who was accused by the French government n, and convicted, it is alleged, by means of a own to the judges and systematically con- om the accused man and his lawyer. The let- itted in the trial (and the only document of e French public had knowledge) could never ured the conviction of Captain Dreyfus. With *m* article are published *fac-similes* of this let- e authentic handwriting of Captain Dreyfus in l in 1895, after his trial. There is little simi- chirography of the letter to that of the other and, furthermore, "Vindex" points out that the document must have been written by an illiterate person, ignorant of the common modes of expression and of ordinary military terms. Captain Dreyfus was no such person.

A NEW AGRARIAN PLAINT.

Prof. J. H. Hyslop of Columbia University argues that the real grievance of the American farmer lies in a faulty system of taxation. He presents statistics from Ohio and Indiana to show that the methods of outdoor relief practiced in those states are "as bad as anything that existed in the worst days of charity in Europe." He asserts that these two states might easily save nearly $600,000 a year by cutting off this form of relief alone. Public charity of this sort partly accounts for the continued high wages of farm labor, since no small proportion of the laborers are sustained in this way by taxes on the community.

PAUL BOURGET.

Mlle. de Bury characterizes Paul Bourget in the following terse paragraph:

"Bourget is in the realm of romance what Frederick Amiel is in the realm of thinkers and philosophers—a subtle, ingenious, highly-gifted, but partial student of his time; rather prone, however, to what is easy and abnormal than to what is real and natural. With a wonderful dexterity of pen, a very acute, almost womanly, intuition, and a rare morbidity of grace about all his writings, it is probable that Bourget will remain more known as a critic than as a romancer."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Benjamin W. Wells writes a discriminating critique of contemporary American essayists, asserting, what all critics would hardly be prepared to admit, that our development in this field is as promising as that of England.

M. Henry Harrisse enters into a rather elaborate discussion of the question, "When Did John Cabot Discover North America?" He concludes that with present sources of information no one is warranted in asserting that this discovery was made on June 24, 1497—the date which has been accepted as authentic in the commemorations at Bristol, England, and in Canada.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE June number of the *North American* is characterized by the usual variety of contents. We have quoted elsewhere from Naval Constructor Nixon's article on "The Military Value of the Ship-Yard" and from Mr. John W. Russell's discussion of "Our Trade Relations with Canada."

Speaker Reed attempts to explain how the House of Representatives does business. Obviously, his article can hardly be expected to reach the real marrow of the subject, since the facility of the House in all its transactions is largely determined by the personality of the Speaker himself. If Speaker Reed should undertake to tell how the House is sometimes compelled to do business, even against its will, it would be an interesting but unusual case of self-revelation. This is not what he has done in his *North American* article; he shows, however, that several parliamentary devices, notably the "morning hour" which originated in the Fifty-first Congress, have been employed by the House to great advantage in disposing of business. The record shows,

it is true, tha. the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress did only 6½ per cent. of the business laid before it; but among the 13,500 bills and resolutions introduced but not acted on, were hundreds, and thousands even, which probably deserved no consideration whatever. As Speaker Reed says:

"Among those bills which were not passed were many which without the sanction of law or precedent proposed to pay large sums. Added to these were private claims, pension claims, individual schemes, and propositions to increase the salaries of our civil servants while we were borrowing money for the necessities of life.

"To have passed the bills which were passed and all those which were presented would have been a task which could not have been accomplished even if the House had worked day and night for the whole period of two years."

PROTECTIVE DUTIES ON BRITISH WHEAT.

Mr. H. Seton-Karr, M.P., writing on "England's Food Supply in Time of War," says that the idea of encouraging British wheat-growing by "moderate protective duties, on a sliding scale, directed chiefly against depreciated-silver-using countries, without materially affecting the consumers' market," is rapidly spreading, notwithstanding the strong prejudice in the minds of the English laboring classes against any form of protection on food.

WHAT SHALL WE LIVE ON?

Dr. Charles W. Purdy discusses certain "Popular Errors in Living." Most Americans, he thinks, consume too much meat and sugary substances, and exercise too little.

"The man of robust constitution and sedentary habits should live largely upon fish, green vegetables, and acid fruits, eating butchers' meat but once daily. He may in addition eat bread and potatoes, but these should constitute his limit of starchy foods. Cakes, farina, oatmeal, and the various cereal breakfast foods should be indulged in but rarely or altogether avoided. Sugar should be used but sparingly, and only as a flavoring for food or beverages, and never as a food in itself. If he use wine with his dinner, it should preferably consist of the non-saccharine order; and he should limit the quantity of fluids consumed with his meals to from twelve to sixteen ounces. He should dine between six and seven o'clock in the evening, and at all times eat in moderation, never under any circumstances overloading his stomach."

MR. MULHALL'S STATISTICS.

This month's article in Mr. Mulhall's series on "The Progress of the United States" is devoted to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. It is shown that the increase in population for this group of states since 1850 has been "nearly 150 per cent., or almost double the rate of progress recorded in New England, but much less than the general average for the Union, which has been 212 per cent. in that interval." In these states, however, as in New England, the growth has been almost confined to the cities; the advance of rural population has been slow. The progress of manufactures has been much more rapid than in New England, the output having multiplied eight-fold, and the sum paid for wages nine-fold, since 1850. The manufactures of these states exceed in value those of France or Germany, and fall only 5 per cent. below those of Great Britain. Mr. M figures indicate also that the workingman now a larger share of the profit resulting from manu than he did fifty years ago. In many respects, M hall thinks, these states constitute the most im community of the Union. "It is only in agr that they are below par, standing for no more per cent. of that of the United States. They r 27 per cent. of the wealth, 33 per cent. of the mi per cent. of the manufactures, 44 per cent. of th ing, and 55 per cent. of the foreign trade of the The average of the foregoing six industries is cent., while the population is only 22 per cent. o the Union."

THE TRUSTS DEFENDED.

In an article on "The Trusts and the Workin the Hon. Lloyd Bryce protests against the an legislation so common in many of the states.

"A review of the very period when these in agreements have been most conspicuously in o shows a marked fall in prices and a rise in wag sequently, so far from injuring the public, it i assumption that they have borne their share in ing the public, and therefore that economic l bringing about the very results aimed at by r legislation."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for June contains very good articles, and hardly one that is r able and interesting. Mr. William Huggins' p titled "The New Astronomy, a Personal Retr is a very valuable contribution to our knowledg application of the spectroscope to the study of tl but it is much too elaborate for us to attempt marize it here. A somewhat painful interest a to the article on the "Island of Socotra." It last MS. which was written by Mr. Theodore l fore his unexpected premature death.

THE LIMITS OF FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adye puts together some markable figures for the purpose of proving that the French have practically come to the their tether, and that they must now definitely all hope of facing Germany on equal numerica Their war strength at the present moment is 4 They have only a reserve of 400,000 fightable me the country, while Germany, which counts l strength to the same amount, has a balance of untrained men as against the 400,000 French.

"While France has only added 175,000 to her po in five years, Germany has increased hers by three millions, and whereas the number of you yearly attaining the age of enrollment in Franc 340,000, in Germany it amounts to about 470,000.

"In the last seven years the German birtl doubled the French births, and in another thi fourteen years, we are told by M. Bertillon, the the Municipal Statistical Department in Pari will therefore be two German conscripts fo French one."

The only hope of France, therefore, is to meet mans in quality, seeing that it has no longer any of fighting with them in quantity. This, Lieu Colonel Adye thinks, is possible, for he says:

"I venture to predict that the army which, wl

greatly numerically inferior, has devoted its attention to quality rather than to quantity, to providing trained and experienced soldiers rather than hordes of men who are as much armed civilians as soldiers, will be at a decided advantage in the next great struggle."

A CURIOUS KEY TO THE FRENCH CHARACTER.

Mr. R. E. Prothero, in a light and charming paper on "A Day in Provincial France," declares that the key to the French character and French literature must be sought with the patience with which the French pass their time fishing for gudgeon. Here, he says, is the true "school of national character. It is here that the good people of the provinces acquire habits of frugality and patience, and are trained to be content with little and to make the most of everything. Small and unworthy of notice though the single gudgeon may be, the *friture* is incomparable. The lesson has been learned in many ways, and the influence of the national pastime is not only culinary, but literary, social and moral. From it the man of letters has learned the art of raising a dainty palace out of airy nothings and of building on slender facts his unrivaled generalizations. In society it has taught the Frenchman the value of small talk, and the unwisdom of only opening his mouth when he thinks that he has hooked a salmon. Morally it has revealed to him the secret that happiness consists, not in an isolated day of expensive enjoyment purchased by a vast outlay of time and trouble, but in the succession of small pleasures which lie at his feet."

FOREIGN ANNEXATION AND BRITISH TRADE.

Mr. Henry Birchenough, vice-president of the Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce, has a very interesting article in which he attempts to prove that while the hostile tariffs of foreign powers do limit the extension of British trade in the colonies which they established, there is compensation in the fact that the establishment of an orderly government does more to promote trade than a hostile tariff does to check it.

CAPTAN MAHAN'S "LIFE OF NELSON."

Sir George S. Clarke, reviewing Captain Mahan's book, says:

"Captain Mahan has given us incomparably the best life of Nelson that has yet appeared. No other writer could have paid so worthy a tribute to the greatest director of naval war—a tribute which gains in force because of its evident spontaneity. To the British nation the value of this book cannot be overrated. Captain Mahan's 'Life of Nelson' is far more than the story of an heroic career. It is a picture, drawn in firm lines by a master hand, in which the significance of the events chronicled stands out in true proportion. Nelson's place in history, his mission as the great opponent of the spirit of aggression, of which the French Revolution was the inspiring force and Napoleon the mighty instrument—all are traced with infinite skill and inexorable analysis."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

NEARLY one-half of the *Contemporary Review* for June is taken up with Mrs. Crawford's account of Queen Victoria's life, but besides this, there are two or three articles of exceptional interest.

HOW TO UTILIZE CYPRUS.

A charming article by Mr. Patrick Geddes, who has just returned from Cyprus, is called "Cyprus, Actual and Possible; a Study in the Eastern Question." He thinks a great deal might be made out of Cyprus, especially by irrigation, not on a great scale, but by a judicious utilization of existing sources of supply. He also thinks that Lord Beaconsfield's ill-gotten gain might be turned to good account to the British empire:

"Cyprus is not only a potential centre and school of hydrogeology and irrigation, but of agriculture also, of acclimatization as well. With finer climate and better soil than the Riviera, much might surely be done, alike again for the island itself in the first place, for the East also, for the empire as a whole. Here in Cyprus is one such experimental field, alike for colonial development and colonial education. Here are contacts with well-nigh all the problems of nature and man, present and future, home and colonial, European and world-wide, which the world can at present show; and here, too, is that very atmosphere of ancient culture from which both our classical and religious traditions are derived. Is it, then, Utopian, or rather Eutopian, to found here our needed colonial college?"

As to Crete, Mr. Geddes comes to the natural conclusion of practical Scotchmen, namely, that the great thing the Cretan peasant wants is a better living and a development of material resources of his land. He says:

"Send them a young mining geologist to ride from village to village who can employ and thus teach its men to clear their own well, to open out their springs; send them an agriculturist with a consignment of fresh seed (they have very possibly had none since the Venetians left), and a box of grafting knives; send them next year a silk expert and so on. Every one of these is available, even among the Armenian refugees at hand. And we shall soon see what wonders a little increase of well-being, nay, a little hope of it, will work, even in that unhappy isle of exasperation and feud."

DR. FAIRBAIRN'S ESTIMATE OF JOWETT.

Professor Fairbairn writes with a flowing pen concerning Oxford and Egypt. Here is the summing up by the Principal of Mansfield of the charactor and work of the Master of Balliol:

"He was an educator rather than a scholar, a man of letters rather than a man of learning. He is distinguished at once by the comparative feebleness of his scientific interest and the intensity of his interest in persons. He was an enthusiast for the creation of the best men for the service of the church and state; and he believed that there was no place for their creation equal to a well-equipped, well-governed, and well-disciplined college, where the most cultured minds of the present introduced the learners to the classical literatures of the past. And he lived to make the college he ruled what he conceived a college ought to be. It was a noble ambition nobly carried out. And the attitude of his own mind qualified him for the work he elected to do. He educated by suggestion and criticism rather than system and construction, stimulated by questioning rather than informed by instruction. But, whatever may be thought of his educational method or his literary work, one thing is certain—he will be remembered above all his contemporaries as the man who lived for his college, and made it a supreme force in the academic life of the nineteenth century."

A GOOD WORD FOR CANNIBALS.

Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, in an article entitled "Eaten with Honor," describes the discoveries made by

him in his Egyptian excavations, which go to prove that the ancient Egyptians were in the habit of eating their dead, and he prefaces this report by a very interesting observation, from which it would appear that cannibalism henceforth in most cases is to be counted for the cannibals as virtue. Mr. Petrie says:

"When we classify the motives of cannibalism that are recorded, we find that in more than half the races mental motives prevail, and in rather less than half the physical motives of hunger or pleasure. We may roughly classify the motives thus:

	Per cent.
Honor, kindness, future good, love	20
To obtain strength or magic results	19
As a ceremony, or to acquire position	10
As a punishment	5—54
From hunger or need of food	18
From preference as food	28—46

The higher motives of honor and kindness prevail mostly in Asia, Australia, and South America, but seem to be unknown in Polynesia, North America, and Africa. The Thibetans considered it a glorious burial for their honored elders to be eaten; some Australians also eat the dead, with the greatest and most solemn honor. There is a widely spread sense of protecting the beloved dead from the chilling loneliness and corruption of the grave by thus dividing the body among the survivors. We are so apt to think that delicacy of feeling must be unknown among those who differ much from ourselves, that we always underrate the motives of lower races. Often we may find a far higher and deeper sympathy shown by them than in anything to which we are accustomed. And in ancient times 'the Massagetæ and Derbices thought it a most miserable end to die of sickness, and killed their parents, relatives, and friends who had grown old, and ate them, preferring to do this themselves rather than leave it to worms,' as Jerome tells us."

DARWINISM AND DESIGN.

Professor F. C. S. Schiller writes at some length on this subject. His standpoint is stated by himself in the following passage:

"In itself evolution is not necessarily bound to be mechanical; it is perfectly possible to regard it as the gradual working of a divine purpose. And once we adopt the evolutionist standpoint, it is clear that the Argument from Design is materially and perceptibly strengthened. (1.) Positively, because evolutionism lets us as it were behind the scenes and shows us how means are adapted to ends in the gradual process of evolution. This renders easier and more comprehensible the belief underlying all teleology in a power that intelligently adapts means to ends. (2.) Negatively, evolutionism greatly weakens the objection to the teleological argument based on the imperfection of existing adaptations. We are no longer compelled to proclaim everything already perfect; it suffices that we can find nourishment for the faith that everything is being made perfect. If, then, evolutionism strengthens the Argument from Design, the latter indirectly owes a debt of gratitude to the theories which have led to the general adoption of the evolutionist standpoint. And among these Darwinism stands pre-eminent."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Lough replies to Mr. Courtney on the question of our financial relations with Ireland. Sir A. B. Forwood writes a somewhat commonplace article on "Twenty-four Millions on the Navy," and Mr. C. J. Cornis charming paper on "Outdoor Life in Hollan mentions, among other things, that the Dutch p on the sea-coast are in the habit of catching fr hundred to three hundred chaffinches a day p when they cross the North Sea in the autumn tion. The wholesale price of these birds is 83 ce hundred, from which it would seem that it a mates to the biblical price for sparrows.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a good numbe notice elsewhere the papers on German h to England.

FRENCH DRAMATISTS AS MORALISTS.

M. A. Filon gives the first installment of the p the modern French drama, which is chiefly dev the work of Augier and Dumas. Whether it is purpose of appealing to the prejudices of the paterfamilias, or for some other reason, it ple Filon to describe the French dramatists as m before all. He says:

"In their sermons, their novels, their historic ings, this moralizing tendency is forever reapp The moralists represent, in short, the flower genius, the very essence of France. Dumas is the greatest, and if the day ever dawns when hi are no longer played, a volume of his sayings n placed on the same shelf with Pascal's Thought Montaigne's Essays, and with the Maxims of L foucauld."

THE NEW ERA IN HYDERABAD.

Mr. Joseph Rock renews the familiar plaint Nizam for the restitution of Berar. Mr. Rock sa

"The Berar question presses for a solution. Salisbury told Sir Salar Jung in 1876 that it co be considered until the Nizam came of age and r his own name. That event occurred thirteen yea but nothing whatever has been done toward the ment in any form of that promise. Lord Salis now Prime Minister. On the occasion of the Di Jubilee of the Queen and Empress of India he mig do something to redeem his gage, and to show ou ful friends in India that with an English statesn word is his bond."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Hamilton Aïdé, who has been traveling in C lifts up his voice in defense of the Corsicans, wh the exception of their weakness for the vendetta, to be a very honest folk, who deserve a better fa that of belonging to a republic which has no gen colonial administration.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the June number of the *National Revie* don), Lieut.-Col. Sir George Clarke conten the great powers, the United States especially, show culpable negligence in not maintaining fl only neutrality were contemplated. He quotes ington's words: "To secure respect to a neutral quires a naval force, organized and ready to vi it from insult or aggression. This may preven the necessity of going to war."

Mr. H. W. Wilson, writing on "The Down Greece," taunts the British Phil-Hellenes wi

Greeks' lack of heroism. While at Bull Run the northern armies lost 11 per cent. of their force before they retreated, at Milouna Pass it seems that the Greeks fell back with a loss of less than 1 per cent. In this way, says Mr. Wilson, the Greeks have displayed all the mismanagement which characterized the French conduct of 1870-71, and little of the passionate devotion which made glorious even the disasters of that campaign.

Mr. E. F. V. Knox, M.P., undertakes to show how Ireland would be benefited by bimetallism. The interests of agricultural Ireland, he says, are almost identical with those which made our western states support Mr. Bryan. As to Irish manufacturing and shipbuilding interests, their prosperity demands low tariffs in the United States, and he does not expect these until bimetallism is secured.

"It must now be clear to everybody that without bimetallism any considerable reduction in the tariff is impossible. The American people desire that prices should be maintained lest their industrial system should be disorganized. The gold-men can only offer increased duties as their device for keeping up prices to compete with the Democratic plan of free coinage. What is more, the bitterness which the silver-men feel against England as the centre of gold monometallism makes many who would otherwise be in favor of lower duties vote for increased duties on the produce of the United Kingdom as a punishment for England. As it happens, this punishment falls more heavily, proportionately, on Ireland than on England; but the Americans are not likely to make any distinction between the Irish and the English so long as Ireland seems, without the excuse of apparent self-interest, to follow in the wake of England on questions of currency."

In "Episodes of the Month" the editor reviews the Cuban situation at some length, quoting from Mr. Stephen Bonsal's article in our May number, which voices the sentiment, he says, of "practically all Americans who are not mere money-grubbers."

"The present writer has discussed the subject with a great number of the best Americans, who feel greatly humiliated by their government's inaction, which they regard as a gross failure to discharge a duty to civilization. That is for them to settle, however, with their own government."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE June number of *Blackwood* contains several interesting articles. The first is rather an unusual one, by Lieut.-Colonel H. Smith, who explains the way in which retrievers ought to be broken in. It is a very interesting paper, full of anecdotes of dogs, and as a thoroughbred retriever well broken in is very valuable, and the breaking in appears to be entirely a matter of good sense and patience, his paper will be very widely read. Sir Herbert Maxwell's account of the real M. D'Artagnan, who sat as the original of Dumas' immortal hero, is bright and entertaining, like everything which Sir Herbert Maxwell writes. Mr. Andrew Lang writes on "Marlborough's Unconscious Treason." The political article is entitled "Harcourt and Canning." One of the suggestive papers is that entitled "An Indian Romance: a Lesson of the Famine." It is devoted to an account of the work done by Colonel Cotton, the great enthusiast of irrigation as the remedy for all the ills of India. The writer quotes from Arthur Cotton's letter to the *Times*, pleading for an expenditure of money on the irrigation of canals instead of railways:

"At this moment, in his ninety-fourth year, we do not doubt that the writer of this letter could draft for our Indian authorities, if they would have it, such a programme of hydraulic works for the whole continent —so comprehensive, so well thought out, so entirely to be trusted—that it might be accepted on his *ipse dixit*. The skeleton of such a plan might indeed be formed from his extant writings on the subject—writings which we feel confident will one day be estimated at their true value. And so we come back in the end to the point from which we started. For, while India sits wringing her hands in despair, weeping for the dead and hopeless for the future, somewhere in the folds of the Surrey hills there lives a venerable old man who even yet knows the secret, and for love of India would gladly impart it if she would only listen, of spinning water into gold, and cinders into cornfields, and ropes of sand into strings of pearl."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

WE have noted elsewhere the article upon "The Foreign Policy of the Liberal Party." The first place in the number is given to the writer of the "History of the Cave Dwellers in Prehistoric Times, Who Occupied the Caves of the Ardennes." Mr. Pratt, who is a member of the Social Democratic Federation, considers it his duty to put on record his dissent from the views of Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Davitt, who maintain that England should clear out of India at once. The reforms which he would favor are thus stated:

"Nevertheless, my convictions as above indicated remain unshaken; and I think it probable that the large reforms looming in the early future for reforming our present system of governing India will have to include, besides a transfer to the Colonial Office of the work of supervising and controlling the Indian governments and a reduction of official salaries all round, such a revision of the absentee and pension regulations for public servants as shall have the effect, with respect to present incumbents, of making it their interest to look upon India rather than England as their permanent home, and, with respect to future public servants, of emphatically discouraging their return to England."

There is an article in defense of vaccination and an elaborate paper by Mr. T. A. Le Mesurier, advocating the storage of grain in great storehouses capable of holding a fifty days' food reserve for the whole country. Mr. Sibley has a paper explaining that a Pacific blockade is illegal. There is the usual careful survey of current literature.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* publishes as a frontispiece a "portrait" of the Queen, in colors. Her Majesty is made to appear almost as broad as she is long. In keeping with the fantastic caricature is the article by P. A. Graham, entitled "A Secret of the Reign." The secret of England's greatness under Queen Victoria is, according to Mr. Graham, the fact that the men of 1837 were begotten when the nation was suffering the stress and strain of the Napoleonic wars. Mr. Keary writes on Paul Verlaine. Mr. Henley and Mr. T. F. Henderson discourse on the alleged cult of Mary Campbell. The one important article in the number is Sir George

Goldie's, on "Britain's Priority on the Middle Niger." He says:

"The perusal, as part of my daily work, of everything written on western Africa by both Parisian and provincial newspapers, has convinced me that the occasional irritation on Nigerian questions of the general public has arisen from a mistaken impression that France possesses, by priority of exploration and interests, sentimental rights to the regions of the Middle Niger, where the British are supposed to have made their appearance at a later period, and to have shown a spirit of aggression or, at any rate, of desire to interfere with the legitimate expansion of a friendly nation. It is not surprising that, under this impression, even moderate minds in France should feel inclined to condone efforts to violently dispossess Great Britain of political rights acquired under the recognized rules of international comity."

Sir George Goldie then sets forth with painstaking precision the facts which, if admitted as correct, clearly show the priority of Great Britain in that region.

THE NEW CENTURY REVIEW.

IN the *New Century Review* for June there is a bright little article on Mr. Chamberlain, under the title of "The Dual Control at St. Stephen's." Mr. Boulger, writing on the "Next Move in the Soudan," prays that the advance to Khartoum may be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Boulger is a devotee of the railway from Souakim to Berber. Sir Walter Besant and Mrs. Meade renew their plea for a School of Fiction. Sir Walter Besant says:

"I am constantly feeling as I read the clever work of certain of our younger writers, how very much better they would now be writing if they had had the advantage of a course, at such a school, of systematic study of English literature, style, logic, rhetoric, and the art of putting things."

In a symposium, to which many contribute, there is a plea for the codification of English law. Ther article on "Eighty Years of State Education land." The writer points out that the National which began with a desire to be undenominatior become denominational, with a result of estab universal peace in a country where peace is no digenous inhabitant.

COSMOPOLIS.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. Norman's comments on the Greco-Turki and from Mr. T. A. Cook's article on English and ican sports.

In *Cosmopolis*, as in most of the English peric the topic of chief prominence last month was Que toria's sixty years' reign. *Cosmopolis* for Ju does all competitors in presenting three articles subject—one by an Englishman, one by a Frenc and one by a German, each in the native langu the writer. Sir Richard Temple contributes th lish article, M. Francis de Pressensé the Frenc Herr Theodore Barth the German.

Several pleasing variations are introduced ir critical departments. Mr. Edmund Gosse atte survey of current French literature, in place regular Parisian book article. Mr. D. S. MacColl about "the" salons—those of Paris, of course—w Gabriel Mourey describes a French critic's sensat visiting the picture galleries of England.

Some interesting reminiscences of Giuseppe M the Italian revolutionist, are contributed by Moscheles.

The French section has an essay on Wagnerism de Bertha, and also the concluding portion of I Müntz' "Anarchism in Art."

The German section contains two importa graphical studies—"Heinrich von Stephan," b Fischer, and "Kaiser Wilhelm I.," by Max Lenz

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

ACCORDING to their old traditions the editors of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* have carefully avoided any reference to the Greco-Turkish war, and a thoughtful, shrewd analysis of the Cuban-Spanish-American imbroglio is the most topical article published in the May numbers. M. Courant's paper on the position of women in China, noticed elsewhere, throws some valuable side-lights on the social life of the mysterious Empire of the East.

Late events in eastern Europe have probably caused the Cavaignac family to exhume a number of letters written by one of their forbears during the French Morea Expedition of 1828. He gives a very good character to the Turks with whom he was brought into contact, and he was especially struck with their advanced civilization. On the other hand, it is quite clear that, together with most of his young friends, his sympathies were with Greece, and all through the expedition it was more and more borne in upon him that even at that time the autonomy of Greece was an essential factor in European politics.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE CUBAN QUESTION.

M. Benoist deals with the Cuban question entirely from the Spanish point of view. He sketches rapidly the history of the island during the last hundred but while admitting that this important Spani session is, owing to its geographical position, wit sphere of influence of the United States, he deni the Cubans themselves would welcome the An form of government. On the contrary, he asser even if Spain sold her rights to the United States would not in any way become resigned to the exc "The meaning of the Cuban insurrection is e misunderstood in America," concludes M. B "Cuba has no wish to take her place among th and Stripes, and the rebels' ideal is a republic re that of Haiti."

FRANCE AND THE PAPAL CHURCH.

In the second number of the *Revue* the Duc de lie attempts to describe and analyze the relati tween the Roman Catholic Church and modern F His paper is based on a volume lately publishe well-known Dominican priest, Vincent Maumu the work, which is felt to be very unorthodox in quarters, has nevertheless received the *imprim* the famous preacher of Notre Dame, Père Mo Also the Pope has expressed his satisfaction in s French priest so admirably translate his views as relations between the Vatican and the French g

re Maumus has made a veiled attack on the an Church, which, according to him, upheld r the divine right of kings. The Duc de Brog- ›th by family and sentiment upholds the old ›ints out that Bossuet, even in his famous ›say on Holy Scripture, dedicated to his royal med that though the monarchy was the best durable form of government, it was quite a suppose that a Christian was bound to recog- ıer.

:E POPE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

the fact remains that only within the last has Rome really recognized the French re- ›rm of government. Leo XIII. is above all a omat. He seems to have realized that in in America the church must, to a certain ft with the time. Under the empire every vance was made to Rome, but Napoleon III. ated to pursue, when it suited him, an anti- licy.

WOES OF THE FRENCH CATHOLICS.

de Broglie sums up with great bitterness the gnities heaped of late years on the French 'e points out that the right of public meeting lly denied to religious congregations, and those in authority feel themselves at liberty a private chapel or close a famous monastery, te long before interfering with the liberty of ; in Socialist clubs. The only occasions on iest or a monk are really treated as free-born France, he observes, are when there is a levying a tax or of compelling them to go e military service. He begs his co-religion- ›beying the Pope in the matter of submis- existent form of government, to protest ever ›tically against those laws which have for t the gradual disappearance of all religious belief, and charitable institutions.

›OURTIER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

ınd contributes a very amusing account of 'iète, courtier and mathematician, who at ted as steward to Mary Stuart. Not till he -aged did he devote his leisure to science. ›ke of Viète as the creator of modern algebra. ›ays considered him the precursor and the ›cartes, and Arago made many unsuccessful › learn something of the man whom he con- master. But it is Viète the man, and not mathematician, who is likely to fascinate erations, and it is strange that the great ›red in the history of his time has only now ht to light. Thanks to him, the French his- gather a vivid, if prejudiced, account of the Catherine de Medicis. Viète seems to have d indifferently both by the Huguenots and rt party; Coligny, Condé, and the Queen of gave him their confidence in turn. Although doubt that he was married, he was the least men, and seems to have loved, not wisely ›ll, many of the great ladies with whom w him into constant contact.

›icles deal with the French naval arsenals ı reforms in their organization; feminine ; and an account of when and why Rubens series now in the Louvre.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

THE contents of the May numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are less interesting than usual, but M. Stourm's account of the French system of taxation contains some curious and instructive facts.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The place of honor is given in the first of the May numbers to a long analysis of the state of the French navy. The writer, who conceals his identity, has obviously been much impressed by the late Greco-Turkish combat. He opens by remarking that nowadays war is made with millions rather than with cannon, and that in times of peace the military supremacy of any given country depends almost entirely on its budget. He deplores the modern habit of perpetually quoting the numerical size of a nation's war navy, and he recalls the statement lately made in the House of Commons *à propos* of the combined French and Russian navies—a statement which he declares to have been entirely erroneous owing to the fact that many disabled and old vessels were included in the list. It appears that the same faulty comparisons have been also made, and in great detail, in France and Germany *à propos* of the British navy. Only a man who is at one and the same time an artilleryman, an engineer, and a naval officer can really judge with any degree of approximation as to what is the fighting and seaworthy condition of a man-of-war. Every admiral has his own theories on the subject, the more so that at the present time each country is, as it were, on the defensive, and the Japanese-Chinese war cannot be said to have really served as anything but a very inadequate object-lesson. The writer speaks with sincere admiration of the policy pursued by Lord George Hamilton, by Lord Spencer, and by Mr. Goschen. He significantly draws attention to the fact that while naval matters in England were being carried on by four men, they were in France confided during the same period to fourteen Ministers of Marine.

RELIGION IN REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE.

M. Aulard revives a forgotten chapter of French history and analyzes the causes which led to the separation of the church and of the state during the eight years which elapsed between 1794 and 1802. One of the most curious phenomena of the Revolution was the relation maintained between the clerical party and the people. At no moment of the "Terror" were all the churches closed, and for one workman who submitted to Robespierre's new doctrine of the "Supreme Being" ten remained faithful to the old formulæ. The republican government of that day succeeded neither in assimilating nor in destroying religion; but sects freely multiplied, and David Williams, the founder of the "Freethinkers," had many followers in France. Then there were the Theophilanthropists, pure deists, who professsed to live on terms of good fellowship with every other religion. For a while a vigorous attempt was made to reconstitute the Gallican Church, and those familiar with the more picturesque side of the story of the Revolution will remember how often the condemned refused to accept the ministrations of a "constitutional" priest. This portion of the clergy which, having made its peace with the leading spirits of the Revolution, were considered as renegades by the Papal party, finally found their way back into the fold; but during the early

years of the century the fact that a priest had once been "constitutional" told against him among his flock.

MM. Grosclaude and Berard each supply a travel article, the one continuing his account of the interior of Madagascar, the other describing a tour in Macedonia; and in the second number M. Chevrillon puts on record his impressions of a late tour in Egypt.

FRANCE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The indignation and resentment aroused in France by the late Turkish successes find an able exponent in M. Lavisse, who begins in the second number of the *Revue* what promises to be a remarkable series of articles on French Eastern policy. He points out that France has always considered herself in a special degree the protector of the Christian populations in Turkey. French schools, both secular and religious, and French missionaries, were all over the East till lately protected by the Porte, not perhaps from any special affection for France, but because France had exceptionally close commercial relations with the Levant. Now, says the learned Academician, Germany is making a very vigorous attempt to find new commercial outlets not only in Turkey but in Asia Minor, Syria and Palestine. There is already an important Bavarian colony at Jaffa, and the protection of the Turkish government is all-important, for Germany, unlike France, extends trade by means of intelligent emigration. He recalls one by one all the events of the last few months: the Armenian massacres, the futile intervention of the powers, the efforts made by the various ambassadors; and the final result of the many mistakes has been, concludes M. Lavisse impressively, that Europe has been compelled to see herself led by the German Emperor and in a matter where Germany had the most to gain and the least to lose.

LA NOUVELLE REVUE.

MADAME ADAM has taken an active part in working up French feeling on the Greek question. As is natural, she is an ardent phil-Hellene. Three articles in the first number of the *Nouvelle Revue* deal exclusively with the Eastern imbroglio, M. Psichari expressing his views in the paper entitled "The Armenians, the Cretans, and Europe," while M. Denais describes in "The Victims of the Sultan" some of the lesser-known personalities of the Turkish empire, in other words, those whom the Sultan fears as being more honest and more capable than he is himself, and than are his immediate advisers. Those interested in local and dialect literature will find very instructive M. Albalat's account of Frederick Mistral, the great Provençal poet. A list is given of all his works, and also the dates of the reviews which gradually made him known to the French lettered public.

In the second number of the *Nouvelle Rev*
ful subject of Greece is conspicuous by i
save of course in those pages on foreign p
tributed by the editress; there she draws
parallel between the fate which has overta
and that which fell to France during the Fr
sian war. In each case she considers that G
directly brought about the conflict, and she
Hanotaux that during the last few months
been playing the game of the traditional
France.

Curious and valuable, both from the hu
and the psychological point of view, is M. Pr
on the link between love and death. The
made it his business to closely study the qu
presents itself in modern France. Disapp
causes something like three hundred suicide
and the great Paris doctors admit that cons
men and women literally die of love not
ing Shakespeare's denial of the fact. In Fr
there is a great deal of sentiment among th
classes, almost all these suicides take place,
towns and in the country districts, among
ployed in factories and workshops.

As is well known, even modern French law
to take notice of certain exceptional crimes
from a love motive. These special cases ar
passionnels, and juries are, as a rule, ver
any victim of the tender passion. It is a tr
serve that genius and an extraordinary c
sentiment too often go together. Tasso b
when the sister of the Duke of Ferrara refus
his passion; Lamartine, De Musset, and G
all at one time or other seriously contempla
after or in the midst of a love affair.
Frenchmen commit suicide through love than
women, and yet, in 1889, out of two hundred
seven suicides, following directly on a lo
there were one hundred and twenty-three m
hundred and twenty-four women. Each yea
ber increases.

Love makes victims of all ages. In 1892 ei
boys between the ages of twelve and sixt
themselves; four hundred and seventy-five
tween the ages of sixteen and twenty-one.
again a man of forty refuses to survive a belo
but such cases are exceedingly rare.

Other articles consist of some unpublish
from General Chlapowski's Memoirs, which
of value to the student of the Napoleonic e
officer in question was intimately associate
great commander. An account of the rev
Carnot and his sojourn at Antwerp in 1814
called for; an article concerning the type
which should no longer be built, and a short
the salon of 1897, close the list of contents.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

POLITICS, HISTORY, AND SOCIOLOGY.

ın History Told by Contemporaries. Vol. I. of Colonization, 1492–1689. Edited by Albert ınell Hart. Octavo, pp. 624. New York: The nillan Company. $2.

not too much to say that Professor Hart, by a judiction and editing of the sources of American hisbeen able to produce a far more interesting account ıl life and manners than any modern historian te. What the narrative lacks in unity and fluency ıan gains, at times, in piquancy and quaintness of n. Moreover, if it is the truth of history that we ıer than somebody's interpretation of what is supıe the truth, we feel that here we are getting down ı to bed rock. Professor Hart grants us access to y rare and important documents, from which all r scholars have heretofore been excluded. This ı the cause of historical knowledge can hardly be

and Work of Frederick Thomas Greenhalge, rnor of Massachusetts. By James Ernest Nes- . Octavo, pp. 456. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

ate Governor of Massachusetts was a man whose eer seemed only begun when his promising life was It is well that the story of Governor Greenhalge's ork should be placed on record. Mr. Nesmith, who his work with great modesty, has accomplished a ult than some more experienced writers of biograd have given us, for the simple reason that he ı subject to speak for himself wherever possible. ne is largely a compilation of letters, papers, and s illustrating the public life of the gifted young setts statesman.

ı Orations: Studies in American Political ıry. Edited by Alexander Johnston. Re-edited ımes Albert Woodburn. 12mo, pp. 490. New : G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

ɜ fourth and last volume of the re-edited "Amerions" an entirely new section, on "Finance and ice Reform," has been added. This includes ıy Senators Morrill, Blaine, and Jones on the silver and by George William Curtis and Carl Schurz on ı of the civil service. There is new material also in n devoted to the civil war and reconstruction—he Senate discussion between Breckenridge and the outbreak of the war, and the speeches of Stevens and Henry J. Raymond at the beginning onstruction controversy.

Addresses, and Essays. By James Monroe. pp. 373. Oberlin, Ohio: E. J. Goodrich. $1.25.

olume, made up largely of personal reminiscence, much information about the early movement for ion of slavery, the beginnings of the Republican Ohio, the foreign policy of Secretary Seward, the den Electoral Commission, and many other impors in our political history. Professor Monroe was a ; member of the Ohio legislature during Governor iministration. In the civil war he represented our nt abroad. Later, for ten years he was the associarfield, Blaine, and other eminent Republican . Congress. He tells the story of his times in a declear and simple style. The paper on the Electoral on first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* for Oc- , and was regarded at that time as a remarkably able exposition of the subject from the Republican point of view.

The Tammany Societies of Rhode Island. By Marcus W. Jernegan. Paper, octavo, pp. 39. (Papers from the Historical Seminary of Brown University.) Providence, R. I. 50 cents.

The series of Brown University historical papers (edited by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson) has been notably enriched by Mr. Jernegan's study of the Rhode Island Tammany Societies which flourished in the early years of the century. We are prone to forget that the New York Tammany, or Columbian Order, while the pioneer organization of its name, was by no means isolated. In the Jeffersonian era there were numerous Tammany societies up and down the country. Those of Rhode Island were among the most interesting, and played an important part in the politics of the time. The newspaper files of the period have been "worked" by Mr. Jernegan to much purpose.

New Governments West of the Alleghanies before 1780. By George Henry Alden. Paper, octavo, pp. 82. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin.) Madison, Wis.: Published by the University. 50 cents.

Professor Alden's monograph is devoted to a subject that has heretofore been somewhat obscure. His study of the various plans proposed for western government in the Revolutionary period is largely based on the manuscript materials in the Draper collection owned by the Wisconsin State Historical Society. His tracing of the various schemes known as "Hazard's," "Charlotiana," "Vandalia," "Transylvania," "Westsylvania," etc., is extremely interesting. The agitation of these schemes doubtless accelerated the final disposition of the problem by the Continental Congress.

The City Chest of New Amsterdam. By Edward Dana Durand. ("Half Moon Series" of Papers on Historic New York.) Paper, 12mo, pp. 30. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 10 cents.

Mr. Durand has sketched the story of the memorable contest between the councilors and Director-General Stuyvesant in an interesting way. This early chapter in Manhattan's fiscal history is instructive as well as entertaining. It should be read by every New Yorker.

Cromwell's Place in History: Founded on Six Lectures Delivered in the University of Oxford. By Samuel Rawson Gardiner, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Professor Gardiner's studies of English Puritanism have been especially thorough, and perhaps no modern historian is better qualified than he to fairly estimate the relation that was sustained by the master spirit of the Puritan age to the various movements of his time. This is what he attempts to do in this little book.

A Woman's Part in a Revolution. By Mrs. John Hays Hammond. 12mo, pp. 144. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

This is the daily journal of an American woman's personal experience during and after the Johannesburg revolt of December, 1895, and January, 1896. The causes of the revolt and the political questions related thereto are but lightly touched upon, "in deference to the silence enforced upon my husband as one of the terms of his liberation by the Boer government," Mrs. Hammond's preface states. Mrs. Hammond is a daughter of the late Judge J. W. M.

Harris of Vicksburg, Miss., and a niece of Gen. N. H. Harris. Allowing for the point of view, her book can be read with profit and interest.

Woman and the Republic. By Helen Kendrick Johnson. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This volume contains the fullest recent presentation of the anti-suffrage argument that has come to our notice. The author first considers the general question, "Is Woman Suffrage Democratic?" She then reviews the history of the movement in the United States, discussing the claims of its advocates, and devotes a series of chapters to the relations sustained by woman suffragists to philanthropy, legislation, trades, professions, education, the church, and finally to the problems of sex and the home. The book traverses much of the ground covered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Joslyn Gage in their well-known "History of Woman Suffrage."

Dynamic Sociology; or, Applied Social Science. By Lester F. Ward. In two vols., 12mo, pp. 746 697. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $4.

The bringing out of a second edition of Professor Ward's "Dynamic Sociology" recalls to mind the extraordinary treatment accorded to the work by the Russian government. In the preface to the new edition the author tells the story of the book's experiences, but the reasons which actuated the Council of Ministers in causing the Russian translation to be interdicted and burned are still matters of conjecture.

The Street Railway System of Philadelphia, its History and Present Condition. By Frederic W. Speirs. Octavo, pp. 129. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $1.

The Street Railway Problem in Cleveland. By William Rowland Hopkins. Paper, 12mo, pp. 90. ("Economic Studies" of the American Economic Association.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

These two monographs are among t e most timely and important economic contributions of the past six months. The very parallelisms which are revealed between the street-railway situations of Philadelphia and Cleveland suggest the prevalence of like conditions in other of our great cities. In fact, the resident of Chicago or of the Greater New York would have no difficulty in recognizing familiar local problems in these studies of corporate financiering abetted by the great public's calm indifference to its own rights. The publication of such monographs as these is a real service, not only to economic science, but to the cause of good government and a healthier municipal life.

The Saloon Question in Chicago. By John E. George. Paper, 12mo, pp. 56. ("Economic Studies" of the American Economic Association.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Mr. George's monograph deals especially with the financial aspects of the liquor problem in Chicago. The social bearings, however, are not neglected. Mr. George is not blind to the fact that the saloons fill certain human wants, and he does not believe that the abolition of saloons would usher in the millennium. He approaches the subject calmly and in a scientific spirit.

Economics and Jurisprudence. An Address by Henry C. Adams, Ph.D., President of the American Economic Association. Paper, 12mo, pp. 48. ("Economic Studies" of the American Economic Association.) New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Professor Adams' thoughtful address at the last meeting of the American Economic Association, with the remarks of other members of the association in the subseque sion, has been published in the series of "Economic Both the style and subject-matter of the address ar of the highest praise. It should be read by all who familiar with the best and most representative ty nomic thinking in the United States at the present

Corporation Finance. By Thomas L. Greene pp. 181. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is a valuable review of the principles and m corporation financiering, prepared by the auditor of hattan Trust Company of New York City. It ha chapters devoted to railway bonds and the exami railway reports. The book is intended primarily tc an elementary manual for investors. Its stateme the cost of American railway properties do not a the expert estimates of Poor and other authorities a not be accepted without verification.

The Revolutionary Tendencies of the Age, the and their Ultimate Aim. Octavo, pp. 17 York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

TRAVEL.

A Ride Through Western Asia. By Clive Octavo, pp. 285. New York: The Macmill pany. $3.

Mr. Clive Bigham, who makes this timely con to the literature of the Eastern question, had been for a while to the English embassy at St. Petersb was of an adventurous turn, and at the time when t ago the troubles in Armenia were gravest, he ma mind to attempt what everybody considered im namely, a ride of observation straight across Asi through the very heart of Armenia. The volume in a frank, straightforward, unbiased account of his its incidental adventures. The manner of the book i and easy that the casual reader might fail to appre remarkable importance and value. Its only fault there is not enough of it. We could have thanked ham if he had drawn more copiously upon his n given us a larger supply of discursive observation. more remarkably free from mere opinion and ve would be hard to find. Mr. Bigham extended through portions of Persia, through Russia's trans acquisitions, and elsewhere in western Asia. He oughly modest in the whole affair, and makes no pre to anything more remarkable than extraordinary g in being passed on from one provincial governor to with the loan of sufficient escort from place to place.

Going Abroad: Some Advice. By Robert Luce. pp. 163. Boston: Robert & Linn Luce. $1.

Not for a long time have we come upon so comp helpful a manual of information for the inexperienc eler as Mr. Luce has written. With this book and E no American need fear to brave the terrors of E hotels, railways, beggars, or languages. Mr. Luce's thoroughly practical, adapted to the inquiries of the man or woman going abroad for the first time. Su lems as "first, second, or third class," "fees," " houses," "baggage," "learning a language," etc., are in a masterly way. The size of the volume is no in of its value; it is a marvel of compactness.

Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe, and Enlarged. Edited by Edmund C. St Compiled by Edward King. 32mo, pp. 52 York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1

A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Revised annually. First edition for 1897. 16 316. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.5

In the preface of the book last mentioned one ma

brief catalogue of the sins of omission and commission charged against its rival. As to its own sins nothing is said. The reader might have cause for complaint, however, in the failure to even mention the important European expositions of the present summer, and this criticism applies to both books equally. The many good points and generally useful features of these condensed handbooks of European travel have been enlarged upon by this magazine in past years.

Grant Allen's Historical Guides. Paris. 16mo, pp. 254. London: Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta street, Covent Garden. 3s. 6d.

Grant Allen's Historical Guides. Florence. 16mo, pp. 260. London: Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta street, Covent Garden. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Grant Allen will certainly place a great number of American travelers under obligations to him if his series of historical guides to European cities goes on as well as it has begun. Two of these little volumes have already been issued, one on Paris and one on Florence. Mr. Grant Allen has been for thirty-five years an inquisitive explorer of continental cities, and has for a long time been making notes and observations which he finds ready at hand in preparing his guide books. These volumes will not take the place of Baedecker, Murray, or the other useful compendiums which give practical instruction about routes, hotels, and other needful matters. Mr. Allen's books are intended to supplement the regulation guide books, and have to do with history, architecture, and art. Mr. Allen infuses an immense mass of data with the imagination which helps us to understand the particular historical evolution which has created each of the cities with which he deals. The "Cities of Belgium" will be the next volume in the series, and then will come Venice, Munich, Dresden, and other French, German, and Italian towns.

Hired Furnished; Being Certain Economical Housekeeping Adventures in England. By Margaret B. Wright. 16mo, pp. 455. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.25.

"Hired Furnished" suggests ways of living abroad that have not been extensively tried as yet by Americans, many of whom probably regard a temporary escape from the ills of housekeeping as not the least among the attractions of a European trip. To such Mrs. Wright's book will not appeal, but all who seek simple home comforts, combined with social freedom, even in foreign lands, will value this little record of out-of-the-way experiences. Mrs. Wright's practical hints will be eagerly welcomed, we are sure, by the class to which they are addressed—American travelers of limited means.

NATURE STUDY.

Bird-Life: A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds. By Frank M. Chapman. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

There is no lack of good "bird books" this season. We have already mentioned two or three such, and this month a new one comes to hand. Mr. Chapman is an experienced ornithologist, the author of a "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America," and his little guide to a knowledge of bird-life should be mastered by every boy and girl in the land who lives within the range of our feathered songsters' voices. Though not compiled in ordinary "manual" style, "Bird-Life" is replete with the information that is most eagerly sought by lovers of birds. The field key to land birds and the other chapters intended to present the "portraits, names, and addresses" of familiar birds of eastern North America are detailed, systematic, and scientific in statement and arrangement. The seventy-five full-page plates and the various text drawings by Ernest Seton Thompson greatly enhance the book's value.

Nature in a City Yard: Some Rambling Dissertations Thereupon. By Charles M. Skinner. 16mo, pp. 170. New York: The Century Company. $1.

There is not much room for nature—or for art, either—in a back yard eighteen by fifty feet, but Mr. Skinner is a town-wearied journalist of the Greater New York, and for him even so small a strip of old earth has its solace and its lessons. Mr. Skinner explains that he lives in town not because he wants to, but because he must. He is determined, however, to make the best of a hard lot, *i.e.*, a city lot; hence the experiences which occasioned the writing of this book. Mr. Skinner's contributions to the world's stock of knowledge in the department of natural history may not be vast, but what he does not know about nature's special manifestations in city back yards is hardly worth mentioning, we should say, and the flora and fauna of Brooklyn are more extensive than one might at first suppose. Those cliff-dwellers in our cities who have never availed themselves of their back-yard privileges should read Mr. Skinner's book and follow his example.

REFERENCE AND MISCELLANY.

Pioneers of Evolution, from Thales to Huxley, with an intermediate chapter on the causes of arrest of the movement. By Edward Clodd. 12mo, pp. 274. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This account of the progress of science as exemplified in the lives of her greatest masters is both well written and instructive. The chapter on "The Arrest of Inquiry" will provoke antagonisms by its attack on the Christian faith. It would seem as if the main purpose of the book might have been achieved without this side-thrust at beliefs which to thousands are sacred, and the possession of which does not in itself prevent an intelligent acceptance of the main postulates of evolution, if scientists like Drummond and Le Conte are to have a hearing.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. Edited under the supervision of Day Otis Kellogg, D.D. In five vols. Vol. V., 4to, pp. 637. Chicago: The Werner Company.

Among the important articles in the final volume of the "American Supplement" to the "Britannica," we note Prof. Simon Newcomb's account of the telescope, Prof. B. A. Hinsdale's survey of "Public Schools in the United States," Prof. J. B. McMaster's history of the Whig party, Prof. R. H. Thurston's discussion of "Strength of Materials," and Miss Frances Willard's record of the work of the W. C. T. U. At the end of the volume there is an index of topics incidentally treated in the work.

Some Questions of Good English Examined in Controversies with Dr. Fitzedward Hall. By Ralph Olmsted Williams. 12mo, pp. 233. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75.

A series of papers reprinted from the *Dial* and *Modern Language Notes*, with added comments. Mr. Williams' discussion of points in syntax will be found bright and suggestive, if not always convincing. At any rate his book contributes to our knowledge of literary usage.

A Book for Every Woman. Part II. Woman, in Health and Out of Health. By Jane H. Walker. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

We had occasion some months ago to make mention of the first part of this work, dealing with the management of

children. The second part is devoted to specific directions for the care of women's health. The author, Dr. Walker, of the new Hospital for Women in London, makes many helpful suggestions. An appendix gives an interesting summary of the various public duties in which English women now participate.

College Training for Women. By Kate Holladay Claghorn, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 274. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

The chapter headings roughly indicate the scope of Dr. Claghorn's little treatise: "What the College Can Do," "The Preparation," "Choosing a College," "Life at College," "The Graduate Student," "Alumnæ Associations," "The College-Trained Mother," "The College Woman as a Social Influence," "College Training for the Wage-Earner." Some of these important topics are more fully treated than others, but each chapter is a compendium of sound advice. As a specimen of book-making the volume is very creditable to its publishers.

The Open Mystery: A Reading of the Mosaic Story. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 12mo, pp. 412. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Mrs. Whitney has made, in this series of Bible studies, an effort "to reach and understand the central unity" of all scriptural narrative. Her book is especially adapted to youthful readers, but maturer minds will be attracted by the simplicity and directness of the style, as well as by the author's utter freedom from hackneyed and conventional methods in her treatment of biblical themes.

The Century Magazine, Vol. 53. New series, Vol. 31. November, 1896, to April, 1897. Octavo, pp. 960. New York: The Century Company. $3.

Each volume of the *Century* makes a substantial addition to the library of every one fortunate enough to own it. The three hundred exquisite illustrations form an art portfolio of rare value, while the text affords a literary bill of fare unexcelled in quality. The last completed volume is notable for two remarkably successful serial features—Gen. Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant" and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's novel of the American Revolution, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker."

SOME RECENT VERSE.

For the Country. By Richard Watson Gilder. 16mo, pp. 70. New York: The Century Company. $1.

Love's Demesne. By George H. Ellwanger. 12mo, pp. 234—285. Two vols. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Re-open Seasame: Rhymed Acrostics answering Bellamy's "Second Century" and involving in each answer a new charade. By Harlan H. Ballard. 16mo, pp. 200. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.

New Songs to Old Tunes, and Other Studies in Verse. By William Vincent Byars. Paper, 16mo, pp. 184. South Orange, N.J.: The Valley Press.

Zenobia, and Other Poems. By G. H. Thornton. 16mo, pp. 150. San Francisco: Doxey.

An Opal: Verses by Ednah Proctor Clarke. 16mo, pp. 89. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

The Book of the Native. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 16mo, pp. 156. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

The Lover's Year Book of Poetry: A Collection of Love Poems for Every Day in the Year. Third Series: The Other Life. By Horace Parker Chandler. Two vols., pp. 262—284. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $2.50.

Select Poems of Robert Burns. With introduction and notes by Andrew J. George, M.A. 12mo, pp. 408. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

An Autumn Singer. By George M. Gould, A.M. 12mo, pp. 163. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Mabel Gray, and Other Poems. By Lyman C. Smith. 12mo, pp. 131. Toronto: William Briggs.

The Lamp of Gold. By Florence L. Snow. 12mo, pp. 121. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

Margins: Collected Poems. By Francis Brooks. 12mo, pp. 80. Chicago: Searle & Gorton. 75 cents.

In Lamech's Reign. By A. Glanville. 12mo, pp. 68. Chicago: A. Francoeur & Co.

Beyond the Bank of Mist: A Poem. By Isaac Rieman Baxley. 12mo, pp. 31. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Company. $1.

Robert Burns: An Ode on the Centenary of His Death. By Hunter MacCulloch. 12mo, pp. 32. Brooklyn: Rose and Thistle Publishing Company. 20 cents.

Songs of December and June. By Walter Malone. 12mo, pp. 56. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Kallirhoe: A Dramatic Poem. By Philip Becker Goetz. 16mo, pp. 52. Buffalo: Peter Paul Book Company. $1.25.

The Battle of the Bays. By Owen Seaman. 16mo, pp 86. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Edward the Second: A Play Written by Christopher Marlowe. 18mo, pp. 133. New York: The Macmillan Company. 45 cents.

The Mugwumpiad: A Wail. By One of the Unterrified. 16mo, pp. 143. Albany: Carey & Co.

Grandmother's Death, and Other Poems. By William Handling. 16mo, pp. 160. New Haven: Published by the author.

Songs of Yesterday. By Benj. F. Taylor. Octavo, pp. 329. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. $2.50.

Youth: A Poem of Soul and Sense, and Other Poems. By Michael Monahan. 12mo, pp. 226. Albany: Albany Publishing Company.

A Winter Swallow, with Other Verse. By Edith M. Thomas. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Strike, and Other Poems. By George Benson Hewetson. 16mo, pp. 131. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JULY MAGAZINES.

ı of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) July.
nigration Question. Joseph H. Senner.
ater New York Charter. James W. Pryor.
trition and its Social Consequences. S. N. Patten.
and the French Revolution. C. H. Lincoln.
rge Junior Republic. William I. Hull.

The Arena.—Boston. July.
ıdel of the Money Power. Henry Clews, J. C. Rid-
ɔrm Club's Feast of Unreason. Charles A. Towne.
ıdit Act on the General Level of Prices? A. J. Utley.
n and French Constitutions Compared. N. Grön.
ſoney; or, A True Standard of Value. A Symposium.
' Civil Code of Japan. Tokichi Masao.
skin. B. O. Flower.
le Tax in Operation. Hugh H. Lusk.
Selection, Social Selection, and Heredity. J. R.
nons.
strial Fable. Hamilton S. Wicks.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. July.
:ing of the Nation. Woodrow Wilson.
rling. Edward Waldo Emerson.
line of Legislatures. E. L. Godkin.
are of Rural New England. A. F. Sanborn.
A Centenary Perspective. Kate H. Claghorn.
nd the University Ideal. W. J. Ashley.
ıy Pathway to the Woods. Olive Thorne Miller.

The Bookman.—New York. July.
s to Keats.—II. W. C. Wilkinson.
n Bookmen.—VI. M. A. DeWolf Howe.

The Century Magazine.—New York. July.
lish Masters; Hogarth (1697-1764). J. C. Van Dyke.
London. Elizabeth Robins Pennell.
ning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
g Game in Africa and India. H. W. Seton-Karr.
the Jaguar in Venezuela. W. W. Howard.
ı the Seventeenth Century. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
rches of Poitiers and Caen. M. G. Van Rensselaer.
Bosses Stronger than the People? J. B. Bishop.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. July.
ɔn Chief Justices of the United States. W. E. Curtis.
:o-Turkish War. G. Eastman.
ʌround Chautauqua Lake. Theodore L. Flood.
'esla, the Electrician. Charles Barnard.
ain and the United States. Charles Benoist.
ıf Millionaire Farmers. Foster Coates.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. July.
rors of the Plague in India. Julian Hawthorne.
ases of American Education. Harry T. Peck.
y of Some Old Friends. George Pangalo.
ay Life of a Sister of Charity. Lida Rose McCabe.
onachism. Z. T. Sweeney.
esis of a Comic Opera. Reginald de Koven.

k Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. July.
ſ the Neutral Ground. John P. Ritter.
ı University. Jennie M. Bingham.
'kets of the Mediterranean. Margaret S. Hall.
: the Crocodile and Alligator. Nicholas Pike.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. July.
Canyons. Idah M. Strobridge.
Some Women Writers of Canada. M. Bourchier Sanford.
The Return from Mecca. Eugene Duerr.
The Colored Woman of To-day. Fannie B. Williams.
California Poets at Home. Elizabeth Vore and J. T. Connor.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. July.
Sheridan's Ride. Gen. George A. Forsyth.
The American Mood. William Dean Howells.
Celebrities of the House of Commons.—II. T. P. O'Connor.
White Men's Africa.—IX. Poultney Bigelow.
The Century's Progress in Physics.—I. Henry S. Williams.
The Military Academy. Capt. James Parker.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. July.
As They Do Things in Mexico. Edward Page Gaston.
When Dolly Madison Saved the Declaration of Independence.
The Personal Side of the Prince of Wales. G. W. Smalley.
The Greatest Nation on Earth. William G. Jordan.
Women's Patriotic Societies. Marion van Riper Palmer.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. July.
The Evolution of Newspaper Advertising. Oscar Herzberg.
The Play of the Broncho.
Quarantine for Cattle. H. H. Bowen.
Suicide Among the Ancients. Lawrence Irwell.
The American Drama. Ingram A. Pyle.
A Plague-Stricken City. Francis E. Clark.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. July.
The Smallest Republic in the World. Mary G. Humphreys.
Professor Henry Drummond. D. M. Ross.
The Log of the Mayflower.
Andrew Jackson at Home. Rachel J. Lawrence.
Life Portraits of Andrew Jackson.
Grant in a Great Campaign. Hamlin Garland.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. July.
Grant's Life in the West.—XX. Col. John W. Emerson.
Booker T. Washington's Work Among the Negroes. Susan Sands.
Across Country in a Van.—VI. Mary A. Scott.
"Our American Egypt." C. C. Coulter.
Lord Byron Reconsidered. John Talman.
Denmark in America. E. S. White.
Our Inland Seas. F. W. Fitzpatrick.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. July.
The Modern Swordswoman. Jerome C. Bull.
The Personality of Poe. Appleton Morgan.
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Mrs. B. Harrison.
The Battle of Tariffs. William L. Wilson.
The Practical Value of Art. Carroll D. Wright.
Where Charles Lamb Still Lives. Anna Leach.

New England Magazine.—Boston. July.
Martha's Vineyard. William A. Mowry.
The Casa Grande of Arizona. Cosmos Mindeleff.
Girdling the Globe with Submarine Cables. G. E. Walsh.
Natural History of Lakes of New England. C. L. Whit-tle.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. July.
Undergraduate Life at Yale. Henry E. Howland.
The Modern Business Building. J. L. Steffens.
John Cabot. Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
London as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—VI. London People.
William Morris. Walter Crane.
Whist Fads. "Cavendish."

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

.merican Historical Register.—Boston. May.
:e in North Carolina in 1825. M. DeL. Haywood.
vania in the old French War. H. M. M. Richards.
Rogers Clark and William Clark. E. I. Darling.

merican Monthly Magazine.—Washington. June.
Capital Came to the Potomac. Mary S. Lockwood.
ional Congressional Library.
f Early New Hampshire. Anna E. Q. Cross.

on's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. June.
n of the Modern Heavy Gun. W. LeConte Stevens.
nt City of the Muir Glacier. David S. Jordan.
Principles of Taxation.—VIII. David A. Wells.
Suicide and Environment. Robert N. Reeves.
The Three European Races. W. Z. Ripley.
Globe Lightning. M. Hagenau.
World's Geologists at St. Petersburg. W. H. Ballou.
Woman Suffrage and Education. Helen K. Johnson.
The History of Alcohol.—I. C. E. Pellew.
The Public and its Public Library. John C. Dana.
Science as an Instrument of Education. M. P. E. Berthelet.

Art Interchange.—New York. June.
Decoration of the Piano. Fanny M. Smith.
Mural Decorations of the Congressional Library.—VII.
Some Recent French Posters.

Atalanta.—London. June.

Danish Memories. Lady Jephson.
Northern Queens "At Home." Laura A. Smith.
From the Worm to the Silk Dress. Fred Miller.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. May.

Early College Commencements. F. W. Crane.
Oxford and Cambridge: A Comparison. Arthur Inkersley.
The Goethe Gesellschaft at Weimar. J. A. Ford.
Princeton and the South. John G. Hibben.
Graduate Work in the South. David Y. Thomas.
The Poetry of William Watson. Henry H. Chamberlin.

Badminton Magazine.—London. June.

Some Cricket Yarns. W. J. Ford.
Sailing in Small Yachts. Maude Speed.
A Day's Duck-Shooting in Kashmir. Major W. R. Yielding.
Moralizings on Golf. E. Lyttelton.
Big Game in the Arctic Regions. Rear-Admiral A. H. Markham.
Trout-Fishing in the Bergenzerwald. Mary Howarth.
The Turf. Alfred E. T. Watson.
Two Days' Shooting in Austria. G. R. A. F. Dunbar.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. June.

A Jubilee of British Banking.
Japan's Monetary Somersault. W. R. Lawson.
The Bank of England. Continued.
Hugh Colin Smith. With Portrait.
The Use of Credit Instruments in Daily Payments.
The Tariff Revolution in Canada. Hartley Withers.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. June.

A Sketch of Assyrian History. George S. Goodspeed.
Important Events in Israel. Ira M. Price.
The Foreshadowings of the Christ.—VII. G. S. Goodspeed.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. June.

Retrievers, and How to Break Them. Lieut.-Colonel Henry Smith.
"A Gentleman of France:" The Real Monsieur D'Artagnan. Herbert Maxwell.
The First Duke of Marlborough's Unconscious Treason. Andrew Lang.
Elrick Walks in Aberdeenshire. E. V. B.
An Indian Romance: A Lesson of the Famine.
A Close-Time for Trout in Scotland. Sir James Forrest.
Harcourt and Canning.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. May 15.

Competition with British Trade Abroad.
British Agricultural Machinery Abroad.
Production and Export of Iron and Steel in 1896.
United States Navigation Laws.
The Osaka Commercial Museum, Japan.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. June.

English Principles of Canadian Government. J. G. Bourinot.
Scientific Colonization.
The Childhood of the Queen. Fritz Hope.
My Contemporaries in Fiction. David Christie Murray.
The Queen's Horses and Carriages. Mary S. Warren.
The Queen's Reign: A Symposium.
Canada's Progress in the Victorian Era. J. A. Cooper.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. June.

Sixty Years Ago and Now. Alfred T. Story.
Some Club Ghosts. Wemyss Reid.
The Fire Brigade at Southwark: Through the Flames.
A Day in a Central African Village. Herbert Ward.
The Handel Festival in England. Frederick Dolman.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

American Inclined Plane Railways. Samuel Diescher.
The Purification of Lubricating Oil. G. W. Bissell.
Evolution of the British Coasting Steamer. J. S. P. Thearle.
Electric Power at Rheinfelden, Germany. E. Rathenau.
Steam and Hydraulic Steering Gears. Edwin H. Whitney.
Foresight in Electrical Engineering. J. E. Woodbridge.
Electric Power at High Altitudes. Aaron B. Blainey.

Catholic World.—New York. June.

Catholic Education in India.
St. Colum-Cille and His Fourteenth Centenary. M. A. O'Byrne.
Personal Reminiscences of Isaac Butt. W. O'Brien.
Native Indian Vocations.
Dante's Theory of Papal Politics. George McDermot.
Mother Francis Raphael. L. W. Reilly.
Cardinal Perraud and the Lacordaire Group.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. June.

A Century and a Half of British Power in India. George Smith.
A Living Link with Sir Walter Scott. James Hogg and Professor Wilson.
Common Carnivorous Plants.
The Royal Standard of England. John Leighton.
Farming Curiosities. R. Hedger Wallace.

Charities Review.—New York. May.

Social Evils and Their Cure. F. H. Wines.
Count Rumford and His Work Among the Poor in Bavaria.
Child Labor. Florence Kelley.
Fresh Air Charity. W. S. Ufford.
The Invalid Aid Society. C. F. Nichols.
The Tuskegee Negro Conference. R. C. Bedford.

Contemporary Review.—London. June.

Victoria, Princess and Queen. Emily Crawford.
The Germans and Their Kaiser.
Our Financial Relations with Ireland. Thomas Lough.
Cannibalism: Eaten with Honor. W. M. Flinders Petrie.
Oxford and Jowett. A. M. Fairbairn.
Twenty-four Millions on the Navy. A. B. Forwood.
Outdoor Life in Holland. C. J. Cornish.
Darwinism and Design. F. C. S. Schiller.
The King of Siam. B. A. Smith.
Cyprus, Actual and Possible. Patrick Geddes.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. June.

The Battle of Sluis: June 24, 1340. W. Laird Clowes.
Some Memories of the Queen's Childhood and Marriage. Jane Ellice.
Siam and the King's Visit. Percy Cross Standing.
Paris in June, 1871. A. J. Butler.
St. Paul's. Arthur Patchett Martin.
The Duels of Italy, Spain, and Russia. James P. Grund.
Athletics: the Modern Pentathlum. Horace G. Hutchinson.
The Battle of Spinges, 1797. William Westall.
Freemasonry and the Roman Church. Fred. J. W. Crowe.

Cosmopolis.—London. June.

An Outpost of Progress. Joseph Conrad.
The Reign of Queen Victoria. Richard Temple.
Current French Literature. Edmund Gosse.
Guiseppe Mazzini. Felix Moscheles.
The Salons. D. S. MacColl.
English and American Sports. Theodore A. Cook.
Travels. (In French.) Paul Bourget.
Death's Lesson (The Fire at the Charity Bazaar). Jean Aicard.
In Greece. Jean Moréas.
Wagnerism. A. de Bertha.
A Visit to the English Salons. Gabriel Mourey.
Anarchism in Art. Concluded. Eugène Müntz.
The Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Francis de Pressensé. (In German.)
The Jubilee of Queen Victoria's Reign. Theodore Barth.
Heinrich von Stephan. P. D. Fischer.
Kaiser Wilhelm I. Max Lenz.
What the Chinese Believe. M. von Brandt.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. June.

The Colonial Dames of America. Carolyn Halsted.
Greece and the Cretans. E. A. Fletcher.
Athletic Games for Women and Girls.

The Dial.—Chicago. May 16.

M. Brunetière's Pedagogical Prescription.
In Defense of the Magazines. W. C. Lawton.

June 1.

Dante in America.
The Preservation of Historical Material. F. J. Turner.

Education.—Boston. June.

Should Colleges Lower Their Standards? W. T. Harris.
Earnestness as an Element of Success. Ray G. Huling.
Alpine Silence. Franklin B. Sawvel.
Side Lights on Greek and Latin Inflection. B. F. Harding.
Massachusetts Normal Schools. Albert G. Boyden.
Shakespeare's "Life Beyond Life." L. W. Spring.

Educational Review.—New York. June.

The New Gifts of the Kindergarten. Minnie M. Glidden.
Honorary Degrees in the United States. H. T. Lukens.
Professional Training of Teachers for the Higher German Schools. J. E. Russell.
Reform of College Admission Requirements. A. F. Nightingale.
The Rural School Problem. D. L. Kiehle.
The Educational Work of Francis A. Walker. H. W. Ty
The Study of Educational Method. J. A. Reinhart.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. June.

The Importance of the Universal Exposition of 1900.
Physical Aspect in Railroad Accounting. T. F. Woodlock.
Electricity in the Modern Machine Shop. Louis Bell.
Characteristic American Metal Mines. J. W. Jones.

ion Under Steam Railway Conditions.—II.
at Lakes to the Sea. Allan R. Davis.
of Garbage Disposal. Rudolph Hering.
g Events in Electricity.—III. G. H. Stock-

roblems of Tall Buildings. C. O. Brown.
rosion and Scale from Boiler Waters.—IV. A.

Illustrated Magazine.—London. June.

the Life of Lord Nelson. Clark Russell.
servatory. W. T. Kilgour.
er; Canada's Premier. Beckles Willson.
topol During the Siege. William Simpson.
and Scottish Song. Andrew Lang.

rtnightly Review.—London. June.

st British Interests in the Levant.
the Victorian Era. H. D. Traill.
elegraphic Progress Under Victoria. J. H.

uring the Queen's Reign. W. E. Bear.
Empire of 1837. E. Salmon.
rench Drama. A. Filon.
lits. Hamilton Aïdé.
in Hyderabad. Joseph Rock.
lonial Policy of Germany. H. W. Wilson.
Trade. G. Baden-Powell.
n War of 1897. Charles Williams.

The Forum.—New York.

ssouri Decision. George R. Blanchard.
of Government. J. B. Bishop.
f the Spelling Grind.—II. J. M. Rice.
of Pauperism: the Dispensary. Geo. F. Shrady.
avations in Greece: Plataia and Eretria.
aptain Dreyfus.
bot Discover North America? Henry Harrisse.
e of the West. J. H. Hyslop.
r American Essayists. Benjamin W. Wells.
Yetta Blaze de Bury.

Good Words.—London. June.

Assisi. Canon Knox Little.
With Portrait.
rogress in Engineering. G. R. Fleming.
Cretans. Edward Vizetelly.
hedral. Canon Newbolt.
; of Richard II. and William IV.

The Green Bag.—Boston. June.

Charles Doe. Samuel C. Eastman.
Myth in Court. William Barber.
Law Practice in England and the U. S.—II.
cy Lawyers of the Past and Present. Sallie E.

ston's Magazine.—New York. June.

nics.
s and American Wages.
a Charta.
of Organized Charities.
w of American Industry.
sing for the Poor. Ella H. Cooper.
Legislation.

ne Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. June.

Wants Protection.
a Camera.
he Curfew Bell. Rose H. Thorpe.
Chamber of Commerce. John Southworth.
its Opportunities. John L. McLaurin.
f James G. Blaine. James M. Clark.

miletic Review.—New York. June.

t the Life of Christ from the Pulpit. F. W.

h on Agnosticism. Jesse B. Thomas.
er's Life and Work. T. W. Hunt.
he Creation. J. F. McCurdy.
ewspaper. David J. Burrell.

Intelligence.—New York. June.

re. C. S. Wake.
logy. Alan Leo.
the Divine Man.—L. Hudor Genone.
"Being."—XXII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
a: Songs of the Master.—I. C. Johnston.
anism. Henrietta C. Wright.

The International.—Chicago. June.

Monte Carlo. Michel Delines.
French Posters. Vittorio Pica.
A Russian Bishop in Siberia. N. S. Lyerskoff.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. April.

Use of Electric Motors in Machine Shops. C. H. Benjamin.
The 100-foot Standard of Length of Boston Water Works.
European Boiler Practice. R. S. Hale.
Surveys of Metropolitan Park Reservations of Massachusetts.
Topographical Surveys of Vanderbilt Estate. J. L. Howard.
European Roads. W. R. Hoag.
Drainage of Country Roads. E. A. Whitman.
A National Boiler Inspection Law. E. D. Meier.

Leisure Hour.—London. June.

The Queen and Her Ministers. Sir Reginald F. D. Palgrave.
Basque Proverbs. G. E. Broade.
The Suppression of the Religious Houses in London. Walter Besant.
Johannes Brahms. With Portrait.

Longman's Magazine.—London. June.

The Love Letters of Lady Erroll, a Lady of Quality.
A Dream of Elk. Fred. Whishaw.
An Attack on a Telegraph Station in Persia. Basil Williams.

Looker-On.—New York. June.

Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan. Frank S. Hastings.
The Angel in Art. John D. Champlin.
Haydn and "The Creation." W. J. Henderson.

Lucifer.—London. May 15.

Reincarnation. Continued. Mrs. Besant.
The Ignorance of Learned Men. A. P. Sinnett.
The Wish to Believe. Concluded. Dr. A. A. Wells.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The Phaedo of Plato. Continued. W. C. Ward.
Plants, Insects and Birds.

Ludgate.—London. June.

Titled Criminals.
Her Majesty's Navy, 1837-1897. A. S. Hurd.
The Queen in the City. F. Banfield.
Women in the Queen's Reign.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. June.

Nelson and His Biographers. David Hannay.
Americans at Play.
In and About the West Indies. John R. Dasent.
On the Abuse of Dialect.
Landscape in Poetry. Prof. Tyrrell.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. June.

The Herzl-Nordau Movement. M. Ellinger.
The Jews of Modern Times. D. W. Marks.
The Snake in the Bible.

The Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. June.

June Days at Cape May. George M. Hyde.
Birds of the Midland Region. David L. Savage.
Grant's Life in the West.—XIX. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Across Country in a Van.—V. Mary A. Scott.
Quantrell, the Guerrilla Chief. J. J. Lutz.
What the Good Roads Movement Means to the Middle West.
Woman and Domestic Architecture. F. W. Fitzpatrick.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. June.

Mission Work in Japan.
Education in Japan. A. W. Stanford.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. June.

Independent Missions. A. T. Pierson.
The Transformation of Uganda.—I. T. A. Gurney.
The Open Sore of the World and Its Healing. Heli Chatatain.
Persian Mohammedans and Mohammedanism. Robert E. Speer.
The Awakening of the American Negro. Delevan L. Pierson.
The Power of God in Africa.

Month.—London. June.

'Tis Sixty Years Since. The Editor.
Our English Catholic Bible. Sydney F. Smith.
Of the Monstrous Regiment of Women. H. Walton.
Two Centuries of Converts. Continued. Herbert Thurston.
A Wedding and a Burial in India. S. H. Dunn.
Humor of the Primary School. R. Smythe.

Music.—Chicago. June.

Jean-Philippe Rameau. N. Boyerson.
The First Grand Opera. A. C. G. Weld.
The Musical Consciousness.—II. H. M. Davies.
The Young Russian School. A. Pongin.
How to Teach the Springing Bow. H. E. Knapp.

National Magazine.—Boston. June.

Antitoxin: A Modern Triumph. H. B. Boulden.
Christ and His Time. Dallas L. Sharp.
Shipping Pacific Coast Halibut East. Edward H. Miller.
A Century of Harvard College. Edward Everett Hale.
The True Story of Mary and Her Little Lamb. E. A. Warren.
Some Railroad Engineering in California. Mabel C. Craft.
Is the French Republic a Failure? Lew Vanderpoole.

National Review.—London. June.

War Through Peace Spectacles. Lieut.-Col. Sir George Clarke.
The Downfall of Greece. H. W. Wilson.
A Retrospect of the Reign. T. E. Kebbel.
Newman and Renan. William Barry.
Ireland and Bimetallism. E. F. V. Knox.
London as a Jubilee City. H. Heathcote Statham.

New Review.—London. June.

A Secret of the Reign. P. Anderson Graham.
Paul Verlaine. C. F. Keary.
Laissez-Faire in Ireland. Bernard Holland.
The Foreigner in the Farmyard. Ernest E. Williams.
Robert Burns and the Cult of Mary Campbell.
Britain's Priority on the Middle Niger. Sir George Goldie.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) June.

Possibilities of Mysticism in Modern Thought. W. W. Fenn.
A Fragment on the Ephesian Gospel. Edwin A. Abbott.
Jesus the Ideal Man. James M. Whiton.
The Problem of Job. Josiah Royce.
Thought as a Remedial Agent. Edwin F. Hayward.
The Philosopher of Harmony and Fire. Charles F. Parker.
The Theism of China. F. H. James.
Adaptation in Missionary Method. W. J. Mutch.
Paul of the Acts and Paul of the Epistles. Orello Cone.

Nineteenth Century.—London. June.

British Monarchy and Modern Democracy. W. S. Lilley.
India Under Queen Victoria. Alfred Lyall.
The Forthcoming Naval Review. H. W. Wilson.
Lord Nelson. Lieut.-Col. George Sydenham Clarke.
The New Astronomy; a Personal Retrospect. William Huggins.
Roses of Jericho; a Day in Provincial France. Rowland E. Prothero.
The Limits of French Armament. Lieut.-Col. Adye.
The Significance of the Siamese Visit. Percy Cross Standing.
Woman's Place in the World of Letters. Mrs. J. R. Green.
The Island of Socotra. J. Theodore Bent.
Do Foreign Annexations Injure British Trade? Henry Birchenough.
The New Irish Policy. Lord Monteagle.

North American Review.—New York. June.

How the House Does Business. Thomas B. Reed.
England's Food Supply in Time of War. H. Seton-Karr.
Popular Errors in Living. C. W. Purdy.
Literary Treasure-Trove on the Nile. Rodolfo Lanciani.
Progress of the United States.—II. M. G. Mulhall.
The Military Value of the Ship-Yard. Lewis Nixon.
Our Trade Relations with Canada. John W. Russell.
The Trust and the Workingman. Lloyd Bryce.
The Record Reign. Marquis of Lorne.
The Queen's Parliaments.—I. H. W. Lucy.
The Disintegration of Political Party. Goldwin Smith.
The Senate and the Tariff Bill. Henry L. West.
Another Word on Prison Labor. George Blair.

The Open Court.—Chicago. June.

The Life of Pythagoras. Moritz Cantor.
The Department of Police as a Means of Distributing Charity. A. F. Campbell.
Historical Sketch of the Jews Since Their Return from Babylon. Bernhard Bick.
Immorality of the Anti-Vivisection Movement. Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. June.

Wheeling in the Mikado's Land. T. P. Terry.
Bass and Bass Fishing. E. W. Sandys.
Champion Canoes of To-day. R. B. Burchard.
The Intercollegiate Cycle Championships. Dixie Hines.
Inter-University Rowing in 1897. Chase Mellen.
Across the Alleghanies Awheel. J. B. Carrington.
The Advent and Status of Golf.
Driving Four-in-Hand. A. H. Godfrey.
Sea-Fishing off San Clemente.
The National Guard of the State of Maine. Capt. C. B. Hall

The Outlook.—New York. June.

Country Roads and Inland Waters.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.
How to Study an English Cathedral.—I. Helen M. North.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. June.

The Sketch Club. N. L. Murtha.
Driving and Fishing in Yellowstone Park. Frank B. King.
Forrest, McCullough, and—Myself. Alice Kingsbury-Cooley.
The International League of Press Clubs.
Altruria in California. Morrison I. Swift.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. June.

Lyme, Cheshire. Lady Newton.
Kaffir Music. Nora and Wm. C. Scully.
Golf. T. W. Legh.
Napoleon's Invasion of Russia; the Story of 1812. Continued.
Hyde Park in Days Gone By. A. W. Jarvis.

Photo-American.—New York. June.

Waste Saving on a Small Scale. Harvey Webber.
Portraiture. Walter Sprange.
Developing the Kodak Film. G. E. Davis.
Stepping-Stones to Photography.—V. Edward W. Newcombe.
Subterranean Photography. G. E. Davis.

Photo Beacon.—Chicago. May.

Flash-Light Portraiture. F. Dundas Todd.
An Outing in the Lake McDonald Region, Rocky Mountains.
Chassagne's Color Process Described.

The Photographic Times.—New York. June.

Success in Making Flash-Light Photographs. Leo D. Weil.
The Picture Ribbons Used in Chronophotography. C. F. Jenkins.
A Brief Account of the Lick Observatory. E. S. Holden.
Naturalistic Photography. P. H. Emerson.
The New Photography. John Carbutt.
Printing Process for Micro-Photographs. W. H. Walmsley.
How to Avoid Failures in Manipulating Dry Plates. F. M. Whipple.
Photography not Limited to Imitation. A. Horsley.
Cloud and Wave Studies.

Review of Reviews.—New York. June.

Sugar—The American Question of the Day. Herbert Myrick.
An Agricultural Editor.
The Queen's Empire—A Retrospect of Sixty Years. W. T. Stead.
M. Brunetière's Visit to America.
Defective Eyesight in American Children. Frank Allport.
Teachers' Pensions—The Story of a Women's Campaign. Elizabeth A. Allen.

The Rosary Magazine.—New York. June.

Spain, Cuba and the United States. Hermann Schoenfeld.
St. Colomba. Richard M. Johnston.
Columba, or Colum-Kille. Charles McCready.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.
John Cabot.
The Turk in Europe. William G. Dix.

The Sanitarian.—New York. June.

Quarantine and Port Sanitation. A. N. Bell.
Aggressive Sanitation—Gleaning the Schools.
Ventilation of School-Houses and Public Buildings.
School-House Sanitation in Vermont.
Food Adulteration and Pure Food Law in Pennsylvania.
Water Supplies of Cities in Relation to Typhoid Fever. J. W. Hill.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. June.

In and Around Lucerne. W. Mason-Inglis.
The Philosophy of Clothes. James Martin.
The Ancient Church of St. John the Baptist, Ayr. Kirkwood Hewart.
Robert Fergusson, Scottish Poet. A. S. Nelson.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. June.

Stenographers' Day at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. May 15.

Explosions. Framley Steelcroft.
The Weight of the Earth. J. Holt Schooling.
Elephants at Work. L. S. Lewis.

Students' Journal.—New York. June.

Homer B. Sprague.
Facsimile of William A. Woodworth's Reporting Notes.
Facsimile of Harvey Edson Rogers' Reporting Notes.

Sunday at Home.—London. June.

The Victorian Years.
Some Recollections of the Sixty Years.
The Threshold of the Twentieth Century. J. Telford.
Jerusalem To-day. Henry A. Harper.
The Lord Leycester Hospital in Warwick. Emma Brewer.

Sunday Magazine.—London. June.

Sixty Years a Queen. Dean H. Spence.
Augustin's First Outlook in England. Dean Freemantle.
The Feast of Tabernacles. Lady Battersea.
Paul at Athens. James Wells.

Technological Quarterly.—Boston. March.

The Summer School of Architecture. Eleazer B. Homer.
The Viscosity of Mercury Vapor. A. A. Noyes.
Scientific Work of the Boston Party on the Sixth Peary Expedition.
Analytical Investigation of the Hydrolysis of Starch by Acids.
Determination of Reducing Sugars in Terms of Cupric Acid.
Micro-organisms and Sterilizing Processes in Canning

Temple Bar.—London. June.

Girlhood of Countess Françoise Krasinska, a Polish Princess.
Story of the New South Wales Contingent, 1885. Gertrude Mackenzie.
Our Men of Letters and Our Empire. William Greswell.
A Plea for the Study of Sonnets. Emily G. Kemp.

United Service Magazine.—London. June.

Lieut. Griffin on the Volunteer Force. Capt. J. Barrett-Lennard.
The Apotheosis of Hypocrisy. Colonel Turner.
Sir Evelyn Wood on Cavalry.
Bad Ammunition at Bisley.
The Infantry Attack, 1893-1897. Maj. R. L. A. Pennington.
The Italian Volunteer in Greece. Lily Wolffsohn.
With a Maxim in the Niger-Soudan. Capt. W. D. Bird.

Westminster Review.—London. June.

History as Told in the Cave Deposits of the Ardennes.
The Foreign Policy of the Liberal Party.
The Sunday Bill and the Opening of Art Exhibitions on Sundays.
The Vaccination Question.
India and Her Friends.
Our Food Supply in Time of War. T. A. Le Mesurier.
Hamlet. B. N. Oakeshott.
Pacific Blockade. N. W. Sibley.
The Political Pessimist. T. W. Roper.
Labor and Politics. Harold Thomas.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. June.

Photographic Industrial Co-operation. M. H. Bridle.
Papers for Professional Photographers. John A. Tennant.
Truth About "Devils" or Pits in Photogravure Plates.
Securing Correct Color-Values in Landscape Photography.
Sunsets. L. V. Kupper.
Pictures by Photography. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Intensification by Means of Ferrous Oxalate.
Development of Kinetograph Films.
Optical Lanterns. Jex Bardwell.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

May 1.

The Nansen Expedition.
Johannes Brahms. With Portrait. F. Pfohl.

May 8.

Henry Drummond. With Portrait. O. Zöckler.
Athens.

May 15.

The War in Greece.
Dr. von Stephan. A. O. Klaussmann.

May 22.

Robert Bärwald. M. Schmid.
Zillerthal. P. Bellardi.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. May.

France and the Danube Principalities After the Paris Congress, 1856. L. Thouvenel.
Ballooning. Herr Gross.
Autobiographical: Adelaide Ristori del Grillo.
Prince Bismarck and Scheele. H. von Poschinger.
The Relation of Space to Art on the Stage. Concluded. J. Lewinsky.
Before the War of 1877. Concluded.
Ancient Monuments to Kings. F. Buecheler.
Eleonora Duse. Baroness von Zedlitz.
The Discovery of the Planet Neptune. A. Galle.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 9.

Meteorites. K. Hafter.
Annales Maximi, the First Daily Paper. F. Werr.
The Swallow, the Cuckoo, and the Stork: Spring Messengers.
In the City of London. Dr. A. Heine.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. May.

The Greeks of To-day. A. Thumb.
François Sabatier and Caroline Sabatier-Unger. O. Hartwig.
The Development of German and Dutch Painting in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. K. Lamprecht.
Molière. H. Morf.
Philemon and Baucis. C. Bulle.
Johannes Brahms. C. Krebs.
Heinrich von Stephan. R. Billig.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 18.

The Navy. H. N. von Brawe.
Rubinstein's Literary Remains. Continued.

Heft 19.

Making Electric Glow-Lamps. F. Bendt.
Partenkirchen, etc. M. Haushofer.
Marie Wittich. G. Klitscher.
Rubinstein. Continued.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Revue Encyclopedique.—Paris.

May 1.

The Cretan Question. J. L. Deloncle.
The French on the Niger.

May 8.

The Salon of the Champs-Elysées. Aman Jean.
The Cretan Question. J. L. Deloncle.

May 15.

The Romance-Poem; the New Form of Literary Art. H. Bérenger.
The People of French Indo-China. Zaborowski.

May 22.

The Salon of the Champ-de-Mars. G. Jeanniot.
Great Britain and Ireland, 1895-96. G. Béguin.

May 29.

Eleonora Duse. Henry Depauze.
Determinism and Vitalism. F. Le Dantec.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. May.

The Armenian Massacres. Concluded. V. Brifaut.
Marriage in China. Où-Tsong-Lien.
Journeys in Rhodesia. Continued. A. Bordeaux.
Budapest. J. G. Freson.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. May.

The Evolution of Domestic Service. Hudry-Menos.
The Renewal of the Privilege of the Bank of France.
The Ideal of Property. Continued. E. Fournière.
The Industrial and Commercial Situation in the Far East. P. Louis.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

May 1.

Aerial Navigation and the Construction of Aerial Machines.
A Journey on the Banks of the Zambesi. E. Foa.

May 8.

The Perfume Industry in France. J. Passy.
Formation of Words. A. Timmermans.

May 15.
The Relativity of Human Knowledge. W. Crookes.
The Chemistry of Perfumes. J. Passy.
May 22.
Rôle of Science in the Progress of Modern Society. M. Berthelot.
Heredity and Biology. M. Pierret.
May 29.
Alcoholism from a Psychological Standpoint. Laborde.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

May 1.
The Fight for Macedonia.
Emotion on the Stage. A. Binet.
The Reform of Orthography in France. Prof. A. Renard.
Odysseus and Edward John Trelawny.
Great Inventions in America.
May 15.
Women and Happiness. Paola Lombroso.
Great Fires in France. J. Grand Carteret.
Confucius and Confucianism. E. H. Parker.
Great Inventions in America. Concluded.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. May 10.
Internationalism and Patriotism. L. Legrand.
The Prefecture and the Administration of Justice. L. Michoud.
The French Army in 1897.
Workmen's Assurance in Germany. M. Bellom.
Reform of the Law Affecting the Labor of Women and Children.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

May 1.
The French Navy in Case of War.
Syntax and Style. S. Prudhomme.
The Separation of Church and State (1794-1892). F. A. Lulard.
With the Sakalavas. Grosclaude.
Macedonia. D. Gerard.
May 15.
Our Eastern Policy. E. Lavisse.
The George Sand De Musset Legend. S. Rocheblave.
The French System of Taxation. R. Stourm.
The Sicilian Insurrection. H. Mereu.
Thebes. A. Chevrillon.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

May 1.
The Morea Expedition (1828-1829). E. Cavaignac.
Rubens and the Medicis Gallery. E. Michel.
Cuba, Spain, and the United States. C. Benoist.
The Chinese Woman at Home and Her Place in Society. M Courant.
Leopardi and His Friend Ranieri. G. Valbert.
May 15.
The Church and Modern France. Duc de Broglie.
The Naval Arsenals. A. Roussin.
The Life of a Savant in the Sixteenth Century; François Diète. J. Bertrand.
A Small Agricultural Centre in Lower Provence. Comte de Saporta.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

May 1.
Modern Ideas of Conscience. G. Séailles.
Eugène Fromentin. Concluded. R. Bazin.
May 8.
Napoleon I. at St. Helena, 1816-1820.
Modern Ideas of Conscience. Concluded. G. Séailles.
May 15.
The Salons of 1897. Paul Flat.
Napoleon at St. Helena. Continued.
May 22.
Bosnia and Herzegovina. A. Malet.
Napoleon at St. Helena. Continued.
Jean Lahor. H. Bérenger.
May 29.
Comte de Caylus. Eugène Müntz.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

May 1.
Mistral. A. Albalat.
The Armenians, the Cretans, and Europe. J. Psichari.
The Victims of the Sultan. J. Denais.
Unpublished Memoirs. General Chlapowski.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.
May 15.
A Letter from Los Palmas. C. Saintsaëns.
A Study in Melancholy. C. Mauclair.
President Carnot at Antwerp. V. Keymeulen.
Love and Death. L. Proal.
Out of Date War-Ships. Commandant Chasseriaud.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Madame Juliette Adam.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Paris. May.
Michel Bakounine from His Correspondence. F. Dumur.
The Present Artillery Crisis in France. A. Veuglaire.
Protestantism in Italy. P. Monnier.
Proposed Government Ownership of Swiss Railways. Ed. Tallichet.
The Armenian Theatre at Tiflis. M. Reader.

OTHER EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

Civilta Cattolica.—Rome.

May 1.
The Dispersion of Israel in the Modern World.
The End of the World According to the Sacred Books of India.
The Frontier of Thessaly; Notes from a Missionary's Diary.
May 15.
Plutocracy and Pauperism.
Rome and Canterbury; Notes on the Anglican Reply.—II.
Archæology.

Kringsjaa.—Christiania.

April 30.
Studies and Impressions of Oxford.—II. Otto Andersen.
Co-operative Housekeeping.
May 15.
The Renaissance of Icelandic Literature. Dr. Carl Küchler.
Chinese Etiquette.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

May 1.
Islamism and a Holy War. I. Pizzi.
Death Duties in Italy. G. Ricca Salerno.
The Moral and Artistic Work of Fogazzaro. Ugo Ojetti.
May 16.
Dante and Gregory VII. F. d'Ovidio.
The Ethiopia of To-day and Erythrea. Dr. Traversi.
The Organization of the Police in Italy. G. Alongi.

Tilskueren.—Copenhagen. May.
Statute and Constitution. Christopher Krabbe.
The Marriage Solemnization Question. C. N. Starcke.
Should Denmark be Neutralized?
Reminiscences of Johannes Brahms. Will. Behrend.
The Relief in the New Carlsberg Glyptography.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified all references are to the June numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see page 128.

Africa:
White Man's Africa—VIII., Poultney Bigelow, Harp.
A Day in a Central African Village, Herbert Ward, CasM.
Agnosticism, Goldwin Smith on, J. B. Thomas, HomR.
Agriculture, Italian, Raffaele de Cesare, Chaut.
Agriculture During the Queen's Reign, W. E. Bear, FR.
Alcohol, The History of—I., C. E. Pellew, APS.
Allen, James Lane, A Note on, James MacArthur, Bkman.
Altruria in California, M. I. Swift, OM.
Antitoxin: A Modern Triumph, H. B. Boulden, NatM.
Ardennes, Cave Deposits of, History as Told in the, WR.
Assyrian History, A Sketch of, G. S. Goodspeed, BW.
Astronomy, The New, William Huggins, NC.
Athletic Games for Women and Girls, Dem.
Athletics, College, Albert Tyler, Lipp.
Augustin's First Outlook in England, Dean Freemantle SM.
Baltimore in her Centennial Year, Charles T. Logan, FrL.
Bandits, Corsican, Hamilton Aidé, FR.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Basque Proverbs, G. E. Broade, LH.
Ben Nevis Observatory, W. T. Kilgour, EI.

in the Mikado's Land, T. P. Perry, O.
: Alleghanies Awheel, J. B. Carrington, O.
giate Cycle Championships, Dixie Hines, O.
Midland Region, David L. Savage, MidM.
ul, Yetta Blaze de Bury, F.
ıannes, LH.
le Abroad, Competition with, BTJ, May.
Ferdinand:
:'s Visit to America, RR.
: and his Critical Method, I. Babbitt, AM.
:'s Pedagogical Prescription, D, May 16.
rt, and Scottish Song, Andrew Lang, EI.
hu—the Learned Blacksmith, Ellen S Barrett,

A Year of, Frank H. Sweet, Lipp.
's of, MM.
. R.
:n Did Cabot Discover North America? H. Har-

it to. FrL.
eet in, Francis E. Clark, G.
ıunicipal Conditions in, J. D. Phelan, A.
Oxford and: A Comparison, Arthur Inkersley,

r Trade Relations with Canada, J. W. Russell,

, W. M. Flinders Petrie, CR.
How to Study an English Cathedral—I., Out.
rraignment of Organized, GMag.
: Police as a Means of Distributing, OC.
the Other Half, W. I. Hull, A.
Foreshadowings of the—VII., G. S. Goodspeed,

His Time, D. L. Sharp, NatM.
rs, An Elder Brother to the, T. M. Prudden, Harp.
Colum-Kille, C. McReady, R.
St., and his Fourteenth Centenary, CW.
Iouse of, Celebrities of the—I., T. P. O'Connor,

storic, John F. Hurst, Chaut.
ow the House Does Business, T. B. Reed, NAR.
ple, Peter MacQueen, Cos.
'e and Work, T. W. Hunt, HomR.
harles Egbert, W. M. Baskerville, Chaut.
e Story of the, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
: Vicissitudes, Anna V. Young, FrL.
ing Continental—III., Emilio Pardo Bazan,

:. Cuba and the United States, H. Schoenfeld, R.
ıal and Possible, P. Geddes, CR.
ıerica, D, June 1.
ory of Papal Politics, G. McDermot, CW.
ınd Design, F. C. S. Schiller, CR.
Public Roads, E. A. Whitman, JAES, April.
Modern French, A. Filon, FR.
ɔtain, The Case of, F.
y, Spain and Russia, James P. Grund, C.
Veight of the, J. H. Schooling, Str, May.
See also contents of Ed; EdR; SRev.
ducation in India, CW.
lucation, Henry Morton, Cos.
an Instrument of Education, APS.
'er: See contents of CasM; EngM.
: See contents of EngM.
yal Standard of, CJ.
ɔntemporary American, B. W. Wells, F.
he, True, J. C. Ridpath, A.
f 1900, Importance of the, EngM.
:fective, in American Children, F. Allport, RR.
tobert, Scottish Poet, Scots.
ıine, The, S. P. Langley, McCl.
Food is Used in the Body, W. O. Atwater, CM.
re of To-day, George E. Walsh, NEM.
: Limits of French Armament, Lieut.-Col. Adye,

: and the Roman Church, Fred J. W. Crowe, C.
Imperial, G. Baden-Powell, FR.
posal, The Question of, Rudolph Hering, EngM.
kling Tragedy, Secret History of the, Cos.
l Their Kaiser, The, CR.
ıval and Colonial Policy of, H. W. Wilson, FR.
St. Petersburg, W. H. Ballou, APS.
Life, The Story of, Justin McCarthy, Out.
:len, and the Siege of Pontiac, Charles Moore,

:egh, PMM.
: and Status of, O.
:ing on, E. Lyttleton, Bad.
'al:
rst Great Work in the War, Hamlin Garland,

e in the West—XIX., Col. J. W. Emerson, MidM.
ng with Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, CM.

the Eastern Question, B. I. Wheeler, AM.
The Thessalian War of 1897, C. Williams, FR.
Greece and the Cretans, E. A. Fletcher, Dem.
The Downfall of Greece, H. W. Wilson, NR.
Homes in Greece, George Donaldson, FrL.
American Excavation in Greece, F.
Gunnery: Evolution of the Modern Heavy Gun, W. L. Stevens, APS.
Harcourt and Canning, Black.
Harvard College, A Century of, Edward Everett Hale, NatM.
Historical Material, Preservation of, F. J. Turner, D, June 1.
Holland, Out-Door Life in, C. J. Cornish, CR.
Housing for the Poor, Improved, Ella H. Cooper, GMag.
Hyde Park in Days Gone By, A. W. Jarvis, PMM.
Hyderabad, The New Era in, Joseph Rock, FR.
India:
India under Queen Victoria, Alfred Lyall, NC.
A Century and a Half of British Power in India, CJ.
India and her Friends, WR.
Indians, Home Life Among the, Alice C. Fletcher, CM.
Irish Policy, The New, Lord Monteagle, NC.
Israel, Important Events in, Ira M. Price, BW.
Jerusalem To-day, Henry A. Harper, SH.
Jesus the Ideal Man, J. M. Whiton, NW.
Jews: Historical Sketch Since the Return from Babylon, OC.
Jews of Modern Times, D. W. Marks, Men.
Job, The Problem of, Josiah Royce, NW.
Labor, Another Word on Prison, George Blair, NAR.
Labor and Politics, Harold Thomas, WR.
Laurier, Wilfrid, Canada's Premier, B. Willson, EI.
Law: See contents of GBag.
Legislation, Recent State, GMag.
Libraries:
The Public and its Library, J. C. Dana, APS.
The New Library of Congress, M. Schuyler, Scrib; AMon.
Lighthouse Service, Heroism in the, Gustav Kobbé, CM.
Lightning, Globe, M. Hagenau, APS.
Literary Treasure-Trove on the Nile, R. Lanciani, NAR.
Literature in the Victorian Era, H. D. Traill, FR.
Living, Popular Errors in, C. W. Purdy, NAR.
Locomotion in India, Florence F. Forman, FrL.
London as Seen by C. D. Gibson—V., Scrib.
London as a Jubilee City, H. Heathcote Statham, NR.
Magna Charta, Text of, GMag.
Marlborough House, Arthur H. Beavan, Cos.
Marlborough's Unconscious Treason, The First Duke of, Black.
Mary and her Little Lamb, True Story of, NatM.
Matches, The Manufacture of, E. Magitot, Chaut.
Meteorological Progress of the Century, H. S. Williams, Harp.
Mirabeau in the Revolution, A. M. Wheeler, Chaut.
Missions: See contents of MisR; MisH.
Mohammedans and Mohammedanism, Persian, R. E. Speer, MisR.
Monarchy, British, and Modern Democracy, W. S. Lilley, NC.
Moonshining in Georgia, W. M. Brewer, Cos.
Muir Glacier, The Silent City of the, D. S. Jordan, APS.
Municipal Conditions in California, J. D. Phelan, A.
Municipal Problem and the Greater New York, The, Albert Shaw, AM.
Museum, The Osaka (Japan) Commercial, BTJ, May.
Music, Kaffir, PMM.
Mysticism in Modern Thought, Possibilities of, W. W. Fenn, NW.
Napoleon, Mr. Sloane's Life of, AM.
Napoleon's Invasion of Russia, PMM.
Navy, The British:
Her Majesty's Navy, 1837-1897, A. S. Hurd, Lud.
Twenty-four Millions on the British Navy, A. B. Forwood, CR.
The Forthcoming British Naval Review, H. W. Wilson, NC.
Nelson, Lord, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Clarke, NC.
Nelson, Lord, Pictures from the Life of, Clark Russell, EI.
New Hampshire, Sketch of Early, Anna Cross, AMon.
Newman and Renan, William Barry, NR.
New York, Greater, and the Municipal Problem, Albert Shaw, AM.
Observatory, A Great Modern, Mabel L. Todd, CM.
Observatory, Ben Nevis, W. T. Kilgour, EI.
Oxford and Cambridge: A Comparison, Arthur Inkersley, BA, May.
Oxford and Jowett, A. M. Fairbairn, CR.
Pacific Blockade, N. W. Sibley, WR.
Paris the Magnificent—II., H. H. Ragan, Chaut.
Paris in June, 1871, A. J. Butler, C.
Parthenon, A Riddle of the, Unraveled, E. P. Andrews, CM.
Paul at Athens, James Wells, SM.
Pauperism, A Propagator of: the Dispensary, G. F. Shrady, F.
Pensions, Teachers', Elizabeth A. Allen, RR.
Persian Mohammedans and Mohammedanism, R. E. Speer, MisR.
Pessimist, The Political, T. W. Roper, WR.
Photography: See contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Plants, Common Carnivorous, CJ.
Police, The Ethnology of the, Theodore Roosevelt, MM.

Political Party, The Disintegration of, Goldwin Smith, NAR.
Pontiac, Helen Gladwin and the Siege of, C. Moore, Harp.
Postal and Telegraphic Progress Under Victoria, J. H. Heaton, FR.
Pottery in America, George E. Walsh, G.
Poultry Farming, John B. Walker, Jr., Cos.
Press Clubs, The International League of, OM.
Princeton and the South, J. G. Hibben, BA, May.
Princeton: Undergraduate Life at Princeton—Old and New, Scrib.
Prison Labor, Another Word on, George Blair, NAR.
Pythagoras, The Life of, Moritz Cantor, OC.
Quantrell, the Guerrilla Chief, J. J. Lutz, MidM.
Races, The Three European, W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Railways:
Railway Financiering as a Fine Art, W. P. Fishback, A.
Railroad Engineering in California, Mabel Craft, NatM.
American Inclined Plane Railways, S. Diescher, CasM.
Physical Aspect in Railroad Accounting, EngM.
Religious Houses in London, Suppression of, W. Besant, LH.
Renan, Newman and, William Barry, NR.
Roads: What the Good Roads Movement Means to the West, MidM.
Roe, Richard, The Heredity of, D. S. Jordan, A.
Rosary and Holy Eucharist, J. M. L. Monsabre, R.
Rumford, Count, and his Work Among the Bavarian Poor, CRev, May.
St. Paul's, Arthur P. Martin, C.
Sanitation: See contents of San.
Sebastopol During the Siege, William Simpson, EI.
Ship-Yard, Military Value of the, Lewis Nixon, NAR.
Shorthand: See contents of SJ; Sten.
Siam, The King of, B. A. Smith, CR.
Siam and the King's Visit, P. C. Standing, C.
Sluis, The Battle of, June 24, 1340, W. L. Clowes, C.
Snakes: The Snake in the Bible, Men.
Social Evils and Their Cure, F. H. Wines, C.Rev, May.
Socotra, The Island of, J. T. Bent, NC.
South, Tendencies of Higher Life in the, W. P. Trent, AM.
Spelling: Futility of the Spelling Grind—II., J. M. Rice, F.
Spinges, The Battle of, 1797, William Westall, C.
Sport: See contents of Bad; O.
Standard, Royal, of England, CJ.
Steendam, Jacob: New York's First Poet, E. S. VanZile, Lipp.
Strong, Mayor W. L., of New York City, A. C. Wheeler, Chaut.
Suicide and Environment, R. N. Reeves, APS.
Suffrage, Woman, and Education, Helen K. Johnson,
Sugar—The American Question of the Day, H. Myrick
Tariff Bill, The Senate and the, H. L. West, NAR.
Taxation, Principles of—VIII., David S. Wells, APS.
Thackerary, Glimpses of, MM.
Thiers, Dana C. Munro, Chaut.
Thought as a Remedial Agent, E. F. Hayward, NW.
Trusts: The Trust and the Workingman, Lloyd Bryce
Turk in Europe, The, W. G. Dix, R.
United States, Progress of the—II., M. G. Mulhall, NA
Vaccination Question, The, WR.
Ventilation of School Houses and Public Buildings, S
Victoria, Queen:
Queen Victoria, Thomas F. Bayard, CM.
The Record Reign, Marquis of Lorne, NAR.
Life Portraits of Queen Victoria, McCl.
The Queen in the City, F. Banfield, Lud.
What Victoria has Seen, W. G. Jordan, LHJ.
The Queen's Parliaments—I., H. W. Lucy, NAR.
Some Recollections of the Sixty Years, SH.
Sixty Years a Queen, Dean H. Spence, SM.
A Retrospect of the Reign, T. E. Kebbel, NR.
The Queen's Empire—A Retrospect, W. T. Stead, R
Victoria, Princess and Queen, Emily Crawford, CR.
The Queen and her Ministers, R. F. D. Palgrave, LE
Victoria's "Coronation Roll," Florence Hayward, (
Some Memories of the Queen's Childhood and Marri
Vivisection: Immorality of the Anti-Vivisection Mov OC.
Walker, Francis A., Educational Work of, H. W. EdRNY.
War Through Peace Spectacles, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Clarl
Water Supplies of Cities and Typhoid Fever, J. W. Hi
Watson, William, Poetry of, H. H. Chamberlin, BA.
Wesley, John: When Wesley Preached in Georgia. Scott, LHJ.
Williams College, Eben B. Parsons, FrL.
Women:
Woman's Place in the World of Letters, Mrs. J. R. NC.
Woman and Domestic Architecture, F. W. Fitzp MidM.
Woman Suffrage and Education, Helen K. Johnson
Athletic Games for Women and Girls, Dem.
Women in the Queen's Reign, Lud.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
Exp.	Expositor.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazin
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Revie
OC.	Open Court.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quar
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Re Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterl
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of E ics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazi
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic zine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this index to periodicals published in the English language. All the article leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

TOILET ARTICLES

Paints and Powders for the Make-up but afterwards

Pears' Soap

BERNHARDT'S SECRET OF YOUTH

Those who had the pleasure of meeting Madame Sarah Bernhardt at the reception given to her in Brooklyn last winter were impressed by the beauty and expressiveness of her hands, and above all with the delicate softness and whiteness of the skin. As remarkable, perhaps, as the youthfulness which clothes as a seemingly imperishable mantle the real age of Madame Bernhardt, making her appear as a woman of thirty, is the fact that the important conservator of it is of English make. France has for centuries been famous for the production of the more exquisite articles for the toilet—her perfumes, her cosmetics and her soaps comprise one of her glories. And yet the greatest of her actresses joins with the royalty of England and the most refined people of all countries in saying that Pears' Soap is the most pleasing and satisfying of any. "It is simply perfect." This indeed is a remarkable tribute from the most remarkable woman in France to one of England's most celebrated products.—*Brooklyn Life.*

BOOKS

NEW BOOKS FROM THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

A charming story. Just Ready. Price $1.50.

CITIZEN BIRD: A Story of Bird Life for Beginners.

By MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT, *Author of "Birdcraft," "Tommy Anne," etc.* AND DR. ELLIOTT COUES, *Author of "Birds of North America."*

Fully Illustrated with drawings from nature by LOUIS AGASSIZ FUERTES.

A delightful story book for young people making their first study of bird life. The narrative is a guide to all the chief varieties of American birds, and gives also much information of their habits, etc.

THE RURAL SCIENCE SERIES.

Edited by Prof. L. H. BAILEY, *Cornell University. New Volumes.*

Just Ready.

The Fertility of the Land:

A Summary Sketch of the Relationship of Farm-Practice to the Maintaining and Increasing of the Productivity of the Soil. By I. P. ROBERTS, Director of the College of Agriculture, Cornell University. Fully illustrated. $1.25.

Nearly Ready.

The Principles of Fruit-Growing.

By Prof. L. H. BAILEY, Cornell University.

Cloth, 16mo, $1.25.

This book is designed to treat all those underlying matters of fruit-growing which are common to most or all of the various fruits. It will be a unique book, which will bring the very best science of the day to join hands with the very best practice.

FOR SUMMER READING.

Just Ready.

A Rose of Yesterday.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of "Casa Braccio," "Saracinesca," etc. Cloth, 12mo, $1.25.

F. MARION CRAWFORD'S NEW NOVEL.

ANDREW LANG writes: "F. Marion Crawford is the 'most versatile and various' of modern novelists. He has great adaptability and subtleness of mind, and whether dealing with life in modern Rome, in the wilds of India, or in the fashionable quarter of New York, in the Black Forest, or in a lonely parish of rural England, he is equally facile and sure of his ground; a master of the narrative style, he throws a subtle charm over all he touches."

BLISS CARMAN in *The Evening Transcript* (Boston).

"There are two chief reasons why Mr. Allen seems to me one of the first of our novelists to-day. He is most exquisitely alive to the fine spirit of comedy. He has a prose style of wonderful beauty, conscientiousness, and simplicity."

Third Edition.

The Choir Invisible.

By JAMES LANE ALLEN, author of "Summer in Arcady," etc.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

SHORT STORIES.

Tales of Puget Sound.

From the Land of the Snow Pearls.

By ELLA HIGGINSON. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

By the author of "Dukesborough Tales."

Old Times in Middle Georgia.

By R. MALCOLM JOHNSTON. Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

Two volumes of short stories, each of which is a picture of the distinctive life of that section of the country from which the author writes. Mrs. Higginson's book is a second edition, with added stories, of "The Flower that Grew in the Sand," of which the Chicago *Tribune* wrote: "She has shown a breadth of treatment and knowledge of the everlasting human verities that equals much of the best work of France."

Mrs. Steel's New Novel.

In the Tideway.

By F. A. STEEL, author of "On the Face of the Waters." Cloth, 16mo, $1.25.

"A piece of evenly brilliant writing."—*The Tribune* (N. Y.).

"Absorbingly interesting." — *Boston Evening Transcript.*

"A Delightfully Funny Book."

Wheels of Chance.

By H. G. WELLS, author of "The Wonderful Visit," etc.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

"Altogether the cleverest story of the wheel yet written."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"A bicycling idyl." — *The Times,* New York.

Recent English Fiction.

The Fall of a Star.

By Sir WM. MAGNAY, Bart.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.25.

The Grey Lady.

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN.

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50.

MACMILLAN'S ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS.

New Volumes.

Marryat.—Snarleyyow.

By Captain MARRYAT. Illustrated by H. R. MILLAR. With an Introduction by DAVID HANNAY. 12mo, cloth, uncut. Price $1.50.

Edgeworth.—The Parent's Assistant.

By MARIA EDGEWORTH. Illustrated by CHRIS HAMMOND. With an Introduction by ANNE THACKERAY RITCHIE. Crown 8vo. Price $1.50.

Send for a list of earlier issues in this series.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers,

66 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVI. NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1897. NO. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Harvest and Its Reward.

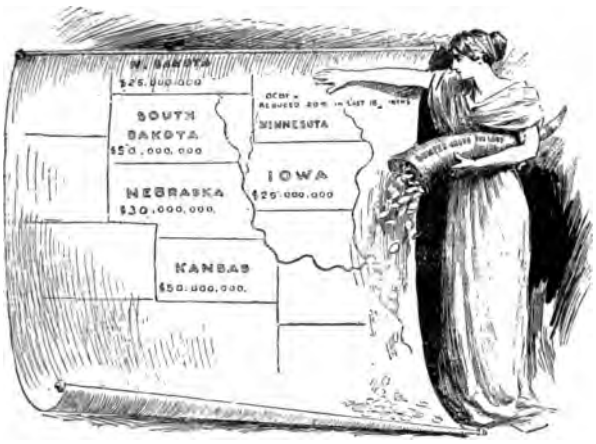
There are some welcome signs that business conditions throughout the country are on the mend. It cannot be said that there is any prospect of a great return tide of prosperity, but the coming year promises to be better than its immediate predecessors. The American farmer is getting higher prices, and existing crop conditions are especially favorable to our own producers. This year's wheat crop will have been larger than the average in the United States, while much smaller than the average of several preceding years in the countries that compete with us in supplying the European market. Thus it is certain that our good crop will bring relatively good prices; and this means better days for the Western farmers, whose reasonable prosperity is fundamental to the business welfare of the country at large. India, with her great famine still raging, will have no wheat to send to Europe this year. It is said that the Australian crop will barely suffice for home consumption. The Argentine export has almost reached the vanishing point, while that of Southern Russia and the Danubian States is also, this year, a small factor. The prospect, therefore, is for a very large European demand upon the crop of the United States.

The Crop Statistics.

Precise agricultural statistics may be possible in the next century, but they have not been obtained hitherto. The United States Government's estimate of this year's American wheat crop is 450,000,000 bushels. But some private expert estimates go almost as high as 600,000,000. *Bradstreet's* considers 550,000,000 a reasonable forecast. Full allowance having been made for the home demand, it is estimated that we shall have about 160,000,000 bushels available for export. For the year ending June 30 we exported 140,000,000 bushels. The shortage in the European crop is estimated by such continental authorities as Beerbohm to be more than 100,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. The demand for the American surplus, therefore, is certain to be very firm, with the result of better prices than farmers have been accustomed to obtain for a number of years. An interesting development of our wheat trade is the rapidly increasing demand that comes from China and Japan, this being fostered in part by the changing customs of the Orient and the gradual improvement in standards of living, and in great measure also by the marked progress of steamship navigation across the Pacific, which has reduced freight charges and has made wheat an available return cargo for the great steamships that bring Oriental wares to Puget Sound, Portland, and San Francisco.

Condition of the Farmers.

The farmers of the Western States have had so hard an experience in recent years that they have been driven to the utmost economy. Their ambition is not so great as it was eight or ten years ago, and better times will scarcely tempt them to the freedom of expenditure and generous style of living that was common in many parts of the West in the "boom" period. They will be disposed to make use of returning prosperity for the reduction of their indebtedness. Indeed, the past year has witnessed a very steady reduction of farm mortgages. It was reported from Omaha on July 15 that a careful estimate showed about twenty-eight millions of dollars of farm indebtedness paid off in the one State of Nebraska during the preceding six months. Reports from Kansas also show that the better crops and better prices of the past season or two have begun to tell most satisfactorily upon the financial condition of the farmers. In the best parts of these two States, as in Iowa and Illinois, agriculture is upon a thoroughly solid and assured basis. Farmers are learning that they must adapt themselves to new conditions, and that whereas in the period of the rapid development of the Western wheat lands farming was as speculative an affair as placer gold-



FIVE STATES THAT HAVE PAID OFF $180,000,000 OF MORTGAGES IN THE LAST THREE YEARS.—(Chicago *Times-Herald.*)

mining, it has now come to be a business that can only be made profitable by great attention to details, by diversity of crops, and by the application of improved methods. Science holds the key to the future of American farming, and science just now is most ably personified in Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Agriculture in Mr. McKinley's administration. It is without any hesitation that we express the opinion that the best work of the United States Government is going on at the present time under Mr. Wilson's direction in the various bureaus of the Agricultural Department. That Department is promoting the most interesting experiments in the improvement of roads; it is finding new outlets at improved prices for American dairy products; it is lending every possible aid to the promotion and culture of sugar beets; it is working for the cause of forest preservation and modern forestry methods, and it is doing a hundred other things for the welfare of the farming community.

Our Foreign Trade.

The most recent tendencies in our commercial and economic life are well exhibited in the report issued by the Treasury Department of July 16, on the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending with the last day of June. Our export trade was the largest in the history of the country, exceeding $1,050,000,000, that of the preceding year being about $880,000,000. The balance of trade in our favor for this past year, that is to say the excess of exports over imports, is about $288,000,000, and is considerably the greatest in our history. But for the enormous anticipatory importations of the past four months, which were made to avoid the new tariff, we should have had a balance of trade for the fiscal year of about $400,000,000. An analysis of our trade shows how unusually great was the European demand for our breadstuffs, provisions, cotton fiber, and other materials. It also shows a larger and more rapid development of the foreign demand for our manufactured goods than at any other time in our history. Our exports of machinery were very large, and it is interesting to observe, as an illustration of the tendencies in the manufacturing world, that we sent abroad last year nearly $5,000,000 worth of bicycles, about half of them going to England.

Home vs. Foreign Markets.

It is true, of course, that the consuming power of the American people has been decidedly curtailed in the past year or two, so that our manufacturers have been compelled to look to foreign markets as a place to dispose of their surplus wares, regardless of the question of profits. Most manufacturers would greatly prefer a prosperous home demand to the uncertainties and difficulties involved in searching for markets in foreign lands. The comparative diminution of our purchases abroad, resulting in an abnormally large balance of trade, has also been due in some part to the fact that Americans have felt themselves poor, and have gone without costly luxuries that in good times this country is accustomed to import freely. Of course the thing most to be desired is such an improvement in home conditions as will provide steady employment for our workers at reasonable wages, and thus bring up the consuming power of our country to its normal point. Foreign trade is all very well, but it is as yet an incidental affair for the people of the United States. It will become vastly more important when we have cut the waterway across Nicaragua and developed the American merchant marine.

The New Tariff.

It remains to be seen what effect the new tariff will have upon the business of the country. Its possible influence will of course be exerted in a variety of directions. Thus, if the new tariff were productive of an ample public revenue, the mere fact of our having escaped from the intolerable deficits of the Wilson-Gorman tariff would make for a period of business activity. It is conceivable that the protectionist character of the measure might have the effect of improving the general business condition by especially stimulating certain great industries. The most important effect, however, of the new tariff legislation may well be produced by the mere fact that for the time being we have escaped from uncertainty and know exactly where we stand. The assurance of even four years of freedom from tariff changes, quite regardless of the nature of the measure itself, is enough to

give a great impetus to business. The tariff bill passed the Senate on July 7, with 38 Senators voting for it and 28 against it. Sixteen Senators were paired and absent, while seven others who were present declined to vote. The 38 favorable votes included that of one Democrat, Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, who naturally favors the high duty on sugar. Two members of the Silver party, Senator Jones, of Nevada, and Senator Mantle, of Montana, voted for the bill, principally because it embodied their views on wool and hides. The bill as reshaped and adopted by the Senate was at once sent to the House and found its way promptly into the hands of a conference committee composed of eight members from each branch of Congress. Work proceeded rapidly in the conference committee until practically everything was disposed of except the question of sugar. The essential point of difference on that question had to do with the amount of differential duty to be levied upon the refined article for the benefit of the refining industry in the United States, or, to speak plainly, for the benefit of the Sugar Trust. The amount of this differential as provided in the Senate bill was considerably higher than the other house was willing to allow. At length on Saturday, July 17, it was announced that the Senate had yielded most of its ground and an agreement had been reached. The House adopted the conference report at midnight Monday, the 19th. It was understood that the Senate would concur without much delay and that President McKinley would sign the bill at once. The general charrcter of the new tariff is summed up for our readers in a special article published elsewhere on this number, from the very competent pen of Mr. Charles A. Conant, Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, who is exceptionally well qualified to discuss and clarify this intricate subject.

The Tariff and Its Makers. The unlovely side of tariff-making at Washington is so much dwelt upon that there is always a little danger that the country may fail to accord to certain able, honest, and experienced men the credit that is their due. It would seem to us that the Speaker of the House, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, is entitled to recognition for the splendid qualities of firmness he has shown during the recent special session, and for a leadership which, though at times a little masterful and arbitrary, has had the deliberate sanction of a very great majority of the members of the House. Mr. Reed has been well sustained by upright and experienced men like Mr. Dingley, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; but Mr. Reed personally, perhaps more than any one else, is entitled to the credit that belongs to the victory achieved by the House over the Senate in the matter of the tariff on sugar. In the Senate, the serene and conciliatory spirit of the Hon. W. B. Allison, of Iowa, together with his mastery of the general principles as well as the details of tariff and revenue legislation, must be credited to a great extent with the success achieved in steering a Republican tariff measure through a body of men so peculiarly aligned as the United States Senate. Until this country becomes emancipated from the tariff-making methods that have prevailed hitherto, no great national measure for customs taxes can be anything else except a series of compromises. The Democrats, in making the Wilson-Gorman tariff, showed that both parties were subject to the same sort of pressure, and that the time had not come in this country for broad, logical, and disinterested tariff-making. One of the worst mistakes the country had made in many years was the permission it gave to the Democratic party to tear up the McKinley tariff and substitute for it a haphazard measure which, in the nature of the case, could not be expected to remain in force for more than from two to four years. We need tariff stability until we have reached that stage in our political and commercial development where we may hope for real tariff reform. The next revision of the tariff should be scientific rather than partisan. It can wait for several years.

MR. REED AND THE HOUSE BILL TRIUMPH OVER THE SUGAR TRUST.

(From the New York *World*.)

Sugar Speculation.

As was the case four years ago, the whole period of tariff consideration this year was characterized by feverish speculation in the stock of the Sugar Trust. This speculation reached its highest pitch upon the completion of the sugar schedule by the conference committee. Although the Sugar Trust had demanded a much larger differential than was actually granted, the result was favorable enough to stimulate the market and send sugar stock to the highest figure ever reached since the trust was formed. The accompanying drawing, made by a *Journal* artist, represents the scene in what is known as the "sugar pit" on the great floor of the New York Stock Exchange in Wall Street, on Monday, the 19th. Says the *Journal* of the 20th:

The floor of the Stock Exchange became for the nonce a "bull-ring" in grim reality, and the galleries, crowded as never before in years, looked on, breathless, speechless, wide-eyed in amazement at a scene which the ancient Romans would have cheered without comprehending. Around the post which marks the center of the "sugar pit," on the great floor of the exchange, two hundred men howled and danced, clutched and fought, gesticulated and shrieked in a wild scramble for profit. Coats, collars, and shirts were torn in the rush to get some of the millions that were flying in the air or in the desperate struggle to keep some hoarded thousands out of the clutch of the predatory buccaneers of the Sugar Trust.

At the close of the trading on Saturday the sugar stock had stood at 133 and a fraction. At the close on Monday afternoon it stood at something more than 144. The buying and selling had been enormous in volume, and the advance of a single day represented a value of more than $7,000,000, the capitalization of the American Sugar Refining Company being $75,000,000. The extra profits of the company on its advance importations will reach many millions that ought to have been put into the Treasury by a special internal revenue tax as urged by Secretary Gage.

THE "SUGAR PIT" OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE ON JULY 19.

Inter-Oceanic Transit.

By way of digression, let us remark that the question of inter-oceanic transit, though it has seemed in abeyance, is by no means dead. It has within the past month been a topic of careful Cabinet discussion at Washington. It was reported on July 17 that the new Nicaragua canal commission, which it is desired to set at work without delay, will be headed by Rear-Admiral Walker, and it was expected that Captain Carter, of the United States Engineering Corps, and Professor Haupt, of Pennsylvania, would be the other two members. The work of such men would command public confidence. There have come from Europe within the past month somewhat sensational reports to the effect that England and Germany were to join with France in completing and controlling the Panama Canal, in order to circumvent our American plans on the Nicaragua route. Such a combination is improbable on its very face. Nevertheless, if an American canal across Nicaragua is desirable and is ever to be built, there ought to be no farther delay about it. The report by this new commission upon the engineering feasibility and the financial aspects of the Nicaragua route should be made the basis for a final decision, either pro or con. If the canal is to be built at all, however, it should be built by the United States Government, under the direction of army engineers, upon a strip of land duly acquired by the United States Government, so that the canal should be literally and in the fullest sense a waterway crossing our own territory. If we are to enter at all upon the policy of territorial annexation there should be some breadth, foresight, and consistency in that policy. Congress would not be justified in appropriating money for the construction of an inter-oceanic canal except upon American soil.

Annexation Policies.

The acquisition by our Government of a strip across Central America would so make for the stability and commercial progress of all that region that no serious difficulty should be encountered in the negotiations. It could be made advantageous to Nicaragua from every point of view. We have reached a period in our history where we must either accept the policy of keeping within ourselves and rejecting all suggestions of territorial expansion and of larger participation in the affairs of the planet, or else, on the other hand, we must face courageously a new policy, count the cost, and proceed along deliberately chosen rather than accidental lines. The policy of annexing the Sandwich Islands, from our own political and commercial point of view, is necessarily a part of the policy that would also construct and own the Nicaragua Canal, and that would obtain advantageous ports and coaling stations in the West Indies. The Republican party is pretty definitely committed to all the features of such a policy of expansion, while the Democrats also, except for the element that adhered closely to Mr. Cleveland's views, are quite as strongly committed to these ideas as any part of the Republican body. The Trans-Mississippi Congress, under Mr. Bryan's presidency, meeting at Salt Lake City in the middle of July, undoubtedly expressed the overwhelming sentiment of all parties and factions in the South and West, by adopting resolutions favoring the annexation of Hawaii, the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and the encouragement of the Cuban insurgents.

Spain's Altering Mood.

There is nothing decisive to report in the Cuban situation, although everything would seem to indicate the increasing strength and confidence of the insurgents, and the gradual awakening of the Spanish people to the fact that their money and the lives of their sons have been vainly and wickedly sacrificed. The plain people of Spain have become so utterly tired of war that the sober second thought begins to appeal to them, and they are venturing to ask why, after all, it is so indispensable that Cuba should remain under the political control of Spain. There is open protest against the plan of sending another army corps across the Atlantic. It would seem to be felt in Spain that efforts had better be concentrated upon suppressing the revolt in the Philippines, which may yet be pacified, rather than lose all the colonies in the struggle to keep all. There have been some sensational arrests in Havana on the ground of furnishing aid to the insurgents, many leading men of supposed strong Spanish proclivities being among those arrested and released on bail.

Should Cuba be Joined to Mexico?

It is suggested by some careful students of the situation that the best future for Cuba would lie in annexation to Mexico, under arrangements promoted by the United States, with due provision for the grant to this country of a satisfactory naval station. The Cubans and Mexicans are alike in their Spanish traditions, their language, their religion, and much else in their civilization. Cuba, as a self-governing State like Chihuahua, might find it advantageous to attach herself to the Mexican federation, just as Texas found it advantageous to abandon her position as an independent State and obtain admission to the American Union. Commercial questions, as between Mexico-Cuba and the

United States, would then be arranged either on the basis of a complete commercial union or Zollverein, or else by a very liberal reciprocity treaty. The Central American States in such a case should be encouraged to imitate Cuba, and seek admission to the Mexican confederation. These are days of large rather than small federal aggregations, and Central America is not well adapted for the maintenance of an independent federal republic. Mexico has long ago forgiven us for the acquisition of Texas and California. Intelligent Mexicans perceive that those regions were inevitably destined to become English-speaking, and that Mexico could never have held them. Furthermore, all old grudges against the United States were wiped out by the action of the United States Government in rescuing Mexico at the end of our civil war from the European combination that had foisted the empire of Maximilian upon an American republic.

A Policy Worth Considering.

If now, with Mexico's good-will and approval, we should acquire the needful territory and build the Nicaragua Canal, also acquiring a naval station or two in the West Indies, while promoting the expansion of Mexico by helping to bring about the extension of the Mexican flag to Cuba and Central America, with the farther plan of close commercial union and a tacit alliance for defensive purposes between the two republics, we should certainly have entered upon a policy that would promise much for peace and progress. It is reported that the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have at length all affixed their signatures to the compact which will make them one nation as respects their foreign relations, while retaining their separate sovereignties in domestic affairs. But it is not easy to have much faith in the permanence of any of these Central American compacts, which have been so often formed in the past only to be promptly upset by revolution. The best guarantee for a stable condition of things in Central America would be an amalgamation with Mexico.

The Sherman Letter on the Seal Question.

It is now understood that there will be a conference at Washington next fall on the subject of the better protection of the fur seals, in which the governments of Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and the United States will participate. This information was published on July 15. Great Britain had peremptorily refused to reopen the discussion of the rules for the regulation of seal-catching, and Secretary Sherman had felt himself justified in sending an exceedingly outspoken criticism of England's conduct te Ambassador Hay, transmitted by him to Lord Salisbury. perhaps unfortunate that this dispatch have found its way into the newspapers. a most rasping and disagreeable letter, anc not strange that the English press shoul taken great umbrage. The London edit usual, attempted to explain it on every p ground except the correct one. It never to occur to a London editor that when the States Government sends a letter of thi the proper interpretation is the literal one Sherman's letter was not sent for the pur "twisting the lion's tail" or of making any cal or party capital. It was sent as a thor justified protest against England's censural duct in the particular case which the letter v cussing. It had solely to do with the seal q and England's shortcomings in that one

Uncle Sam's Rude Manner.

If Uncle Sam's communications t Bull are at times impolite, the merely due to the long experience has shown that John Bull, like the sultan something ruder than a polite note. Mr. plain language caused Lord Salisbury to his attitude on the question of Venezuela Sherman's plain language, in like manner, h bled the British Government quite suddenly ceive the entire reasonableness of a confer the question of the seals. John Bull d really resent these American communicatic nothing so surely makes for peace as full, and open discussion. It may indeed be diplomatic," to tell the truth; but it is alt convenient for one government to know what another government means and wis specting any matter that is in controversy. not often that our Government means or anything that is improper or disadvantag any other country. John Bull had an en amount of outside business to absorb hi Brother Jonathan sometimes finds it ne to shout rudely in the old gentleman's ear der to get his attention.

Japan and the Hawaiian Question.

The Senate's Committee on F Relations agreed readily eno make a favorable report up Hawaiian annexation treaty. It was not e that the Senate would act upon the matte remaining days of the special session, but obvious that the treaty would gain someth having passed through the stage of consid in committee. It will be taken up in ear the Senate in December, with every a prospect of ratification. The Japanese G ment has entered into a serious diplomatic

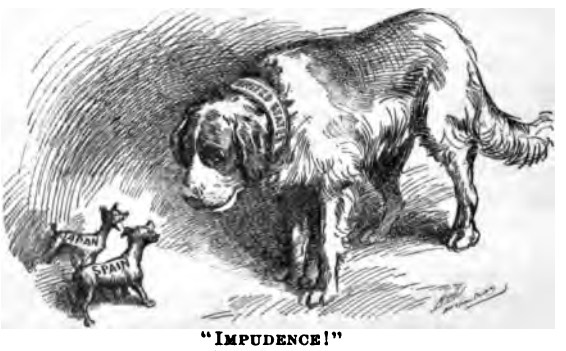
sion with Secretary Sherman of Japan's alleged treaty rights in Hawaii. The attitude of Japan is most unexpected and extraordinary. Of all nations in the world, Japan is the one that can least afford to take the position that a foreign treaty places limitations upon national sovereignty. In the very nature of the case, there is no such thing as a perpetually binding treaty. The exercise of the treaty-making power implies national sovereignty, and national sovereignty implies the right under certain circumstances to abrogate treaties. Japan herself has been most humiliatingly subjected to the unjust claims made by the Western powers that their treaty rights give them an unending authority to maintain separate courts on Japanese soil, and to throw their goods upon the Japanese market at the low rates of duty specified in the old commercial treaties. It is true that those treaties contained no clause fixing a date of expiration or a method by which they could be abrogated. But there is no sanction whatever in international law, much less in ethics or in common sense, for the doctrine that in signing those treaties Japan had for all time put it out of her own power to fix her tariffs or to control her law courts. The prestige gained by the victory over the Chinese gave Japan the courage to assert herself and take steps for her emancipation.

An Inconsistent Attitude.

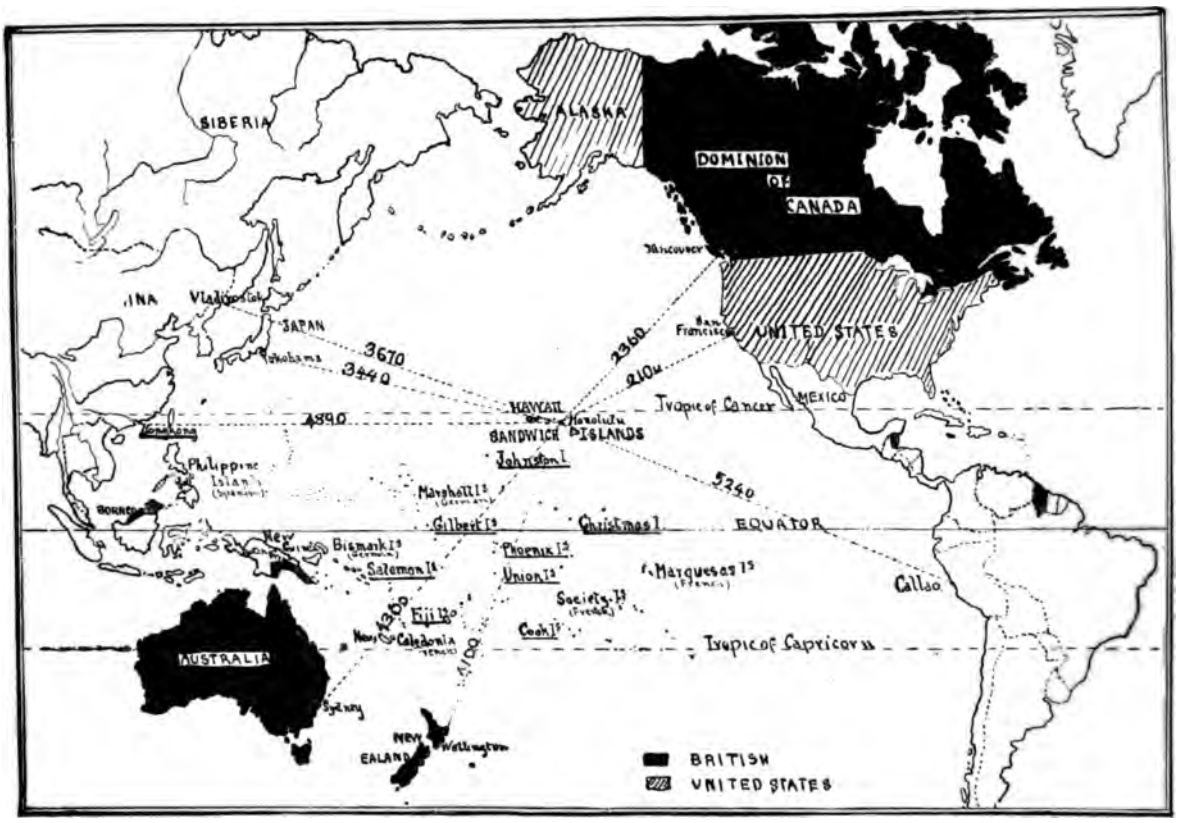
It is extremely unbecoming, therefore, in the Japanese Government to set up preposterous claims in Hawaii on the strength of certain ordinary treaties between the two countries, regulating questions of immigration and the like. Nothing could be more inadmissible than the pretense of Japan that she has acquired by treaty a perpetual right to see that Hawaii accords to Japanese laborers a certain prescribed civil or political status. This would mean nothing less than that Japan had somehow obtained an unending authority to interfere in the internal affairs of another sovereign country—a proposition absurd on its very face. The Japanese are perfectly aware that in the eyes of the whole world the Hawaiian group has been under the full protection of the United States for two generations, and that, so far as the rights of any other country might be involved, annexation was as good as secured long before Japan had ever had any dealings with Hawaii. All treaties between Hawaii and Japan were entered into subject to the notorious understanding that circumstances might at almost any time bring about the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is a pleasant report that the Japanese have decided that all matters in dispute between Hawaii and Japan be submitted to arbitration.

The Rumor of a Spanish-Japanese Alliance.

It is of course not strange that the Japanese have become somewhat intoxicated by the ease with which they defeated the Chinese. As a matter of fact the United States has always been Japan's best friend. The people of this country have had for Japan the most intense feelings of interest and sympathy. If any European Machiavelli has been encouraging Japan to take an attitude of aggression in matters concerning the United States and Hawaii, Japan should be warned in time against evil advisers. It is only an enemy of Japan that could give such advice. Certain London newspapers have asserted that the Japanese navy could readily overpower that of the United States and lay waste San Francisco and the whole Pacific slope. But this merely illustrates once more the invincible ignorance of London journalism. Our vessels already in the Pacific and adjacent waters are more than a match for the whole Japanese navy, and would need no assistance from that larger half of our naval armament that is stationed in the Atlantic. This same element of malevolent European journalism has hinted that it would be an admirable thing for Japan to attack the United States with Hawaii for an excuse, while Spain should declare war simultaneously on the score of Cuba. It is probably hard for some Europeans to believe that no sane person in the United States would for a moment have the slightest doubt about the outcome under these circumstances. But the Japanese know something of the resources of America, and they will not exchange American friendship for a Spanish alliance. Happily there is not the slightest speck of a war-cloud hovering over the Pacific, nor is there any lurking hint of unfriendliness in the Japanese Government's arguments on the annexation question. The correspondence will doubtless proceed with courtesy on both sides. Assuredly it will not exercise any determining influence upon the fate of the annexation treaty. The only thing to be really decided is what would be best for the United States.



"IMPUDENCE!"
(From Chicago *Times-Herald.*)



Annexation and the Canadians.

Our readers well know that our own predilections have long been favorable to annexation. Nevertheless it would be idle to deny the palpable fact that the Americans who are opposed to annexation include a great number whose intelligence, patriotism, and sincerity place them in the very foremost rank of our citizenship. These men think that it would make us weaker rather than stronger to have our flag flying over the Hawaiian Islands, and that we should jealously avoid all addition to our territorial responsibilities. Their fears seem to us highly exaggerated, but they have a right to the most respectful attention. This is one of the questions which might, perhaps, be advantageously settled by the referendum. A treaty annexing territory is certainly a very different affair from an ordinary treaty regulating commerce or extradition, or dealing with some current matter in dispute. In view of the reluctance that Americans feel about territorial acquisitions, we have a right to some good-natured amusement over the recent discussions in England concerning the future of Canada. We might readily quote from various speeches and articles in which Canada is represented as having carefully weighed the claims, advantages, and essential characters of two ardent suitors, namely, England and the United States, with the result of a deliberate rejection of the American overtures and an equally deliberate, final, and joyous acceptance of England. Such a statement of the case is obviously imperfect at several points. No such alternative, as a matter of fact, has ever been open to Canada. If there exists any widespread desire in this country to annex Canada, we have never been able to discover it. On the contrary, a reluctance to extend the domain of the American Union has been very evident indeed. Even if Canada very much desired union with the United States, it is by no means certain that this country could be induced to consent. Obviously it is not a question for to-day, but for the next century. Meanwhile the Canadians do well to show happiness, contentment, and loyalty in the very fortunate and comfortable position in which they find themselves. A mightily amusing thing about the English articles to which we have referred lies in their assumption that Canada has become a part of the British empire as an original act of deliberate choice, as if a child, forsooth, should be congratulated on its correct taste in the choice of

ℓ WILFRID LAURIER, CANADIAN PREMIER.

r! Canada has a vast deal to do in the te future that is far more important than art-searching discussions of its national ıational place and status.

Mr. Laurier has lost no popularity in England by asserting that Canada con- siders herself perfectly free to come or er own pleasure. It is significant that in England has denied this proposition. da should wish to cut the slender thread joins her to the British empire, it is con- ıat she may do so without let or hin- Canada, however, is only a loose feder- self-governing States. If Canada may ıngland at her own pleasure, is it not true that British Columbia, or Manitoba, ec. might at their own pleasure withdraw ıe Canadian confederation and resume rect relationship with England, having the same status that Newfoundland now he same as that of Victoria, New South New Zealand, or Tasmania? Certainly possesses no right of withdrawal from the empire that Newfoundland does not also and it is hard to see what right of with- Newfoundland possesses that is not also inherent severally in Quebec, or Manitoba, or British Columbia. It is to be remembered that the line which now separates Canada from the United States is purely arbitrary, and that it does not correspond with any sharp division, whether of physical geography, of commerce, or of racial characteristics. Furthermore, the confederation of provinces which now has its seat of government at Ottawa is also rather an arbitrary than a natural grouping. When, therefore, our friends in England are discussing the future of Canada, they are forgetting the fact that Canada is a designation which does not of necessity correspond to any permanent, integral fact. Even if the Canadian Government desired annexation to the United States, and the proposals were received with good-will at Washington, it does not follow that the Dominion Government could be competent to make delivery. It would probably turn out to be a question which the individual colonies would insist upon deciding for themselves. We are not likely to face any annexation problem along our northern boundary for many years to come; but in any case Englishmen seem to forget that annexation would probably occur, not at a gulp, but by individual provinces. There have been times when Manitoba was very near withdrawing from the Dominion, and stranger things might have happened than her application to be admitted as a State in the Union. Newfoundland, in exchange for some substantial relief two or three years ago, might readily enough have sought and accepted political union with the United States for the sake of the advantages of commercial union. Our English friends do well to consider the organization of their empire; but they will not be able to invent any machinery of imperial federation that will be strong enough to thwart manifest destiny. The future of the great English-speaking colonies must be worked out by processes which no man by taking forethought, however anxiously, can control.

Freedom at Its Best.

The one gift England has conferred upon these colonies has been the priceless boon of freedom; and they are not ready to have their liberty of action curtailed. There is freedom in England and there is freedom in the United States; but it is just possible that modern Anglo-Saxon freedom is a little better exemplified in the British self-governing colonies, like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, than in England, their mother country, or America, their eldest sister. These colonies may therefore well be content with a suzerainty so unstintedly generous as that of England has been in the reign of Queen Victoria. The theo-

Mr. E. Wingfield, C.B. (Assistant Under-Secretary, Colonial Office). Mr. John Anderson (Principal Clerk, Colonial Office). Earl of Selborne (Under-Sec. of State for the Colonies). Right Hon. Harry Escombe (Natal).
Sir John Bramston, K.C.B. (Assistant Under-Sec., Colonial Office). Right Hon. H. M. Nelson (Queensland). Right Hon. Charles Kingston (South Australia). Right Hon. Sir John Forrest (West Australia).

Right Hon. Sir E. N. C. Braddon (Tasmania). Right Hon. Sir George Turner (Victoria). Right Hon. Sir W. Whiteway (Newfoundland).
Right Hon. R. J. Seddon (New Zealand). Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G. (Canada). Right Hon. J. Chamberlain (Secretary of State for the Colonies). Right Hon. G. H. Reid (New South Wales). Right Hon. Sir J. Gordon Sprigg (Cape Colony).

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS CHIEF ASSISTANTS AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

retical status is certainly anomalous, but the practical advantages are as substantial as possible. Will the people of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand be willing to surrender their present satisfactory status, in favor of a scheme of imperial federation that would give them direct representation at Westminster, but would also subject them to imperial taxation, and would at the same time, by implication at least, involve the complete abandonment of the right to decide for themselves at any time in the future how, where, and by whom political sovereignty shall be exercised over them? The federation of the British empire is certainly an attractive dream, and it is hard to understand the point of view of any Englishman who does not take to so grand an idea with enthusiasm. But the difficulties are many, and they will not readily be surmounted. Mr. Chamberlain has already learned a great deal on that score from his conferences with the more experienced if not abler statesmen who have gone to London from the colonies.

Federation Tasks and Problems.

Even under circumstances comparatively simple, it is no easy matter to work out a federal scheme and secure its adoption. For instance, the desirability of federating the Australian colonies would seem to be self-evident. Australia is a geographical entity. Its colonies are all of the same race origin. They are even more homogeneous in their character than were the original colonies which composed the United States. Yet for many years the attempts to bring these colonies into union have been unsuccessful. Sir Henry Parkes made it the chief object of a long public life, and died at length at a great age without seeing the result secured. It is true that the adjourned conference which will meet in the coming fall may devise ways and means for bringing about the amalga-

mation of the Australian colonies, but it is by no means certain. At present Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, although immediately adjoining one another, are as wide apart politically as Newfoundland and Cape Colony. The deadlock last year between the Dominion Government at Ottawa and the provincial government of Manitoba at Winnipeg over the question of the Manitoba schools, made it clear that Canadian federation is as yet a somewhat doubtful experiment, and by no means worked out in any complete or final form. Moreover, Newfoundland is still outside of the Canadian federation. As for South Africa—the federation of which is constantly discussed in England as if it might be accomplished to-morrow or next year at the farthest—it is due solely to the vast projects and limitless energy of Mr. Cecil Rhodes that such a thing as an English-speaking confederacy in South Africa has ever been suggested. Sometimes a great idea so impresses itself that it compels the course of future history; and it is likely enough that the idea of an English-speaking South African confederation will some day be realized. But it must be remembered that at present the stable English-speaking population of South Africa is almost too small to be regarded as important. Cape Colony is Dutch rather than English, and the English-speaking population of Johannesburg and Kimberley is principally a transient population of miners and speculators. Dr. Francis Clark, the founder and president of the Christian Endeavor movement, who has lately visited South Africa, contributes to this number of the REVIEW some interesting impressions of that region. He makes it clear that South Africa has not become the home country of any considerable Anglo-Saxon element. To the Boers, on the other hand, South Africa is home and native land in the most absolute sense. This fact constitutes the real weakness of the British in South Africa. There is no prospect whatever that federation as in Canada can be brought about in South Africa for a long time to come. If, then, federation of the colonial groups, which is generally acknowledged to be a comparatively simple matter, is as yet so far from completion, what early prospect can there be that the scattered regions whose only political bond at present is in the British crown can be wrought into a consolidated empire? If the imperial dream is ever realized, it will have to be worked out by slow degrees. It will not come to pass by any grand scheme of constitution-making, but will be a growth and not a fabrication.

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND—A COLONIAL CAPITAL.

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

TWO BRITISH COLONIAL CAPITALS.

The "Federation of Europe" and the Turks.

Nevertheless, the most complete and compact union of the queen's dominions into a federated empire would be simplicity itself when compared with the task of giving political reality to that so-called "federation of Europe" about which some of our English friends have had so much to say in these past months. England having signally failed in its own international duties and obligations in the East, it has been easy to attempt to find an apology in the use of phrases; and a very favorite phrase has been the "federation of Europe." The great powers of Europe do not wish to become involved in war with one another, but they do not rely upon "federation" or the reign of harmony and good-will to keep the peace. Each one is playing its own game deeply and craftily. The result is that their coöperation, as in the Turkish question, takes a negative form, and involves at almost every move a pusillanimity that no strong statesman in Europe can contemplate without some secret loss of self-respect. Through all these long weeks of negotiation Turkey has been playing with the great powers, while the position of Greece has become more and more deplorable. The Turkish armies remain in possession of Thessaly and are strengthening their position every day. At first, the so-called "European concert" declared in the most emphatic manner that Turkey should not gain an acre of territory or an iota of advantage. At length the concert consented to a so-called military rectification of the frontier, which meant a very material concession to Turkey. The concert has now receded from that position and is willing to allow Turkey a still larger slice of territory. The Turks are pretending to be about ready to come to terms with the powers on this compromise basis, but they are only playing their usual tricks for a gain of time. There is nothing in the situation to make it in the least likely that the Turks are about to evacuate Thessaly. It is reported that the concert of Europe has been trying to agree upon a plan for coercion. As a part of this scheme, Russia's Black Sea fleet was to enter the Bosphorus; England's Mediterranean fleet was to enter the Dardanelles; and Austria was to seize the railroad that runs down to the port of Salonica. But there is much reason to believe that the powers have found it impossible thus far to agree upon the preliminaries of any coercion scheme whatsoever. Even the pacification of Crete has by no means been accomplished as yet. We shall believe that the sultan is sincere in yielding to the powers when his troops move out.

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA—A BRITISH COLONIAL CAPITAL.

Europe and America.

Beneath the surface of European politics the negotiation of secret alliances goes on busily. There is not a single international friendship in Europe. Europe is of about the same area as the United States, although as yet much more populous. As compared with the strife, discord, and excessive militarism of Europe, the harmony, peace, and perfect security of the United States is a condition of millennial bliss. Europe has millions upon millions of soldiers, while we get along with an army of some twenty-five thousand men. Some of our newspaper writers have informed us that if we annex the Hawaiian Islands we should need an enormous navy to defend that outpost. But this is only a theory that flashes through the newspaper writer's mind as his pen moves over the blank sheet. Apart from his theory, he knows perfectly well that we should not need even a wooden tub to defend the Hawaiian Islands. There are reasons why a navy is a useful and desirable thing to have, and in the long run also an economical investment. But this country has no wars in sight, nor is there anything contemplated in American politics that would provoke war. We have built up a federation of States so prosperous, so secure, so unrivaled in material resources, and so unequaled in the latent capacities of its citizenship under circumstances of emergency, that so long as we are actuated by a sincere desire to deal justly there is no nation that would dream of bringing inevitable ruin upon itself by attempting to seize our territory or to ravage our coasts.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEARDSLEY, U. S. N.
(Who will command our naval forces in Hawaiian waters.)

The Civil Service and the Office-Seekers.

The question of the modification of the national civil-service rules and regulations has been under discussion by the Republican politicians, and undoubtedly a great deal of pressure has been brought to bear upon President McKinley to induce him to revoke the executive orders promulgated by Mr. Cleveland within the last year of his term of office. The impression has been somewhat industriously conveyed that Mr. Cleveland, having filled the departments at Washington with Democrats, had turned the key in the lock at the very moment of leaving the White House, thus placing all his own appointees under the protection of the civil-service rules. The fact, of course, is that nearly all the extensions of the civil-service reform policy made by Mr. Cleveland were accomplished by his historic order of May, 1896, almost a full year before the end of his term. President McKinley is so constantly beset by office-seekers, and Washington is so full of the place-hunting fraternity, that it is a little difficult for the President to get a whiff of the uncontaminated atmosphere of a really representative American public opinion as respects this one subject of office-holding. The slightest backward step in the matter of the reform of the civil service would so deeply offend the country that it would be very hard for President McKinley to regain the confidence that such a move would destroy. The civil-service regulations as they stand do not require the retention for a single day of any employee who is unworthy or ill-qualified. These regulations merely provide a practical way for finding a worthy and well-qualified successor in every case. They protect the public service against the crime of using offices for personal favor or party reward. The country has a right to expect from this Republican administration not merely the acceptance in good faith of as much reform as it found accomplished when it came into authority, but also the very considerable farther extension of civil-service reform in fields to which it has not yet been applied. This is not a matter to be trifled with. The rules and regulations of the service are inconvenient at times, but they must not be relaxed

Reform in the Consulates.

The spirit of civil-service reform is a great deal more important, of course, than any particular method of examination or selection. The system which answers very well for the appointment of ordinary department clerks might be very unsuitable for the selection of the more important consuls. Nevertheless, it is true that the sweeping changes made in our consular force for personal or party reasons every four years is not creditable to our civilization. Mr. McKinley has not turned loose upon unoffending foreign nations as many objectionable characters as Mr. Cleveland did four years ago. Nevertheless, Mr. McKinley is said to have been misled into making some shockingly bad consular appointments. It is always offensive to the people of a European country to have men who have renounced allegiance to their flag and acquired citizenship in the United States, sent back to

them as consular or diplomatic representatives from America. It ought to be possible to make this simple proposition understood, even at Washington. Naturalized citizens, other things being equal, should have precisely the same chance of getting public offices here at home that native-born citizens have. But naturalized citizens, for reasons that ought to be understood without argument, cannot represent us abroad as suitably or acceptably as native-born Americans. Mr. McKinley makes a mistake if he supposes that any favor is conferred upon the great body of German-American citizens by sending German-Americans to fill the consular positions in Germany. On the contrary, the best sentiment among our German-American citizens is against such selections. The average of Mr. McKinley's consular appointments thus far has been very fair; but our consular service will never be what it ought to be until we take it out of politics, as every other important commercial nation of the world has done. The President has the matter in his own hands.

The Congressional Librarianship.

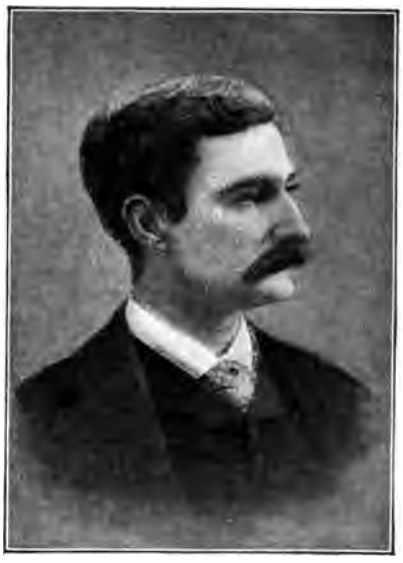
MR. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

One of the most interesting of the appointments made last month was that of the Hon. John Russell Young to be chief of the Congressional Library in the place of Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, who has held that post for more than thirty years. The duties and responsibilities of the position must of necessity be greatly increased with the occupancy of the new library building. This will mean the employment of a much larger force than could be used in the cramped quarters so long occupied in the Capitol building, and will also lead naturally to a much more rapid development of the library, now that it has ample room for growth. Mr. Spofford, who is now seventy-two years of age, will remain as Mr. Young's colleague, and it is understood that the other well-known library officials who have been on duty for a long time in the old quarters will continue to serve the public in the new. It had been hoped in some quarters that President McKinley would select a great library expert like Dr. John S. Billings to take charge of the Government's storehouse of books in the magnificent new building. Mr. John Russell Young is a man of varied experience, high intelligence, and quick aptitudes. He has had administrative experience, is a journalist and a bookman, and ought to succeed very well in his new position, if he will take full counsel at all times with the best available library talent. It is a good thing for the manager of a great railroad to be himself an accomplished engineer, a master accountant, and an expert in all that concerns transportation. But a railroad administrator may succeed by virtue of possessing the rare intelligence that knows how to utilize expert talent in every direction. Mr. Young has an opportunity that many a man might covet, and it is to be hoped that his administration may happily disappoint those who have criticised his appointment. His selections of helpers as far as announced have been admirable.

More Diplomatic Appointments.

The nomination of a minister to Greece has at length been made, and the post has fallen to the lot of Mr. William W. Rockhill, who was an Assistant Secretary of State in the last administration, under Mr. Olney, and who was retained in the State Department by the present administration. Mr. Rockhill has been a useful official in the State Department, and he is qualified to serve the country well in a foreign post; but it would seem rather obvious on the face of the situation that he could have rendered the country the best service in the office at Washington, where we need permanent experts. Professor Manatt, on the other hand, who was a candidate for the post at Athens, was far better qualified for that particular office than Mr. Rockhill, inasmuch as Professor Manatt has spent four years there as consul and speaks modern Greek with fluency, while as a distinguished Greek scholar and archæologist he would have doubly represented the United States at that little capital. Mr. Rockhill's qualifications were of the sort to fit him for serious diplomatic work at such a post as that of Madrid or in Japan. His appointment to Athens is fairly creditable, but it seems not quite felicitous. The appointment of Prof. Arthur Sherburne Hardy to represent us in Persia is, on the contrary, altogether felicitous. Mr. Hardy has developed a great liking for old-world travel and Oriental observation, and we may hope that his stay in Persia will afford him abundant literary

suggestion and material. Mr. Hardy is a West-Point man, a Dartmouth professor, a distinguished authority in the field of the higher mathematics, a poet in verse and in prose, a novelist of distinction, an experienced editor, a biographer, a business man and successful man of affairs, a traveler, and a linguist. He is entirely qualified to serve the government of his country in any diplomatic capacity whatsoever, from the court of the Shah of Persia to the court of St. James.



PROF. A. S. HARDY,
Minister to Persia.

Other New Diplomats.

The diplomatic posts have now been nearly or quite all filled with Mr. McKinley's appointees. The Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, who was slated in March for a prominent post at Washington, has been sent to represent us at Brussels. The Hon. J. S. Leishman, of Pennsylvania, has obtained the honorable and pleasant office of United States Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Lawrence Townsend, of Pennsylvania, retires to the obscurity that always involves America's representative at Lisbon, Portugal. The more important South American positions have been assigned to the following gentlemen: The Hon. F. B. Loomis, a well-known journalist of Ohio, will represent the United States in Venezuela; Hon. C. B. Hart, of West Virginia, goes to the United States of Colombia; Hon. E. H. Conger, of Iowa, a well-qualified public man, goes to Brazil; the Hon. Henry L. Wilson, of the State of Washington, will represent us in Chile. The nomination for Buenos Ayres is yet to be made. In almost all instances Mr. McKinley seems to us to have named excellent men for the important foreign positions. Unfortunately, however, the series of new foreign ministers displaces some men—as for example our exceedingly able and valuable representative in Japan—who had become so familiar with their duties and with the political and commercial life of the countries to they were accredited that our country runs t of incurring some relative loss of advantage pensing with their services as tried and diplomats. It is only because our interr relationships are more simple, open, and st forward than those of the great European that we project our system of political r in office into the diplomatic service. Mr. Merry, of California, goes to the Central ican States.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

In the industrial world the mc turbing event of July was th strike of the miners in the bitu coal districts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiai Illinois, affecting also to some extent We ginia and other districts. The problems in were difficult and complicated. The oı

HON. BELLAMY STORER,
Minister to Belgium.

capacity of the bituminous coal mines country is considerably beyond the regul mand. If the number of miners actually ground and dependent exclusively on these for livelihood were kept steadily employ total output would undoubtedly exceed by deal the total consumption. The natural ten therefore, is for the owners and operators

mines to engage in a ruinous competition that compels them to keep down wages and that makes the life of the average miner altogether pitiable. The only protection for the miners has been in close and compact union, and the only salvation for the mine owners on their part has been found to lie in the observance of certain agreements among themselves as to output, methods, prices, and the like. It has become necessary for the associations of mine operators to agree with the miners' unions on such questions as the amount to be paid per ton for the extraction of the coal from the mine. But of late such agreements have been repudiated or ill-kept, wages have been cut down, and the position of the miners has been worse, perhaps, than ever before. Their leaders came to the conclusion that a concerted strike in the coal regions of a number of States, Pittsburg being the general strike center, would be the only means by which a broad consideration of the situation could be obtained. Accordingly a strike was carefully organized, and went into effect in the early days of July. Nobody seemed disposed to blame the miners, but almost every one agreed that the questions at issue should be settled promptly by arbitration, and that a protracted strike, with the possibility of violence, was at this time to be deplored above almost anything else that could affect the industrial situation. The arbitration commissioners of four or five States, including those of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, made haste to assemble at Pittsburg in order to promote in every possible way some basis of agreement. The newspapers of the country, led with particular and commendable enthusiasm by the New York *Journal*, undertook to promote the cause of arbitration; and it seemed probable as these pages were closed that the difficulties which stood in the way of a resort to some impartial arbitrament would be overcome.

MR. MICHAEL RATCHFORD,
National President United Miners' Association.

Desirable Mining Reforms.

On the side of the mine owners, the chief obstacle seemed to be Mr. De Armitt, of the Pittsburg coal district, president of the company which includes the Carnegie and Frick coal interests. Mr. De Armitt stoutly declared that arbitration was an impossibility, and that so far as his company was concerned there was nothing to arbitrate. Mr. De Armitt's miners had not joined in the strike, and they were employed under a contract differing considerably from the form that generally prevails in the mining districts. Mr. De Armitt bluntly declared that the worst evils involved in the coal-mining controversy were caused by the dishonest methods of many mine owners, who use false weights and false screens in paying their men, and who also compel their miners to trade at company stores—these stores being run upon a plan which makes the miner's real wages considerably less than his nominal pay. Mr. De Armitt's company, on the other hand, claims that it pays its men in cash, allowing them to trade where they like. Mr. De Armitt at length proposed that if 97 per cent. of the operators in the Pittsburg district would sign an agreement to abolish company stores and to use a uniform and honorable system of weighing and screening, the path would be cleared for arbitration with the striking miners. This proposition was at first considered unreasonable because impossible; but the assemblage of State commissioners of arbitration were disposed to take a more hopeful view, and the effort was at once entered upon to secure the necessary signatures. If it should be found possible to abolish these vicious practices which Mr. De Armitt has denounced in language none too strong, the situation would be very greatly improved. It is desired at Washington that the anticipated improvement in general business following the settlement of the tariff question should not be interfered

WILLIAM P. DE ARMITT,
President of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company.

with by a coal miners' strike, which might cause such a fuel famine as to make it impossible to operate factories. It is understood that President McKinley stands ready to name arbitrators whenever the consent of the conflicting parties can be obtained.

Industrial Topics in England.

In England several great industrial topics are reminding the public that the jubilee is over and that the ordinary affairs of life must be resumed. A great contest, which is half strike and half lockout, was entered upon several weeks ago with the purpose of deciding whether engineers and skilled machinists should have a uniform eight-hour day or should work nine hours. The eight-hour day has already been successfully introduced in many of the largest engineering establishments in England, and there is little reason to doubt the result of the struggle. Mr. Chamberlain has been making himself unpopular with a large element of his Tory associates by his championship of the pending workingmen's compensation bill, which subjects employers in factories, mines, etc., to especially heavy liabilities in case of injuries or deaths by accident to men while at work.

The Parliamentary Scandal.

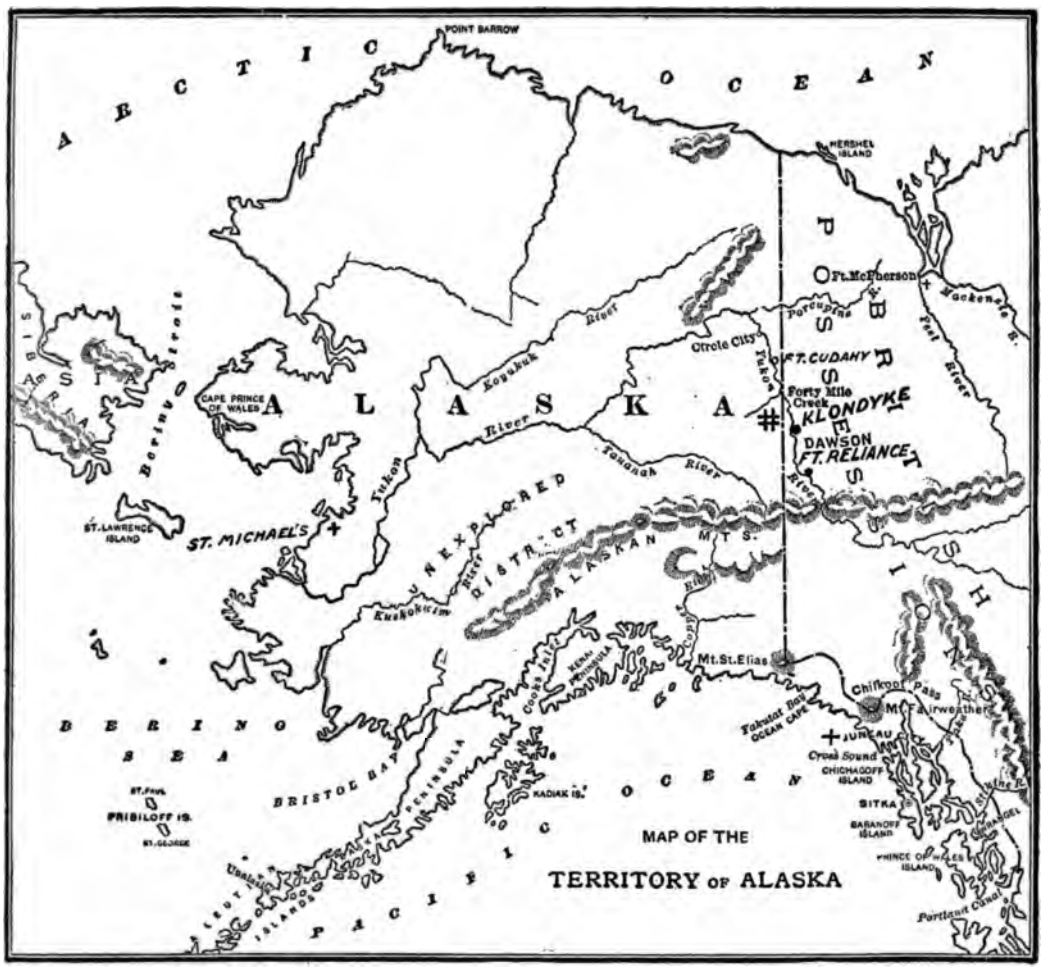
The impression left by the Parliamentary committee on the Transvaal raid only grows deeper as the discussion proceeds. The London *Speaker* calls the episode the most discreditable in the history of the British Parliament. The committee completely exonerates Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial Office, in the face of facts which have made the guilt of the Colonial Office far more generally believed than before the investigation began. It could not, of course, avoid finding Mr. Cecil Rhodes guilty, inasmuch as that gentleman very defiantly and ostentatiously avowed his direct responsibility for the raid. But no one has any idea of causing Mr. Rhodes any farther discomfort, and his position as a member of the queen's privy council is not likely to be sacrificed. A frank and straightforward avowal of connection with the raid would have brought Mr. Chamberlain's administration of the Colonial Office far less discredit than the existing belief everywhere that the office was involved in a roundabout and indirect promotion of the affair, with careful provision for shirking responsibility in case of failure. The position of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as revealed by the investigation, is not heroic, by any means. There has been uncovered an unlimited amount of lying and a very unscrupulous use of money. But Mr. Rhodes seems not to have withheld any facts that could involve him personally in blame or disgrace, and his position is enviable in comparison with that of the British Colonial Office, the hypocritical conduct of which is rendered all the more conspicuous by the whitewashing of the committee.

The Passion for Exploration.

The determination to know the untraveled portions that remain of the earth's surface was never so strong as at the present moment. Nansen's brilliant arctic exploits have only stimulated others to follow his example. Herr Andrée has set forth from a point far north on the Scandinavian coast to try a balloon expedition into the gradually narrowing region that lies unexplored about the north pole. The thousands of restless adventurers who are setting their faces toward the Klondyke gold-fields scarcely realize perhaps that they, too, are heading for arctic regions, and that Fort Yukon in Alaska is on the arctic circle, in the same latitude as Iceland. Perfected airship navigation would be a great convenience just now for communication with the Klondyke. Australian zeal for exploration is turned toward the great interior of the Australian continent and the fascinating possibilities of unknown Antarctia. Lieutenant Peary, with a large party of American scientists, has gone for a summer trip to northern Greenland. He will plant a station to serve as a starting-point for his intended dash toward the north pole next year.

The Klondyke Gold Field.

The placer miners of the far West are always acutely affected by the announcement of new gold fields. The quest for gold is by far more closely akin to the Anglo-Saxon love of adventure than to the sordid vice of avarice. The one place on earth where all gold diggers now long to be is called Klondyke; and it is one of the most inaccessible places in the world. It is up near the arctic circle, about 140 degrees west longitude from Greenwich, on the British side of the arbitrary eastern boundary of Alaska. It is reached by way of the steamers on the Yukon River, or overland via Chilcoot pass from Sitka, and its center and capital, called Dawson City, is said to be nineteen hundred miles from St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon. Last summer some prospectors—from the Forty Mile Creek placer region and other moderately successful gold fields near the international boundary line—discovered the Klondyke field, and there followed a great rush. The close of river navigation, however, and the setting in of the long arctic winter prevented the news of the discovery from reaching the outside. It is only within the past few weeks, therefore, after the lapse of about a year, that the world has learned of what would seem, on the strength of current reports, to be the richest placer mining field ever discovered. How



well it will hold out nobody can say, but it is reasonable to suppose that many millions of dollars will be taken out of it within the next season or two. All provisions have to be transported a very great distance to reach these Alaskan and British Columbian gold fields, and it is likely that for a time at least the companies navigating the Yukon will make more money from furnishing supplies than the most fortunate prospector will make from his diggings. It is reported that the Klondyke has been a perfectly orderly community. The Northwest Territory's official surveyors have so marked out the claims that there have been none of those conflicts and disputes over titles and boundaries that have made trouble under Uncle Sam's jurisdiction in Alaska. Peace has been preserved by the simple device of allowing no man to carry arms. The Canadians know how to police a mining town. That the disgraceful scenes which have characterized most of the American mining camps in their early days are not necessary or inevitable is well shown by the manner in which the Canadian mounted police have, with perfect ease, protected life and property and maintained order in this almost inaccessible new mining district under the arctic circle.

The Great Gatherings of Last Month.

England still resounds with the echoes of the great diamond jubilee celebrations, the crowning feature of which was the review of the fleet. So huge an aggregation of warships was never before witnessed in the history of the world. Our Canadian neighbors have had a modest anniversary celebration of their own, in honor of the completion of the thirtieth year of the establishment of the Dominion Government. San Francisco last month gave a most magnificent welcome to the many thousands of young people who had

assembled for the annual convention of the Christian Endeavor societies. The San Francisco press is to be commended for its remarkably full reports of the convention. At Milwaukee the annual meeting of the Educational Association was a conspicuous success. These two great gatherings at Milwaukee and San Francisco were illustrative of the forces that are giving direction and character to our American civilization. Our British friends have been in the seventh heaven of ecstasy over their alleged rediscovery of the amazing beneficence of the institution of royalty; but for our part we have merely to turn in justification of our democratic institutions to our greatly superior educational life and development.

South American Notes.

It is worth while to call attention to the fact that the boundary line long in dispute between the United States of Colombia and the Central American State of Costa Rica is about to be settled by arbitration. The arbitrator who has been agreed upon is President Faure of France. It is much to be regretted that the boundary dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia has not been put in the way of settlement by the same sensible process. Paraguay has hurried troops forward to the frontier line to occupy the territory in dispute, and both countries are making preparations for war. The Bolivians, however, are awaiting the report of a special commission sent by the government to investigate and to report upon all the facts involved in the matters at issue. The Brazilians for several years past have had more opportunity to gain military experience than is beneficial to the country. The great southernmost State or province of Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, has been the scene of insurrection and revolt, never wholly suppressed, for several years. Within the past few weeks the insurgent troops, under General Conselheiro, have come into bloody conflict with the national forces several times at or near the town of Canudos, in the extreme southern tip of Brazil. The national forces seem not to have made much headway, and they were reported early in July as having recently lost over a thousand men in battle. The insurgents were said to have lost even a higher number. In the stormy little republic of Uruguay, which immediately adjoins the insurrectionary part of Brazil, a revolution has also been going on for some time, and no settlement of the trouble seems to be in early prospect. The people of the Argentine Republic have not been as fortunate in their crops this past year as usual, and the country has been much ravaged by locusts; but Buenos Ayres continues to develop as one of the great ports of the world, and toward the end of June the president of the republic celebrated the completion of a system of great docks, including two fine dry-docks. The republic of Chile has been going through a period of financial tribulation, four or five large banking institutions having recently failed. The Chilean ministry was forced to resign several weeks ago, but the crisis seems to have been of the peaceful parliamentary sort rather than a characteristic South American revolution. Gradually South America is improving, both in its commercial life and its political stability. It is not, however, gaining as fast as our neighbor republic Mexico is gaining, under the firm administration of President Diaz, who is this year promoting an extraordinary amount of new railroad construction.

Continental Glimpses.

Germany has been in the throes of a reconstitution of the imperial ministry. The process is not yet complete, but it is probable that eventually Dr. Miquel will step into the high post of imperial chancellor. Since Bismarck's day, Counts von Caprivi and von Hohenlohe have been respectable makeshifts and have answered well enough for a transitional period. But Dr. Miquel is a statesman of the first order of talent, who has made his way from the ranks of the people, and once in the saddle he will be likely to remain. Baron Marshal von Bieberstein, as minister of foreign affairs, has been temporarily replaced by Count von Bülow. In France there is much interest over the visit President Faure will pay this month to Russia, in his official capacity as head of the French nation. The visit is regarded as fraught with much political significance. Emperor William made a persistent attempt to obtain an invitation to visit Russia at the same time. His desire to bring France and Germany to a better understanding is exhibited on every possible occasion. The Russians are intrenching themselves so firmly in Corea as to cause the Japanese great anxiety. Numerous high posts of influence are being filled by the Russians, and their ultimate control of the country is inevitable. It is significant also that Menelik of Abyssinia has appointed a Russian to an official place of great authority in his country—this being done apparently in token of a relationship which may in time bring Abyssinia under an admitted Russian protectorate. In the Austro-Hungarian empire, the anti-Semitic crusade is especially active this summer. The rapid growth of peasant socialism in Hungary is also a subject of contemporary interest. The Conservatives in Holland are overthrown and a new Liberal ministry is in office. Italy has been struggling with her finances.

Suffering in India.

The latest reports from India are to the effect that the number of persons employed on the famine relief works is a little under four millions. There has been general rain in most of the affected districts, under the monsoon conditions that ordinarily prevail at this season. Riots and seditious outbreaks in various parts of India point to an uneasy condition among certain classes of the natives. Part of this agitation is due to ignorant prejudice on account of the necessary sanitary measures taken by the English Government for the prevention of the spread of the plague. It is also to be suspected that, so far as the Mohammedan element of the population is concerned, some of the disaffection toward England may be due to incitement by emissaries of the Turkish sultan. There is no serious reason for thinking that India is on the eve of any such uprising as the Sepoy rebellion of just forty years ago.

Railroad-Building in China.

The close of the century will have witnessed the beginning of a profound change in the industrial conditions of China and the adjacent parts of the Orient. Besides the great trunk railroads that the Russians are to build in the north of China, and the Chinese lines that will be built by the Belgian company recently chartered, it is announced that the French Government has completed important arrangements for the extension of railroads from Cochin China, the Tonquin region, well into the adjacent Chinese provinces. On the west the trans-Caspian lines are approaching Chinese territory, while railroad-building under English governmental auspices in the Malayan peninsula is progressing with much enterprise, and new concessions have just been wrested from the Chinese Government. Several million dollars is about to be spent for constructing two hundred miles of road as an extension of existing lines. All this work in and about China means the gradual opening up of an enormous commerce with that rich and productive empire.

America and the African Slave Trade.

About July 20 a little expedition set forth from the United States for the Dark Continent which had no gold-seeking or land-grabbing objects, but which was bent wholly upon the task of improving the condition of the natives of Africa. Its leader was Mr. Heli Chatelain. Several Americans accompanied him. Mr. Chatelain is of Swiss origin, and he has been in this country for some time organizing the Phil-African League. The purpose of the league is to overthrow the internal slave trade in Africa. It is estimated by Mr. Chatelain that there are fifty million slaves at the present time in that continent. He has been an indefatigable African traveler and knows whereof he speaks. His plan is to establish villages on lands conceded by the Congo State and the European governments, to be made up of free natives and rescued slaves, who are to

MR. H. CHATELAIN.

be educated in farming and handicrafts. Each station will have its work divided into the four departments of agriculture, industry, education, and medical and charitable oversight. The work is to begin on the high table-land between Benguella and Lake Nyassa. The Phil-African Liberators' League, which has undertaken to support this movement, has for its president Dr. L. T. Chamberlain and for its treasurer the Hon. Thomas L. James. The list of vice-presidents and the board of directors include many well-known names. The movement begins in a small way and without ostentation; but no work of philanthropy was ever better thought out or more competently directed. If Mr. Chatelain's health and strength are spared, there will be news from this enterprise in due time, and our readers shall be kept duly informed.

Praiseworthy Summer Philanthropy.

The summer philanthropy of our great cities grows wiser and more effective from one season to another. Our readers will remember that somewhat more than a year ago we published a full account of an interesting experiment that had been launched by Mr. William R. George, in an article entitled "Vacation Camps and Boys' Republics." It is pleasant to have to report that Mr. George's "Junior Republic" at Freeville, N. Y., is more

flourishing and successful than ever, and that some half a dozen other junior republics have been inaugurated in pursuance of the good example set by Mr. George's pioneer community. One of these later republics has been established by Mr. Hearst, of the New York *Journal*. Various other methods for taking city children from the tenement districts for wholesome and instructive vacation life in the country are in successful operation. Nothing in the whole field of educational and charitable endeavor is more promising than these projects that deal with town children in the summer period. Of course the great majority of the tenement-house children are as yet not provided for by the country-vacation schemes. For the benefit of these children who stay at home, nothing is more commendable than the plan of vacation schools so extensively developed by the New York Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. We are glad to publish elsewhere an article giving some account of this admirable work in New York. It is also encouraging to note the fact that a beginning, though on a smaller scale, has been made in Chicago and Boston. Thoughtful readers will find something to be considered in Professor Kirkpatrick's instructive and suggestive article, also published in this number, on the continuous session of schools in general and the advisability of a rearrangement of all school work on the basis of the quarter.

THE LATE MISS JEAN INGELOW.
(From an engraving of twenty years ago.)

The Obituary Record.

The most prominent of the men in public life whose names are recorded in our obituary list this month was United States Senator Harris, of Tennessee. His was one of those picturesque and varied careers that have so abounded in the history of American politics. He was born almost eighty years ago on a Tennessee farm; and by dint of night study and special effort while working in a country store he secured admittance to the bar at the age of twenty-three. He went at once into the State Legislature, and entered Congress a few years later. He served two or three terms, and then retired from office to practice law. In 1857 he was elected governor of his State, and subsequent reëlections carried his incumbency well into the war period, so that he was able to render the Southern Confederacy great services. After the war he went to Mexico and then to l as an irreconcilable; but in 1867 he acce situation and returned to America. For years he has been a conspicuous figure United States Senate. He was a man of convictions and a strong and aggressive p He was a distinguished authority in all of Parliamentary law. On July 31 there away at Denver the Hon. John Evans, at of eighty-three. John Evans was born in I was one of the pioneers of Chicago, foun town of Evanston and the western University, pı Western railroad const went to Denver, Colo., torial governor on appo of President Lincoln ii and identified himself i ways with the develop his adopted State an Among religious lead teachers, one of the m ored and distinguished who died last month Rev. Dr. Augustine F. usually known as Father head of the community Paulist Fathers in New After leaving Amherst came a Congregationalis ter, and then entered tl copal Church, from whi afterward he passed i Roman Catholic communion. He su Father Hecker about ten years ago as sup the Paulist Fathers. Another well-kn ligious worker was the Rev. Dr. S. B. H who was for a long time Henry Ward B assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Br Dr. Halliday died in Orange, N. J., on Ju the age of eighty-five. Professor Lane, vard, and Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Thomp New York, were both known in the w scholarship and letters. Professor Lan distinguished philologist who had serve vard since 1851. Mr. Thompson was a New York lawyer who found time to writ in the field of psychology and political He died in the prime of life. In the fiel erature, the most eminent names on our those of Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, of whose work our readers will find some account department of "Leading Articles of the M and Miss Jean Ingelow, the poet, who die advanced age of seventy-seven. A distin French author is also listed, namely, Hen hac, a member of the French Academy most important works were in the dramat

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From June 21 to July 20, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

June 21.—The Senate completes the free list of the tariff bill, with the exception of certain items postponed for future action....The House adopts a resolution appropriating $100,000 for repairs on the Brooklyn Navy Yard dry-dock.

June 22-24.—The Senate Finance Committee's wool and woolens schedules in the tariff bill are adopted by decisive majorities; it is voted to place a duty on hides.

June 25.—The Senate adopts the silk and tobacco schedules of the tariff bill, completing the first review of the measure.

June 26.—The Senate begins consideration of items in the tariff bill passed over in the first survey.

June 28.—The Senate, by a vote of 37 to 20, agrees to the Finance Committee's amendment to the tariff bill placing a duty of 20 per cent. on hides and omitting the drawback provision.

THE LATE SENATOR HARRIS.
Photo by Bell.

June 29-30.—A number of the remaining paragraphs of the tariff bill are disposed of by the Senate; it is voted to retain the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty; the coal rates are adopted.

July 1.—In the Senate it is voted to place cotton bagging and cotton ties on the free list of the tariff bill, and to make the duty on white pine lumber $1 instead of $2 per thousand feet.

July 2.—The Senate adopts the retaliatory and reciprocity features of the tariff bill.

July 3-6.—The Senate agrees to an amendment to the tariff bill taxing the issue and transfer of stocks and bonds, and work on the bill is completed.

MONUMENT TO GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, LAKE FRONT PARK, CHICAGO, UNVEILED JULY 22.

July 7.—The Senate passes the tariff bill by a vote of 38 to 28, Messrs. Jones (Nev.), Mantle, and McEnery acting with the Republican majority.

July 8.—In the Senate the General Deficiency Appropriation bill is considered....In the House the tariff bill is received, the Senate amendments disagreed to, and conferrees appointed.

July 13.—The Senate passes the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, voting to reduce the price paid for armor-plate to $300 a ton.

July 14.—The House disagrees to the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, and the bill is sent to conference.

July 16.—The House, after much debate, concurs in the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill fixing the price of armor-plate at $300 a ton.

July 19.—The Senate agrees to the conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill....The House adopts the conference report on the tariff bill by a vote of 185 to 118.

HON. WILBUR F. WAKEMAN,
Customs Appraiser, Port of New York.

HON. GEORGE R. BIDWELL,
Customs Collector, Port of New York.
Photo by Davis & Sanford.

HON. TERENCE V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

HON. J. S. LEISHMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Minister to Switzerland.

LEONARD J. CRAWFORD,
President National League of Republican Clubs.

June 29.—The jury disagrees in the trial of the American Tobacco Company directors for conspiracy....The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

June 30.—Ohio Democrats nominate Horace L. Chapman for governor and declare for free silver at 16 to 1.

July 5.—A national convention of "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists meets in Nashville, Tenn.

July 6.—The convention of Populists at Nashville declares against future fusion with either the Democratic or Republican party, on the silver or any other issue.

July 7.—Sound-Money Democrats of Iowa nominate John Cliggett for governor.

July 12.—Governor Black, of New York, dismisses the charges preferred by Mayor Strong, of New York City, against Police Commissioner Parker.

July 13.—The Chicago City Council passes an ordinance imposing an annual tax of $1 on bicycles and a vehicle tax of from $2 to $12....The national convention of the Republican League is opened in Detroit.

July 14.—The Gold-Standard Democrats of Kentucky nominate a State ticket....President McKinley revokes President Cleveland's order reducing the number of pension agencies from eighteen to nine.

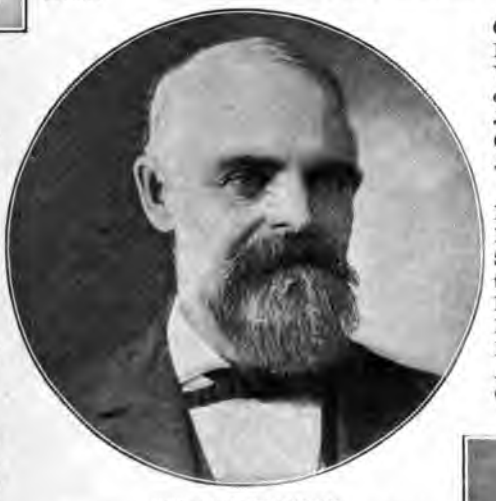
July 19.—**Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, appoints Thomas B. Turley United States Senator to succeed the late Isham G. Harris.**

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

June 21.—**John G. Foster, of Vermont, Consul-General at Halifax; Albert C. Thompson, of Ohio, Alexander C. Botkin, of Montana, and David B. Culberson, of Texas, Commissioners to Revise and Codify the Criminal Laws of the United States.**

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

June 23.—Ohio Republicans renominate Governor Bushnell and indorse Senator Hanna for election....The Bryan Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans of Iowa nominate a joint State ticket headed by F. E. White (Dem.) for governor.



HON. H. L. CHAPMAN,
Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio.

July 17.—Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner-General of Immigration.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

June 22.—Celebration of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee throughout the British empire....The Chilean Cabinet resigns because of disagreement with the Congress.

June 23.—The British Parliament is received by the queen....The Victorian Parliament is opened.

June 25.—The anti-Clerical party is successful in the second ballotings for elections to the Second Chamber of the Netherlands States-General, obtaining a majority of six seats.

June 22.—John Goodnow of Minnesota, Consul-General at Shanghai.

June 23.—Edward McKitterick, of Iowa, Deputy Auditor for the Treasury Department.

June 24.—George B. Billings, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Boston; George Westerly, of Minnesota, Deputy Auditor for State and other Departments.

June 25.—Irving B. Dudley, of California, Minister to Peru.

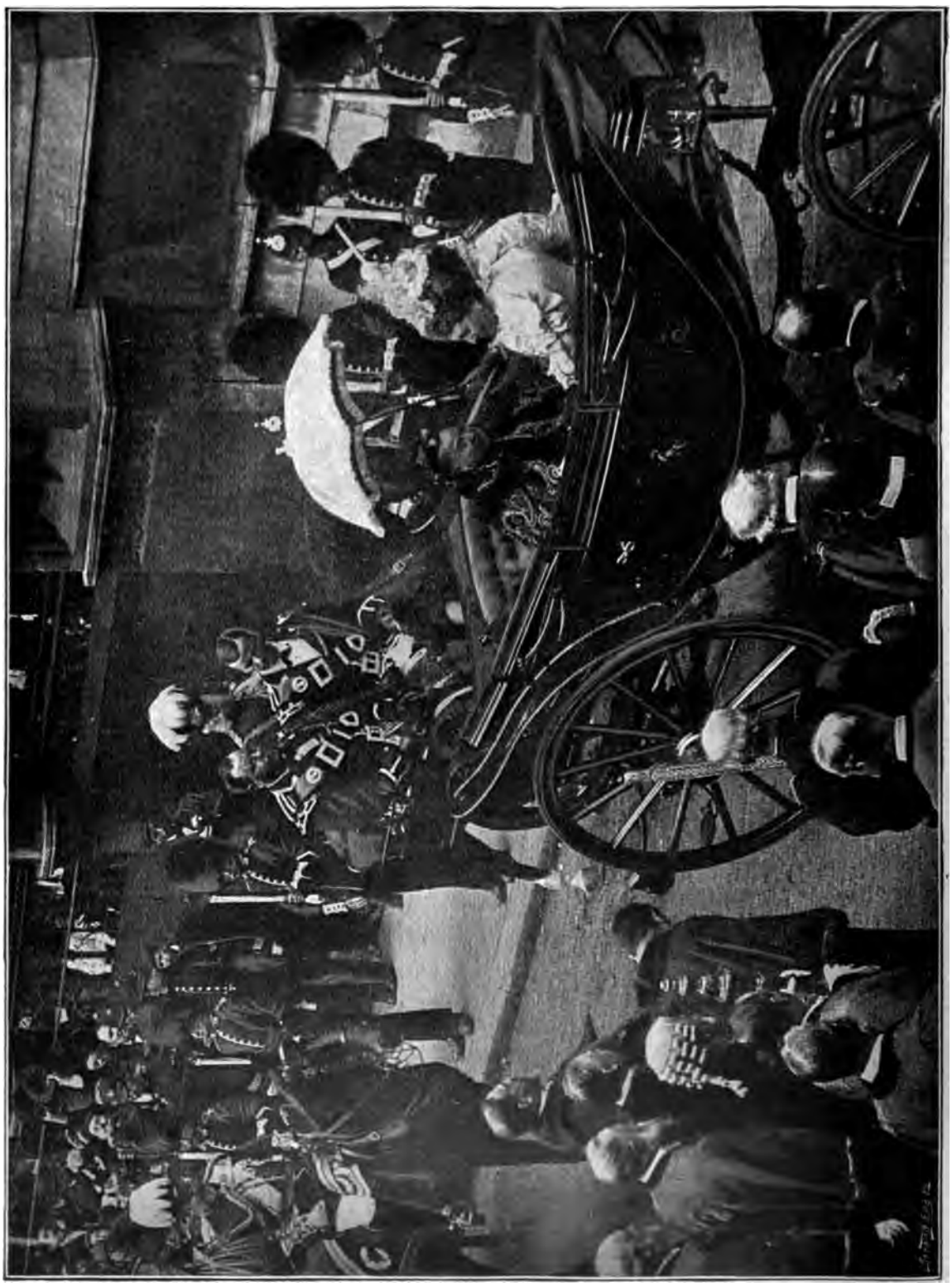
June 29.—Church Howe, of Nebraska, Consul-General at Samoa; John P. Bray, of North Dakota, Consul-General at Melbourne; Rounsevelle Wildman, of California, Consul at Hong Kong, China; John K. Richards, of Ohio, Solicitor-General.

June 30.—John Russell Young, of Pennsylvania, Librarian of Congress; Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, Minister to Venezuela.

July 1.—George R. Bidwell, Collector of Customs at the Port of New York; Wilbur F. Wakeman, Appraiser of Merchandise, Port of New York; John F. Gowey, of Washington, Consul-General at Yokohama, Japan.

July 14.—Robert A. Sharkey, Naval Officer at the Port of New York; Thomas Fitchie, Superintendent of Immigration, Port of New York; William L. Merry, of California, Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador; Horace N. Allen, of Ohio, Minister to Corea.

FREDERICK E. WHITE,
Iowa's Free Silver standard bearer.



C. B. HART, OF WEST VIRGINIA,
Minister to Colombia.

HON. E. H. CONGER, OF IOWA,
Minister to Brazil.

HON. HENRY L. WILSON, OF WASHINGTON,
Minister to Chile.

THREE NEW MINISTERS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

26.—British jubilee naval review at Spithead.... lian Senate, by a vote of 68 to 27, adopts the bill ase the peace-footing of the land forces.

27.—The President of Chile chooses a new Cab- The Italian Senate passes the army reorganiza- l.

28.—Emperor William of Germany appoints n Bülow to succeed Baron Marschall von Bieber- Minister of Foreign Affairs....The Netherlands y resigns.

.—Jubilee review of the British troops at Alder-

.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote 110, adopts a bill empowering the government the duties on wheat, wine, cattle, and meat at twenty-four hours' notice, subject to later approval by the Chambers.

July 12.—The French Government narrowly escapes defeat in the Chamber of Deputies....The Chief Secretary for Ireland announces in the British House of Commons that many evicted Irish tenants will be reinstated on their former holdings.

July 14.—The woman-suffrage bill in the British House of Commons is withdrawn.

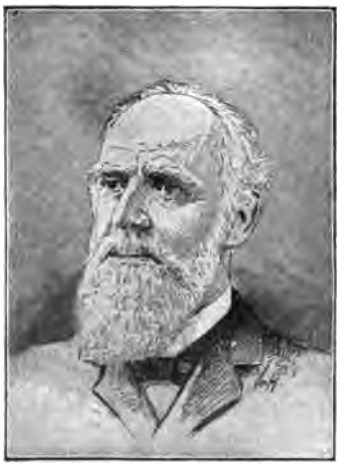
July 20.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes the direct-taxes bill.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

June 24.—A treaty for the provisional union of the Central American Republics is signed.

June 30.—M. Zenovieff, Russian Minister to Sweden

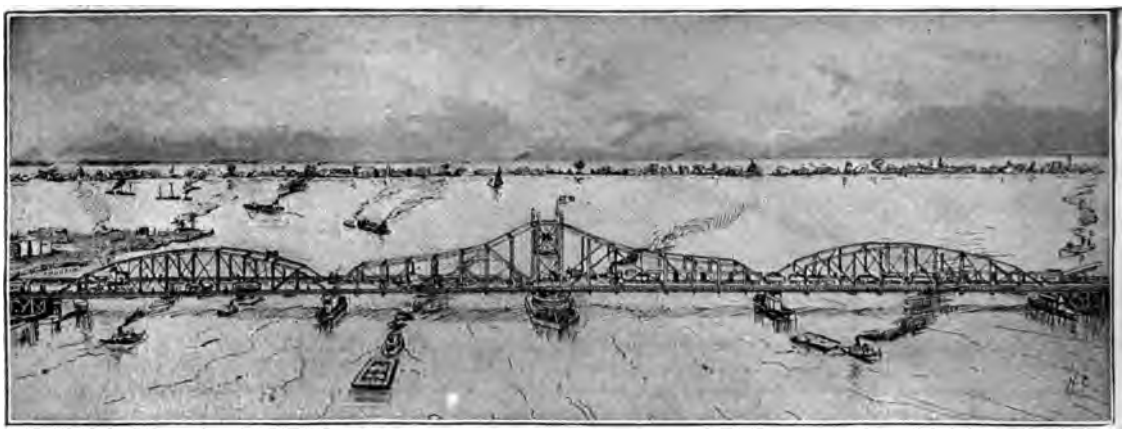
M. DE LEONTIEFF.
(czar's man in Abyssinia.)



LORD GLENCOE.
(Canada's newest peer.)

DR. JOHANN MIQUEL.
(Germany's coming man.)

THREE MEN PROMINENTLY MENTIONED IN JULY.



DULUTH-SUPERIOR BRIDGE, OPENED JULY 13.

and Norway, is appointed to succeed Count Nelidoff as Russian Ambassador to Turkey.

July 7.—The French embassy in London is directed to coöperate with the Wolcott commission in negotiating with the British Government on the subject of bimetallism.

July 9.—The powers unite in a note to the porte demanding the cessation of obstructions to peace negotiations.

July 10.—France and Germany agree on a division of the territory between Togo and Dahomey, Africa.

July 12.—King Menelik appoints M. de Leontieff governor-general of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia.

July 13.—The porte demands the withdrawal of Persian troops from Turkish territory near Kerbela.

July 17.—The French Chamber of Deputies sustains the policy of the government on the Eastern question by a vote of 334 to 114.

July 20.—The ambassadors of the powers suspend all negotiations with Tewfik Pasha, the porte having refused to accept the strategic frontier proposed.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

June 21.—In Pittsburg an advance of five cents per 100 pounds in the price of bar iron is announced.

June 30.—Over 16,000 miners strike in Belgium.

July 1.—All the union mills in the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers close down ; 75,000 men are made idle.

July 2.—Officers of the United Mine Workers order a general strike of bituminous coal miners throughout the central States.

July 5.—Most of the bituminous coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois quit work ; the West Virginia miners refuse to strike.

July 13.—Commissioners meet in Pittsburg to attempt a settlement of the coal-miners' strike by arbitration.

July 14.—At Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, the non-union engineers join the strike of the union engineers.

July 15.—Much excitement is caused at San Francisco by the arrival of miners with large quantities of gold from the Klondyke country.

CASUALTIES.

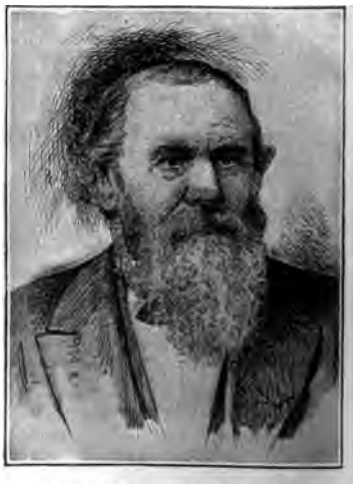
June 25.—Destructive hailstorms prevail in Kansas ....The Russian turret ironclad *Gangoot* runs on a reef and sinks.

June 26.—A Wabash train falls through a trestle at Missouri City, Mo.; seven persons are killed.

June 30.—A collision in the Dardanelles causes the sinking of the German steamer *Rembeck*; fourteen of the crew are drowned.

July 3.—Disastrous floods are reported from the south of France; three hundred persons lose their lives and thousands are made homeless.

July 9.—A dynamite explosion in a street excavation at Lexington, Ky., causes the death of five negro laborers.



THE LATE HON. JOHN EVANS, OF DENVER, COLO.

July 12.—Many people are killed by a railroad collision in Denmark.

July 14.—By the bursting of two reservoirs near Fishkill, N. Y., eight people are drowned and much property damaged.

July 17.—A fire in Baku, Russia, destroys five great oil refineries ; several lives are lost.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

June 22.—A reunion of Confederate veterans is held in Nashville, Tenn.

June 24.—The foundation stone of the Cabot Memorial Tower, in Bristol, England, is laid by the Marquis of Dufferin.

June 25.—Cornell wins the four-mile rowing-race with Yale and Harvard at Poughkeepsie.

June 30.—The Pan-Anglican Conference opens at Lambeth Palace, London.

July 2.—Cornell wins from Columbia and Pennsylvania in the rowing-race at Poughkeepsie.

July 6.—The International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers meets in London....The National Educational Association meets at Milwaukee.

July 7.—The Christian Endeavor Convention holds its first session in San Francisco.

July 11.—Herr Andrée starts on his balloon voyage over the polar regions.

July 13.—A drawbridge of 1,094 feet between approaches, and costing $1,000,000, is opened between the cities of Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.

July 20.—The Mormon jubilee celebration begins in Utah.

OBITUARY.

June 23.—Hon. James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New York, 56....Hon. Luke Patrick Hayden, Parnellite member of the British House of Commons, 47.

June 24.—Representative Edward Dean Cook, of Chicago, 48.

June 25.—Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, the author, 69....Alice Lingard, the English actress.

June 30.—Prof. George Martin Lane, of Harvard, 73....Dr. William C. Wey, of Elmira, N.Y., 68....Rev. Dr. E. M. Richardson, educational secretary of the Presbyterian Church South, 68.

July 1.—Marie Straub, composer of church and Sunday-school hymns.

July 2.—Rev. Dr. William S. Langford, secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 55.

THE LATE MRS. OLIPHANT.

THE LATE HENRI MEILHAC.

THE LATE FATHER HEWIT, OF NEW YORK.

July 3.—Very Rev. Dr. Augustine F. Hewit, Superior of the Paulist Fathers, 76.. John Evans, ex-governor of Colorado, 83.

July 5.—Sir John Bennett, the famous English watchmaker, 83.

July 6.—Henri Meilhac, French dramatic author and member of the French Academy, 65.

July 8.—United States Senator Isham Green Harris, of Tennessee, 79.

July 9.—Rev. Dr. Samuel B. Halliday, 85.

July 10.—Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, of New York City, lawyer and author ....Ex-Congressman Charles H. Porter, of Virginia.

July 11.—Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, formerly Premier of New South Wales, 66.

July 12.—George Van Ness Lothrop, ex-minister to Russia, 80....James B. Germain, of Albany, N. Y., philanthropist, 88.

July 13.—Charles Coudert, of New York City, lawyer, 63.

July 14.—Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Washington, D. C., 77....Frank McLaughlin, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Times*, 75.

July 15.—Gen. Philippe Regis D. de K. de Trobriand, a prominent Union officer in the civil war, 81.

July 16.—Rev. Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 82.

July 19.—Alexander Wheelock Thayer, biographer of Beethoven, 80....William Ware Peck, formerly a well-known lawyer of New York City....Professor Ortel, distinguished laryngologist of Munich....Miss Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poet and novelist, 77.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARTOONS.

THE readers of this magazine will find it easy to recall a cartoon published last month having for its subject the position of Hawaii as between the United States and Japan, and another dealing with the same subject published in the previous month, both of them credited to the Washington *Times*. They were the cleverest cartoons on the Hawaiian question that we have seen anywhere. They were drawn by Dr. William B. Stewart, who has for some months been a member of the staff of the *Times*, and whose political cartoon work shows much originality and force. Dr. Stewart's work has been notably energetic in this past month of tariff-making, and it has occurred to us to open our department of caricature with several specimens of his every-day output.

Meanwhile, it may be interesting to say something about Dr. Stewart himself. He was born in Baltimore forty-one years ago, but while still an infant went with his family to Rochester, N. Y., his father being a clergyman. His fondness for drawing was developed early, and as a mere boy he obtained some opportunity for learning to model in clay through the favor of Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, at that time a professor in Rochester University, and already famous for his casts of fossil skeletons and the like. Young Stewart, though he had little instruction, made some progress; and subsequently he went to Boston with a determination both to study art and also to take a degree at Harvard College. He realized both of these ambitions, and after graduation from Harvard came to New York, where he taught in a school for some time and then became a reporter on the *Tribune*. While connected with that newspaper he entered upon the study of medicine, and without giving up his regular work on the paper completed his course in a prominent medical school, and in due time received his degree of M.D. For farther variety of experience he made some voyages to the West Indies in the capacity of a ship surgeon. His ready ability as a draughtsman gained him a position as an illustrator on the staff of the New York *Journal*, and it was from that office that he transferred himself when he joined the staff of the Washington *Times* last March.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO SPEAKER REED.
From the *Times* (Washington).

THE HAPPY EFFECT AT WASHINGTON OF AN AGREEMENT ON THE SUGAR SCHEDULE OF THE TARIFF.
From the *Times* (Washington).

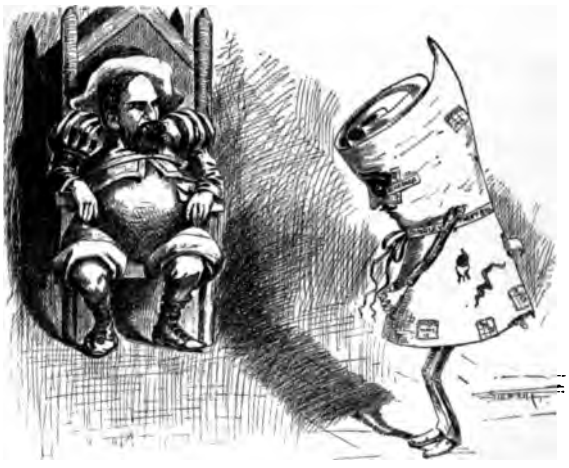
The success of a cartoonist depends in no small degree upon his environment and upon the tone and policy of

THE PASSAGE OF THE TARIFF BILL.—From the *Times* (Washington).

the paper which employs him. Dr. Stewart has evidently found a congenial opportunity in Washington, and the very radical position of the Washington *Times* on monetary and tariff questions, the Cuban situation, the Hawaiian matter, and several other subjects, has afforded the cartoonist an exceptionally good

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (*Times*).

"Like pigs in a puddle, contented we lie,
Not caring to live and not wishing to die."



THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

FALSTAFF DINGLEY: "That thou art my son, I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a villainous trick of thine eyes and a foolish hanging of thy nether lip that doth warrant me."—*King Henry IV., Part I, Act 2.*

From the *Times* (Washington).

UNCLE SAM: "Step right up, ladies and gentlemen, and see the great bird of freedom."—From *Life* (New York).

chance, while he in turn has been able to support the editorial views and positions of the paper in a manner that has begun to attract attention in political and journalistic circles. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that we do not reproduce Mr. Stewart's cartoons as expressing our own views upon public affairs at Washington. An artist in *Life* represents Uncle Sam as exhibiting the great American Bird of Freedom in heavy manacles, the hapless victim of the trusts, the high tariff, the bosses, and restrictive legislation. It is a humiliating spectacle. *Life* is prone to be a little pessimistic. *Judge*, on the other hand, sees the bright side of things. It represents Uncle Sam in one picture that

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.
From the *Times* (Washington).

THE SILVER SNAKE IS DEAD.

UNCLE SAM: "It is only the tail that is moving, but that will cease when the sun goes down."
From *Judge* (New York).

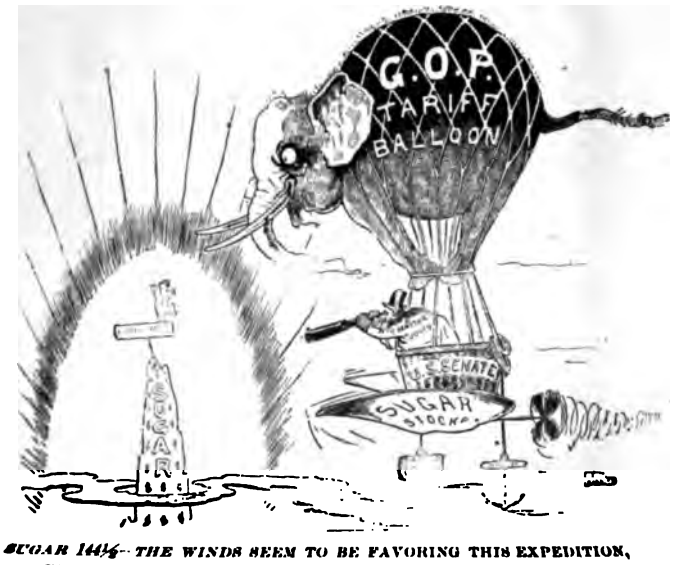
THE BATTLE OF OHIO.
From the *Times* (Washington).

we reproduce as having killed the free-silver serpent by the light of the declining sun of hard times, and in another it shows the fine old gentleman as smiling by the roadside while Debs leads off the Democratic party to its further sure undoing. Mr. Bush, of the *Telegram*, sums up the local New York political situation in his Coney Island cartoon, while Mr. Davenport, of the New York *Journal*, catches a snap-shot of Uncle Sam on his way to the Klondyke diggings.

THE NEW NATIONAL GOLD PARTY (EN ROUTE FOR ALASKA).
From the *Journal* (New York).

THE NEW LEADER OF DEMOCRACY.
From *Judge* (New York).

WHAT THE WILD WAVES ARE SAYING TO MR. PLATT AND THE NEW YORK MACHINE.—From the *Telegram* (New



SUGAR 144½—THE WINDS SEEM TO BE FAVORING THIS EXPEDITION, BUT YOU NEVER CAN TELL.—From the *World* (New York).

TACKLING THE SUGAR TRUST
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis)

ENGLAND AND IRELAND—JUBILATION AND DESOLATION.
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

RULE BRITANNIA!
SHADE OF QUEEN ELIZABETH: "The England I dreamed of is your realm to-day."—From the *Westminster Budget*.

From the *Cape Times* (Cape Town, South Africa).

QUEEN VICTORIA.
Portrait dedicated to the queen by *Le Rire*, Paris.

PROPOSED UNIFORM FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TROOPS OCCUPYING CRETE.

French cap, English jacket, Russian trousers, German boots, Italian plume, Austrian saber.

From *Charivari* (Paris).

UNCLE SAM: "Why does this strange hound follow where?"
JOHN BULL: "He smells the sausage, uncle!"

From *Der Floh* (Vienna).

"WILL HE LET IT GO?"

SALISBURY: "That's a good dog; give it up; I was a friend."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

THE TURK'S DEFIANCE.

From the *Times* (Washington).

THE ANATOMY OF THE NEW TARIFF.

BY CHARLES A. CONANT.

A NEW tariff law has just gone upon the statute-books, and the business community know once more for a period of three years to come under what conditions they are to conduct business. The constant changes of the past fourteen years, in 1883, in 1890, in 1894, and now in 1897, have probably done more to disturb certain branches of business than absolute free trade or unrelenting protection, if either were adopted as a fixed policy. Every manufacturer and importer has been bound to take note of what was going on in Washington, whether he has been a protectionist or a free trader, for if he has been the former he has probably desired an increased rate of duty on the articles which compete with his own, and if he has been the latter he may have had to guard against excessive rates upon the raw materials or finished articles which he imports, in order to prevent the annihilation of his business. A business man is not safe, moreover, in looking purely at the rates of duty imposed upon his own finished articles. He may find that an obscure word or phrase in another part of the law affects his dye-stuffs or his packing material, and places him at a disadvantage with those who use slightly different methods from his own.

These facts make the framing of a tariff bill inevitably a scramble of special interests for protection in either a positive or negative sense—protection under the law or protection against the law. The making of a tariff bill is becoming more and more a work of experts familiar with every detail of manufacturing, and less and less a discussion of general principles. There are very few men, even in Congress, who are familiar to even a moderate degree with the mass of detail involved in making a tariff bill. President McKinley was one of these men when he was in Congress, and Governor Dingley, his first Republican successor as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is another. Over in the Senate Senator Aldrich has long been justly regarded as the chief of tariff experts. But even these men, who to a large extent do the practical work of tariff-making, do not rely entirely upon themselves They summon to Washington members of the Board of General Appraisers, whose constant business it is to determine the value and classification of imported merchandise, and nearly all the new language of the bill comes from their hands or from the expert officials of the Treasury. Upon these men is cast the duty of conferring with the representatives of special interests who come to Washington, of getting such new facts as they bring, unmasking their more extreme claims, and endeavoring to bring about harmony between conflicting interests.

A tariff bill goes through the hands of the Ways and Means Committee in the House, passes the House itself, is reviewed by the Finance Committee of the Senate, and then passes the Senate. At every stage of this progress amendments are proposed by the representatives of different industries, and defects of adjustment in the relations between raw materials and finished products and between competing articles are brought to light and remedied. The final struggle comes in conference committee. A conference committee consists of an equal number of the members of each house, who meet to confer together as to the points of disagreement. Concessions are made upon both sides—the Senate receding in some cases from its amendments, the House accepting other amendments, and still others being drafted in a new form which involves a compromise between the two houses. When complete agreement is reached in conference committee, the conference report is first submitted to the House and then to the Senate for approval. A single vote is usually taken upon the question of accepting the report, and when this vote has been given favorably in both houses the bill goes to the President for his approval. The conference on the new law began on the afternoon of July 8, the day on which the House asked for a conference with the Senate, and the conference report was completed by the Republicans and presented to the Democrats on the committee on Monday morning, July 19.

THE NEW TARIFF AND THE OLD ONE.

There are several points of radical difference between the tariff of 1894, which is just going out of force, and the new one which supersedes it. The old tariff, known as the Wilson-Gorman law, was far from being a free-trade measure or satisfactory to the advocates of a revenue tariff. High duties were retained on the leading articles

of textile manufacture, on metals, many chemicals, and other articles. The law contained, however, several important features which have been abandoned in the new tariff. The attempt was made in the act of 1894 to carry out the theory of relieving raw materials of manufactures from duty and substituting simple duties according to value for those levied by the pound or square yard. The new law repudiates both these principles. Wool, flax, lumber, hides of cattle, and many chemicals which have been free of duty for the past three years now go back upon the dutiable list.

The doctrine of free raw materials is based upon the theory that important manufactures, like woolens, linens, and machinery, are enabled to compete freely in the markets of the world with the like products of other countries if they are not handicapped by a tax upon the materials which enter into their production. It is not the first amount of the tax only which is an important factor, in the opinion of the advocates of free raw materials, but the fact that it may be reduplicated many times to the consumer in the price of the finished article. The woolen manufacturer, for instance, who has to pay a duty of 40 per cent. upon his wool, finds that the importer has invested more money in the purchase and handling of the wool in the proportion of not less than 140 to 100, and that the importer not merely wants his 40 per cent. back, but the interest upon it, the increased insurance charges, and compensation for the increased risks of his larger investment. If his usual profit is 10 per cent., the charge which would have been 110 upon the original cost of the wool becomes 154 upon its cost, plus the duty. If the wool passes through several hands before reaching the manufacturer, the added charges, interest, and profits are several times multiplied. The result is to compel the manufacturer to make his selling price much higher than the original addition of the duty to the cost of the wool, since he has to have a reasonable profit upon his greatly increased investment. Manufacturers operating under such conditions are shut up to domestic markets and to prices artificially enhanced by the multiplication of the duties upon their raw materials.

This is the theory of free raw materials as expounded by its advocates. The protectionists, however, hold that it is quite as necessary to develop the production of wool, flax, lumber, hides, and cotton as it is to develop the manufacture of the articles into which they enter. The prosperity of the agricultural producer, in their opinion, is necessary to the prosperity of the manufacturer, and neither can be attained without adequate protection for each. F reason, among others, the new tariff dis departs from the theory of free raw mat Specific duties amounting to not less than 50 per cent. are imposed upon wool, $: ton on hemp and tow of flax, and 15 per upon hides of cattle.

Another important point in which th tariff differs from the old one is in the su tion of specific for *ad valorem* duties. *Ad v* duties are levied according to value. A d 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, for instance, will the payment of 20 cents upon an article at $1, but of only 10 cents if the same falls in price to 50 cents. The essential arg for the *ad valorem* system of duties, as stat Mr. Wilson in reporting the act of 1894 House, is that a specific duty, taxing "acc to kind, pound, weight, measure, or the without regard to value, always oppresses t wealthy consumer and lightens the burden richer fellow-citizen." The specific system a duty of so much per pound or so mu yard, without regard to value. A pound bleached cotton cloth, for instance, not exc 50 threads to the square inch, pays 1 ce square yard under the new tariff, whetl value is 2 cents or 10 cents. It is obviou the revenue is more certain in amount, given quantity of importations, under s duties than under *ad valorem* ones. A g fall of prices, or a fall upon a few imp articles, means under the *ad valorem* sy marked shrinkage in the revenue unless inc consumption and importation keep pace wi fall of prices. A striking instance of afforded by the tariff upon sugar which ha in force for the last three years. The v sugar in 1893 was more than 3 cents per and imports of 3,500,000,000 pounds wer mated to furnish a revenue of $42,601,69 rate of 40 per cent. Sugar fell, from a of causes, after the enactment of the law, a duties actually collected upon about 3,200,0 pounds in the fiscal year 1896 were onl 635,155. The price had fallen to 2.1 cer pound, thereby making the rendering of *valorem* duty much less than was expected.

The essential arguments made for the s system rest not alone upon its certainty as ducer of revenue, but upon its prevent fraudulent valuations at the custom-hou its more effective protection to domestic tries. A tariff which falls as prices fall h striking defect from the protectionist p view—that the protection becomes least in when foreign prices are the lowest and pro is most needed. Governor Dingley, in re

the new law to the House, stated definitely the purpose to make duties specific and the scope of the proposed changes in the following words:

The aim has been to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, wherever practicable, not only to protect the revenue against under-valuation frauds, but also to give our own industries the protection carried on the face of the tariff; and in carrying out this policy we have had the sympathy and aid of reputable importers. This has been done for the most part in the chemical, glass, iron and steel, lumber, sugar, tobacco, agricultural, liquor, cotton, flax and jute, woolen, silk, paper, and sundries schedules.

REVENUE FROM THE NEW LAW.

The two essential purposes of the new law are expressed by the framers in its title—"A Bill to Provide Revenue for the Support of the Government and to Encourage the Industries of the United States." The first object is admitted by all parties to be a proper one. The revenue has been insufficient to meet current expenditures during the last four fiscal years. One of these years was under the operation of the McKinley law; the other three have been under the operation of the Wilson-Gorman law. These heavy deficits, amounting for four years to about $156,000,000, have been attributed by the critics of the present law to the reductions which it made in the rates of duty, and it is one of the avowed objects of the new law to remedy this deficit. It must be remembered, however, that the country has been passing through a period of extreme business depression, which could not have failed to reduce the receipts under any law as compared with those of a period of prosperity. It may be observed, also, that the average deficit of about $39,000,000 per year would have been almost exactly covered if sugar had not fallen so decidedly in price, with a resulting loss in revenue of $15,000,000 or more per year, and the income tax had not been overthrown by the Supreme Court, thereby wiping out an estimated revenue of $30,000,000 per year. If the income tax had not been declared unconstitutional, there would have been no deficit after 1895, and the revenue problem would have been much less serious than has been the case since the decision of the Supreme Court was rendered.

After reviewing these excuses for the failure of the old law to provide revenue, it becomes interesting to determine what increase of revenue will be afforded by the new law. The table which follows, taken from the report of Mr. Dingley when the new law was proposed to the House, is more interesting as an indication of the increase in rate of duty than as an indication of the revenue likely to be collected under it:

	Duties—		
	Collected in 1896.	Estimated Under HouseBill.	Increase.
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints	$5,513,545	$8,196,226	$2,682,681
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	7,644,422	11,901,532	4,257,110
C. Metals, and manufactures of	13,332,692	17,343,676	4,010,984
D. Wood, and manufactures of	384,713	2.143,588	1,758,375
E. Sugar	29,910,016	51,645,896	21,735,880
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of	14,859,117	22,257,788	7,398,671
G. Agricultural products and provisions	7,859,860	14.169,988	6,310,128
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	6,935,648	8,732,827	1,797,179
I. Cotton manufactures	9,311,320	11,077,119	1,765,799
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of	12,018,083	19,834,845	7,816,762
K. Wool, and manufactures of:			
Wool	23,027,569	17,538,399	17,538,399
Manufactures of wool		50,274,704	27,246,935
L. Silk, and silk goods	12,504,006	14,357,556	1,853,550
M. Pulp, paper, and books	1,242,125	1,300,531	58,406
N. Sundries	10,920,164	14,168,898	3,248,734
Unenumerated—			
Unmanufactured	37,879	37,879	.....
	124,258	124,258	.....
Articles transferred from free list to dutiable	.....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total revenue	$155,625,917	$269,105,710	$113,479,793

This table is based upon the assumption that the imports will be exactly the same under the new law as in 1896. Neither Mr. Dingley nor any one else believes that this will be the case. The estimated increase of $113,479,793 over the collections of 1896 is, therefore, an arbitrary calculation and is not based upon what is likely to happen. Imports are expected to fall off under certain heads under the new law, and this is frankly avowed by Mr. Dingley in the farther discussion of the subject. His estimate of the real increase in revenues under the new measure if it should have become a law by May 1 was set forth in his report as follows:

If the bill should become a law by May 1, it is more than probable that it would yield an increase of revenue of nearly $20,000,000 from sugar, $10,000,000 from wool, $14,000,000 from manufactures of wool (assuming that the imports of each would be one-half what they were in 1896), $1,500,000 from lumber, $3,000,000 from tobacco (assuming that the revolution in Cuba will continue), $1,800,000 from silk manufactures, $2,000,000 from metals, $3,000,000 from glassware and earthenware, $4,000,000 from chemicals (including argols and opium transferred from the free list), $5,000,000 from jute and flax (including burlaps and bags transferred from the free list), $3,000,000 from agricultural products and fruits, $1,500,000 from liquors, $1,500,000 from silks, $5,000,000 from sundries (including articles transferred from the free list), $1,500,000 from cotton laces and other fine cotton goods and yarns; or a total of $75,000,000.

The first of May has come and gone, and it is admitted that the revenue during the first year cannot be nearly what was originally estimated. Governor Dingley himself anticipated this by the declaration that delay beyond the first of May would result in a loss of from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 of revenue for each week of delay. Senator Allison, of Iowa, on one of the closing days of the debate, stated that the bill would probably yield a revenue during the first year of $175,000,000 to $180,000,000. This is probably more than will be collected during the first year, but the law is likely to furnish abundant revenue after the effect of advance importations has been spent.

The Republican leaders have criticised so severely the failure of revenue under the existing law that they recognize the great importance of showing a balance in favor of collections in the very first year under the new tariff. They are seriously handicapped in doing this because of the great quantity of goods rushed into the country in anticipation of the new tariff, beyond the amount which would be introduced if no tariff change was impending. The importations of raw sugar during six months have been 3,241,167,826 pounds, which is the usual supply for a year. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that there will be hardly any importations of sugar for six or eight months under the new law, which will cut off one-half or two-thirds of the estimated revenue of $51,645,896 from this source under the House bill. A similar story has to be told with regard to wool. The importations for eleven months ending with May, 1897, were 312,939,435 pounds, against importations in the same months of the fiscal year 1896 amounting to 225,305,587 pounds. The month of June has added 33,281,775 pounds to this total at the leading ports, and it will be nearly a year before imports of wool will again become heavy. This will cut off two-thirds or more of the estimated revenue of $17,538,399 under the new law. Advance importations have not been lacking in other articles where duties have been advanced, but have not been so striking as in these two cases.

It would be interesting to examine in detail the successive changes in the customs revenue since the enactment of the tariff of 1883. The most striking fact is the effect upon the total revenue of the duty upon sugar. Sugar contributed nearly one-quarter of the revenue until 1891, when the prospect of the abolition of the duty reduced the importations. Sugar came in with a rush in 1892 and later years, but it had become free of duty except for small quantities of refined sugar, and the total revenue sharply declined down to the close of 1894. The duty on sugar was then restored, but the reven not been as large as was expected because shrinkage in price already referred to. T tails of the customs revenue for 1897 ha yet been reported, but the total revenue co was larger than in 1896.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

The second declared purpose of the ne "To encourage the industries of the U States," is the one which has usually divid two political parties. The free trader do believe in encouraging industries by levy tax upon the whole community, and looks the attempt to promote the good of the munity in this manner as the equivalent celebrated proposition of pulling one's self one's boot-straps. The Republican party, is now in charge of every branch of the service, take a different view of the results protective system. They point to the bu up in the United States of woolen mills, mills, chinaware and glass factories, c factories, and many other industries, as pr the benefits of protection in diversifying ind affording employment to labor, raising and stimulating the prosperity of the whole munity. Many free traders are willing to that protection is beneficial, even at the c the community, in putting young industr their feet in order that they may become eq to compete with their rivals in the open m of the world. What they object to at the p time is the protection of these industries b duties after years of existence have failed, i opinion, to demonstrate their ability to p as economically and effectively with the amount of labor as foreign establishme similar character.

The policy of protecting by high duti great staple industries of woolen, cotton iron, and glass has not been departed fr this country for many years. What th novel in the new law relates to the greate plexity of the schedules applying to some of articles and the attempt to create new indu The protectionists are able to point with p the success of their theory in the creation tin-plate industry in the United States. all the tin plate used here was imported Wales prior to the enactment of the McI tariff in 1890. The importations of tin pl the fiscal year 1890 were 680,060,925 p valued at $20,928,150. The duty impos the McKinley tariff on tin plate was 2 cents per pound. It was then provide tin plate should be admitted free of du and after October 1, 1897, unless it was m

appear to the satisfaction of the President that "the aggregate quantity of such plates lighter than 63 pounds per 100 square feet produced in the United States during either of the six years next preceding June 30, 1897, has equaled one-third the amount of such plates imported and entered for consumption during any fiscal year after the passage of this act and prior to said October 1, 1897." The enactment of the Wilson law dispensed with the application of this provision, but the tin-plate industry did not cease to develop under the duty of 1 1-5 cents per pound imposed by that law. The total production of plates in the United States was 98,970,880 pounds for the fiscal year 1894, the last under the McKinley law, 185,571,479 pounds for 1895, and 334,014,798 pounds for 1896.

The principal effort to create an industry by the new law is in connection with manufactures of flax. The North of Ireland has long had almost a monopoly of this manufacture, and efforts to establish it in England a century or more ago did not yield valuable results. The industry is not yet firmly established in the United States, but some coarse linens are made by some of the Eastern mills. Representative of these mills secured the insertion in the Senate bill of rates ranging as high as 68, 76, and 89 per cent. upon imported linens. The importers were at once up in arms against these rates, and found that the leading manufacturers themselves did not desire them. The latter fear that too wide a margin of profit would produce the results sometimes attributed to the protective system—of giving such an unhealthy stimulus to the industry that it would be swamped with new capital and would soon cease to be profitable as the result of over-production and domestic competition. An agreement upon more moderate rates, but rates ranging above 50 per cent., was strongly urged upon the conference committee, but they decided to reject it and to try the experiment of building up an American linen industry.

Another effort to create, or at least to extend, an industry under the new law is of a rather peculiar character. It does not concern a complicated product of manufactures, but the culture of lemons, oranges, currants, and pineapples in California and Florida. The rate fixed upon lemons and oranges, over which the principal contest has raged, is 1 cent per pound. The House proposed only three-quarters of a cent, and the importers of foreign fruits insisted that the duties should be computed by the cubic foot in order to avoid injury and delay in handling. The Senate committee originally intended to impose a duty by the cubic foot, but the necessity of obtaining the vote of Senator Jones, of Nevada, in the Committee on Finance, led to the acceptance of an even higher rate than had been proposed by the House. The Californians are entitled to the credit of making a wonderful fight for high duties and using every argument regarding the unhealthfulness of foreign fruit and its injury to the consumer, as well as the more immediate interests of California producers. The duties on wines have always been high because they are treated as luxuries, and the proposed rate of $1.60 per dozen quarts upon still wines is three or four times the price at which fairly good wine can be bought by the gallon in California.

THE STRUGGLE OVER SUGAR.

The struggle over the "differential duties" on sugar has been one of the most exciting features of tariff legislation in recent years. Sugar paid a high duty prior to the passage of the McKinley law, the rate on refined sugar under the act of 1883 ranging as high as 3 cents a pound. It was an abundant source of revenue in those days and contributed to the immense surplus in the Treasury which has already been referred to. The duties collected were above $50,000,000 for each of the years from 1885 to 1890, amounting in the latter year to $53,985,873. The necessity of curtailing the redundant surplus without impairing protection upon manufactured products directed the eyes of the framers of the McKinley law toward sugar as a proper subject for reduction. Tea and coffee had been made free of duty some years before in pursuance of the policy of "a free breakfast-table," and that policy had apparently proved popular with the people. It was decided to extend this policy in 1890 to sugar, and all duties were abolished except upon refined sugar, which was made dutiable at five-tenths of a cent per pound. This meant that few sugars would be imported which were not unrefined and free of duty.

The mighty power of the Sugar Trust had not arisen to influence the earlier tariffs. Individual refiners had made their plea for adequate protection, but they had not formed a combination capable of menacing the Legislature and the courts. Shrewd friends of the refiners saw that they were well protected in the McKinley law, but it was not until the framing of the Wilson law in 1894 that the subject of the sugar duties became a national scandal. Irritation against the refining interest, leagued as it was into a great combination, so controlled the House of Representatives that they struck out of the tariff bill all provision for a duty on sugar except a quarter of a cent upon refined. This was only half the protection accorded by the McKinley law, but was more than expert critics of the trust consid-

ered necessary. When the bill got to the Senate, it was decided to impose an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent. upon all sugar in order to offset some of the loss of revenue by the transfer of raw materials to the free list. It was a question for a long time whether any tariff bill could become law, and a few Democratic Senators succeeded in putting the sugar schedule in the shape they desired.

The same struggle was renewed in the present Congress, and the House adopted a ' differential duty" which is described by the advocates of the House bill as one-eighth of a cent per pound. The "differential duty" is the calculated difference between the duty imposed upon refined sugar and that imposed upon the number of pounds of raw sugar necessary to make a given quantity of refined.

The nominal differential in the act of 1894 was one-eighth of a cent per pound, but the real protection upon refined sugar was much greater, because the 40 per cent. *ad valorem* duty made the gross duty greater upon refined sugar of high cost than upon raw sugar of lower cost. The proposition to give the refiners a differential of only one-eighth of a cent per pound, therefore, did not meet with a cordial reception among their friends in the Senate. They attempted to continue the *ad valorem* system of duties. When that attempt failed, they arbitrarily raised the differential to more than a fifth. It was in this form that the bill went into conference, and it was this differential duty which caused the struggle of ten days which finally ended on Saturday, July 17. A different schedule was finally adopted from that proposed by either the House or the Senate. It appears to give a slightly higher protection to the refiners than the original House schedule, although the difference upon the higher grades of sugar is declared to be the same. The new sugar schedule will afford adequate protection to the refining interest, although not such liberal margins as were in force under some of the earlier laws.

The fact that the House was the winner in conference committee so far as to compel the Senate to surrender its effort to advance substantially the differential duty, is a striking tribute to the value of publicity and of public opinion. The Senate usually wins in such contests, by reason of the longer term of its members, their greater experience, and the greater cohesiveness of their ranks. They were represented in conference committee by the ablest and most persistent members of the Senate, but they were compelled to surrender to the House because they found the House supported by nearly every organ of public opinion in the country.

THE TEXTILE SCHEDULES.

One of the most important features of tariff bill is the duties levied upon textil the raw materials which enter into them. rates on these highly finished articles of facture run higher than on almost any othe of articles. The computations of the Wa Means Committee upon the House bill s average *ad valorem* rates of 54.14 per ce cotton goods, as compared with 43.75 pe under the Wilson law; 49.52 per cent. on factures of flax, as compared with 40. cent.; 81.57 per cent. on wool and its pr as compared with 47.62 per cent.; and per cent. on silk and silk goods, as con with 46.96 per cent. These computations new rates are below the truth in some cas cause the committee made only a rough es of the new duties. The estimate prepared Senate showed many rates ranging close per cent. and one ranging as high as 171. cent. in the Senate rate on woolen and w shawls. The high duties on woolen goo the result in large measure of the duties o wool. A portion of the duty on the go other words, is intended as compensation duty on raw material, and it is only beyond compensatory duties" that actual protect the finished goods begins. What "com tory duties" are is probably not known man in ten who reads about the tariff. writer has even had wool-growers ask wh meant by the phrase, notwithstanding the are directly applicable to the product of the material. These duties on goods are inten a compensation to the manufacturer for t hanced cost of his raw materials as con with the cost under free raw materials. have been a part of every recent tariff bi cept so far as the Wilson bill obviated th cessity by removing taxes from raw mater

The "compensatory duties" on woole very heavy, and account for the high rates cited under that schedule. To illustrate h compensatory duties affect the matter, it i essary to take only a single item, like woo worsted cloth valued at more than 40 cen not more than 50 cents per pound. The 1894 levied upon such cloth a general *ad v* duty of 40 per cent. of its value. The bill provided a rate per pound of four tim duty imposed upon one pound of unwashe of the first class, and in addition a duty cents per pound. This was not all, but an tional duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* was to equalize the rate in proportion to value. first part of the duty, amounting to 44 cen

pound, constituted the compensatory duty. The remaining 15 cents, plus the *ad valorem* duty, constituted the avowed protection afforded by the schedule.

The transfer of wool from the free to the dutiable list is one of the crowning features of the new law from the protectionist standpoint. It has been strenuously demanded by the wool-growers of the far West ever since the crisis in 1893 and the fall in the value of sheep which followed. This fall in value has been destructive of the sheep herds, because it has not paid to breed largely, and many sheep have been sacrificed for mutton which might otherwise have been preserved as wool producers. A table printed by Senator Mantle, of Montana, in his speech in the Senate on June 4, shows that the number of sheep in the United States has been declining since the enactment of the tariff of 1883. The number reported in 1884 was 50,626,626, which fell in 1889 to 42,599,079. There was then a revival, attributed by the friends of the McKinley law to its operation, which carried the number of sheep up to 47,273,553 on January 1, 1893. The decline again set in until the number was reduced on January 1, 1896, to 38,298,783 and, according to unofficial estimates, to 32,000,000 on January 1, 1897. It is to stimulate the culture of American sheep that the new wool schedule has been devised. It restores duties which average from 40 to 50 per cent., although expressed in specific form, which come near being the highest ever levied upon raw wool. The rates upon clothing wool are 11 and 12 cents per pound, according to character, and rates upon carpet wool are 4 cents per pound for the cheaper and 7 cents per pound for the finer grades.

The growing complication of modern protective tariffs is nowhere shown in a more striking manner than in the textile schedules. The tariff of 1883 gave 62 lines to the cotton schedule. This was expanded to nearly 150 lines in the McKinley law and to nearly 200 in the Wilson law. The new law introduces several new elements of complication which will extend its length still farther. Silk goods, which filled 14 lines in the act of 1883, will fill more than 100 in the new law. The woolen schedule has always been complicated, and in all of the textile schedules it has become the modern plan to apply specific duties, which require the service of experts to enforce. The new silk schedule, for instance, provides for woven fabrics different rates when weighing less or more than one and one-third ounces per square yard, when containing 20 per cent., 30 per cent., or 45 per cent. of silk, whether the silk is in the gum or boiled off, and whether the goods are dyed or printed in the piece. All this complication of duties is thought to be necessary in order to distribute protection with an equal hand upon different grades of goods and in order to prevent injustice to honest importers by the undervaluations of dishonest ones under the system of duties based upon declared value. Every new industry adds an item to the free list or the dutiable list of the tariff, and the number of paragraphs has only been kept in restraint in recent years by the transfer of whole classes of small articles to the free list.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

The history of iron and steel manufactures in the United States is one to which many protectionists are pointing with pride as one of the ripe fruits of the protective system. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, in his opening speech upon the tariff bill on May 25, called attention to the fact that the rates on metals had not been increased by the pending bill and that some of them had been reduced. He presented a somewhat novel doctrine regarding the effect of protection upon revenue by the declaration that when the protective policy gives the American market to American producers "the revenue growing out of protective duties disappears." He might have added that the metal industry now stood upon such an independent footing, whether as the result of protection or of abundant natural resources, that American manufactures of metal were competing successfully in the markets of the world with their foreign rivals. Exports from the United States for the eleven months ending with May, 1897, included $2,124,324 in pig iron, $6,070,154 in builders' hardware and tools, $2,952,446 in sewing-machines and their parts, and $23,878,044 in other machinery. Among the most significant of American exportations, composed largely of metals, are those requiring peculiar skill and inventive genius in their production and improvement. The exportations of cycles and their parts for eleven months ending with May last were $6,122,339, and of electrical and scientific apparatus $2,795,810. An attempt was made to put a duty upon copper ingots in the Dingley bill, but when it appeared that exports for the fiscal year 1896 had been $18,646,407 and that imports had been only $1,123,083, even the strongest protectionist admitted the wisdom of continuing copper upon the free list.

THE ASSAULT UPON EDUCATION.

One of the peculiar features of the new tariff bill is the restoration of the old duties upon works of art. The fight for "free art" was waged for many years by artists and their patrons

until they attained partial success in the McKinley law by the reduction of the duty upon paintings and statuary to 15 per cent. The same law made free of duty "books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English." This liberality was partly dictated by the redundancy of revenue which it was then sought to cure. The framers of the Wilson law went a step farther and made all paintings and statuary free of duty. This provision was abused, in the opinion of the appraising officers at New York, by the introduction as paintings and statuary of cheap daubs produced by beginners and filled in from penciled outlines. The search for revenue led the framers of the Dingley bill to transfer paintings and statuary to the dutiable list at 25 per cent. and even to make foreign books subject to duty under the general provisions for printed matter. The educators of the country were aflame in a moment over this attempt to restrict their means of broadening American education, and almost unending mirth followed the declaration of the committee report that of foreign books "we already publish an abundance." The suggestion that the quantity of cheap novels, mingled with a few religious books published in this country, made the subject a question of quantity rather than of quality only added fuel to the flame. Petitions from nearly every educational institution of importance in the country began to rain upon Congress, and the Senate committee drew the blue pencil through all these obnoxious provisions. They yielded in conference, however, in regard to works of art, and they will hereafter pay a duty of 20 per cent.

THE TARIFF AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The enactment of a new tariff greatly raising rates upon many articles has not failed to cause protests by foreign countries, whose products seemed to be directly aimed at. These protests have not come from England and France, for the opposite reasons that England is willing to trust to her policy of free trade against the world and France does not wish to encounter protests against her own measures when she wishes to strengthen her protective policy. The Argentine Republic was quick to protest against the levy of a duty on hides, which have been free of duty for n quarter of a century, upon the ground would restrict our export trade to her pe well as hamper our own manufacturers. many and Italy also have dropped inform mations that the countervailing duty on and the high rate on fruit were not dictat spirit of international comity. The strong tests have come from Japan, whose sil straw mattings have appeared to be sing for special attack. The duties in both cas levied at the demand of American interests felt the effect of Japanese competition. case of matting, however, the demand for duty did not come from matting manufa so much as from the manufacturers of carpets, who have felt the effect of the su tion of matting for carpeting. The Japane represented that if the matting trade w stroyed, they would be compelled to go els for the large quantities of cotton cloth chinery, and breadstuffs which they take fr United States, because the vessels which no them these articles would have no return fr

The policy of reciprocity inaugurated McKinley law was intended to offset some effects of high duties in our relations with nations. The effects of the reciprocity a ments made under that law were not strik cept in the case of Cuba, whose natural in the United States was thrown open by duction of the high Spanish duties. Can several times offered reciprocity to the States, but it has usually been in natural ucts alone. Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of rejected one of the last of these offers as less to the United States. The present ministry of Canada sent some gentleme during the framing of the new tariff la pared to make more liberal terms than the decessors, but they found little encourager the hands of the protectionists of the Wa Means Committee. The reciprocity clause has been embodied in the new law can judged until it has been tried. It is sor broader in the list of articles covered th provision of 1890, and the United States able to secure some concessions under it.

A STREET IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA.

THE TWO REPUBLICS OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

BY FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

TWO little republics under the Southern Cross have attracted more than their fair share of the world's attention during the last twelve months. These two States are the South African Republic, or the Transvaal, as the land across the river Vaal is indifferently called, and the Orange Free State, to the south of the Transvaal, which took its name from valiant William of Orange, and in honor of its name covers its coat of arms with fruitful orange-trees in full bearing.

The South African Republic, it is true, has rather monopolized the world's attention, to the exclusion of its smaller sister. Telegraph wires and cables have been kept hot with news more or less (usually less) authentic which would have been exceedingly important if true. Its old Dutch president, Johannes Stephanos Paul Kruger, has been treated by reporters and newspaper correspondents as though he was one of the world's great potentates—as indeed he is if a man's power is measured by the amount of commotion he is able to make in the cabinet councils of the nations. His goings out and his comings in have been recorded, his down-sittings and his up-risings, and when he sneezes it is almost as though Queen Victoria herself had taken cold.

One of the anomalous things of present-day politics is the power which this old, illiterate Boer has been able to exert in the world. I use these adjectives with the utmost respect, simply in the interests of accuracy, for with all his power and deserved influence, the old ruler of the Transvaal is, from the scholar's ordinary standpoint, one of the most ignorant men who ever sat in a presidential chair. There is but one book which he can read, and that is the Bible. But, it may be asked, how does it happen that if he can read one book he cannot read all books? The explanation given in the Transvaal is that, being gifted with a remarkably tenacious memory, he has, from constantly hearing the Bible read in public from his boyhood up, committed all of its more familiar passages to heart; so that when he takes up a copy of the Scriptures and his eye lights upon a well-known verse, he can go on indefinitely from memory.

Nor can this modern South African Colossus write any better than he can read. To be sure, he can sign his name to public documents, but in somewhat the same way that Osman the Great, the founder and first sultan of the Osmanli Turks, used to sign his name to public documents—by dipping his hand in a saucer of ink and spreading it out on the paper, thus literally making his *sign manual.* Not that President Kruger has not got beyond Osman the First, for he can guide the quill sufficiently to sign his name to papers of

state; but to *write* one of those papers, or even an ordinary letter, with his own hand, would be quite beyond his powers, is the story often told in Pretoria. And yet should I leave the impression with my readers that he was simply an ignorant old Boer, it would be a very false impression. From the scholar's standpoint, possibly he is that, but from the standpoint of the politician and man of affairs he is one of the shrewd great men of the time. If he cannot write a state document he can dictate one. He knows what is in every one that he signs, and his native shrewdness enables him to get the better of far more scholarly rulers of mightier realms than his when the interests of his "poor burghers," as he pathetically calls them, are concerned.

To call him the Lincoln of South Africa is altogether extravagant praise. He has none of the broad, far-seeing, statesmanlike views of Lincoln; his integrity is far from spotless if common report is not utterly libelous; and he has little of the brilliant eloquence that made possible a Gettysburg oration. But he is like Lincoln in this important respect—he knows the common people thoroughly and accurately. He sprang from them; he is one of them. With all his wealth and power, he has never set himself above them. When I called upon him in Pretoria a few weeks ago a young Boer farmer was sitting upon the veranda of the presidential mansion, which, by the way, is a very unpretentious cottage. The young farmer was collarless and dirty, and his mud-splashed brogans showed that he was a son of the soil; but he evidently felt that there was nothing in his appearance or his clothes which should debar him from a familiar interview with his president. The president, too, seemed to be of the same opinion, and they chatted together as unconstrainedly as any two cronies, while the old *vrow* Madam Kruger, sitting near by, placidly knit her heavy woolen stockings like any v able housewife of the Transvaal.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, OF THE TRANSVAAL.
(From his best recent photograph.)

This is the secret of the power of the l dent of the South African Republic. He i of the people—a representative Boer; a t Dutch farmer, with all the limitations and a sturdiness, conservatism, strong religious fe and native common sense of his race deve in an unusual degree. These qualities, too, acteristic in a gr or less degree o Boers as a race, ac for the prominen their remote littl publicamongthegr nations of the w Here is a new ra distinct type of kind, a unique p that has found its in the heart of S Africa. Except i matter of language are no more Dutch they are Frencl Scotch. In fact, of them dislike an trust the Holland I more than they d English themselve large admixtur French Huguenot flows in the vein many of them, many families h French names, rupted often into Dutch equivalents.

In religion the p are far more like Scotch Covenante two centuries ago like the modern ra alistic, sacerdotal church of Holland. In so alarmed were the Boers some seventy years ago at the spread of rationalistic form in their nation that they sent to Scotlan some young ministers who were sound ir faith. Among those who responded to th was Andrew Murray, the father of the An Murray of the present day—that princ mystics whose books are read by the v Christian world. This young Scotchman his descendants and a few others of his s have wonderfully molded the religious lif the two republics and have imparted a stu God-fearing, Bible-loving character to all inhabitants.

The Puritan type of character is very strongly developed among the Dutch Boers, and this it is which the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain must reckon with in dealing with that handful of Dutch farmers that inhabit the Transvaal. I do not mean to aver that the Boers are either as intelligent or as morally spotless as the Pilgrim fathers, and it is very sure that they are not actuated by as lofty religious motives, nor have they

OLD DUTCH CHURCH AT PRETORIA.
(Taken at time of quarterly "Nachtmaal," or communion season, when Boers come with their families from fifty miles around and camp in their wagons on the church square.)

been tested by such stern experience as were the *Mayflower's* passengers and their descendants. But they certainly are imbued with the Puritan spirit, with many of its excellences as well as many of its defects, and this spirit makes them a people to be reckoned with by the mightiest of nations.

Moreover, it must be borne in mind that they look upon the recent hordes of British and Americans and Germans—in fact, Uitlanders generally—as interlopers and usurpers, and that they have some reason for this opinion. Until gold was discovered on the Rand no one cared for the Transvaal. The Boers might keep it to themselves for all England cared. Who wished for a huge barren sheep farm where the prickly pear was the only thing that really seemed to thrive? Especially undesirable was a great tract of ground where the city of Johannesburg now stands. It was so exceedingly barren that scarcely could the hardy African sheep find anything to nibble. On one side was the farm of the Bramble Fountain, on the other, a mile away, the farm of the Thorn Fountain. Their very names were unpromising and hopeless. But one fine morning pay streaks of gold were found on the ridge of land that connected the Bramble Fountain with the Thorn Fountain, and from that moment the Transvaal was a different place. For weal or woe the old chapter of its poverty-stricken history was closed and a new Golconda-like chapter was opened, and all eyes were dazzled with visions of unbounded wealth.

Then adventurers poured in from all quarters of the globe—British and German, French and Dutch, American and Portuguese. The land which Great Britain would scarcely take as a gift a few years before was the prize of many covetous eyes. The exchequer which had been as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard was soon almost bursting with golden guineas. Beggars suddenly became choosers of champagne and truffles, and the poor who walked yesterday were riding in their chaises to-day.

Upon the wretched soil of the farms of the Thorn Fountain and the Bramble Fountain arose the stately city of Johannesburg, with its tall brick buildings, its churches, its big hotels, its shops resplendent with plate glass, its electric tramways, its gambling hells and gin palaces. In ten years the desert blossomed, not with the rose—nothing so innocent and fragrant as that—but it did blossom into a great "rustling," bustling, busy, wicked city of a hundred thousand inhabitants. The mines, which now almost surround the city, continued to pour out their almost unbounded stores of yellow metal. Some of them pay 120 per cent. a year on the capital invested. New mines were constantly opened up, some of them as valuable as the great originals, others of them utterly worthless. Companies were floated with enormous capital, many of them worth about as much as the paper on which the stock certificates were printed. Speculation grew wild and rampant. Men lost their heads and women lost fortunes in stocks.

Kimberley, which in the early days of its diamond mines had passed through a similar era of

THE RAADZAAL AT BLOEMFONTEIN.
(Legislative building of the Orange Free State.)

wild excitement, emptied its adventurers into this new Golconda. Barney Barnato, who, if general rumor is to be believed, laid the foundation of his colossal fortune in illicit diamond-buying at Kimberley—which means buying diamonds for a song of natives and others who had stolen them—emigrated to Johannesburg and became the mighty moneyed magnate of the Transvaal. His partner in the diamond business, Cecil Rhodes, while holding on to his diamond mines, also acquired large interests in Johannesburg, and the little Jew and the big Englishman were followed by a horde of adventurers, little and big, all on one thing intent, and that the putting the yellow money of the Transvaal in their purses.

It can be imagined that this golden stream which began to flow so suddenly and so unstintedly should at its flood have swept many an otherwise stable character off its foundation. Foreigners were in possession of the mines. Almost before the Boers had rubbed open their drowsy eyelids to see what had happened to their poverty-stricken country, every mine worth opening had been claimed by these Egyptians, the Uitlanders, and nothing remained to the original inhabitants of the Promised Land but to spoil the Egyptians. This, if the Egyptians are to be believed, they at once proceeded to do. Large sums were charged for all sorts of "concessions." Monopolies were sold to the highest bidder. Dynamite, a necessity in gold-mining operations, was taxed till it was almost ready to explode from sheer indignation. An iniquitous company from Holland built the railway which quickly connected the gold fields with the rest of the world, and immensely overcharged its patrons for transportation.

There is no doubt that this sudden rise of the golden flood until it submerged the whole land left behind much foul sediment of corruption and bribery in high places and in low. One of the many stories current in Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, relates to the "American spider." Now the American spider, it must be understood, spins no film and weaves no web; it is simply an inoffensive four-wheeled vehicle of light construction, imported from America and much in vogue in South Africa, the vehicle which we should call a buggy.

On one occasion a number of the burghers who constitute the Volksraad, or lower house of legislature, voted for a measure which greatly enriched one of their number, whereupon the next morning each one found at his door a brand-new American "spider," shining in its unmarred paint and varnish.

When the Volksraad assembled one of the unbribed minority was noticed clutching in an insane way at imaginary insects on the wall a the desks of the house of assembly. His antics and unsuccessful grabbings after n naturally attracted attention, and when as his brotherly legislators, who thought he be seeing reptiles rather than insects, w was doing, he replied that he was "only to catch a spider." Whenever the prese the "spiders" appears upon the streets t he is greeted by the malicious small bo cries of "Spider!" "Spider!" "How mu American spiders?"

Those who think they know, say that ev gray and grizzled president himself has from grace, and devoutly religious as h doubtedly was a score of years ago and now is in all outward forms and ceremon is not above allowing a gift to influence h cision, and that through thus spoiling the tians in various ways he has become enor wealthy.

However that may be, it is no doubt tr up to the time of the foolish and inexc Jameson raid, the Uitlanders had the grie largely on their side. But this disastrou utterly turned the balances the other way the Uitlanders' side kicked the beam.

At once public opinion, justice and the b of righteousness shifted to the other side; a Uitlanders and their cause received a blow one of their own number from which th not for years recover.

But it must be remembered that Johann is not the South African Republic, and th bone and sinew of this republic is made sturdy, rough, God-fearing, unprogressive, loving, behind-the-times burghers; good in spite of their unprogressive medievali found an empire upon. This element strength and stability to the little republic element it is which President Kruger under so well and interprets so accurately. His l ers believe in his sturdy, rugged, God-fe if somewhat warped and twisted characte he trusts and builds his republic on his bur

These are the people, far off upon the r farms and not in the crowded slums of Joh burg, that England or any other power have to reckon with in subduing the African Republic.

These are the kind of people who largely up the sister republic of the Orange Free Happily for the Free State Boers, gold has been found in large paying quantities withi borders. They have, to be sure, a few di fields within their territory; but the cen the diamond interest is still in Kimberley, the limits of the Colony of the Cape of Good

The Orange Free State is one of those happy lands without a history—at least without a history tarnished with blood or stained by rapacity or greed. Its people, rough, vigorous, virile, though few in numbers, are strong in the primitive virtues of an unspoiled race. Its capital and largest city, Bloemfontein, is a village of five or six thousand inhabitants.

I had a pleasant call upon President Steyn, its chief executive, who struck me as a stalwart, honest, earnest man who desires to do his best and utmost for his little republic. Unlike President Kruger, he is a man of education and refinement and would grace any presidential chair.

FORDING A STREAM IN THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

I saw also the opening of the Raad, the legislative assembly of the Orange Free State. It is a congress of giants, a parliament of stalwarts. All of its two score members average, I am told, over six feet in height. They are broad in proportion and "bearded like the pard."

A most impressive sight it was to see these splendid specimens of physical vigor file in and take the oath of allegiance for their new term of service. Not a puny one among them; not a weakling or a human hot-house plant; a senate of farmers it is, with generations of sturdy Dutch blood in its veins. These are the representatives of the people that make South Africa a factor in the family of nations.

The English-speaking residents of South Africa are more progressive, more wide-awake, as a class more intelligent, but they have not made South Africa their own as have the Dutch Boers.

Said a wise and representative Dutch minister of Cape Colony to me:

"South Africa is our home. We have never known any other. We do not want any other. Our supreme allegiance is not to Great Britain; least of all is it to Holland, but it is to South Africa. Here, in the Cape, we are willing to live for the present under the dominion of Great Britain, but we do not believe it will last forever. We want to found a nation of our own. The English who come here are always thinking and talking of 'going home.' South Africa is not their home, and they never regard it as such. As soon as one of them makes a little money he hurries off to England to spend it. The thousands of emigrants who are always coming to the Cape come not to found a home, but to make all they can out of the country that they may spend it somewhere else. South Africa is owned by absentees. Even the poor people who will never scrape together shillings enough to pay for a steerage passage to Europe are nevertheless always talking about 'going home,' and the colored people with a little English blood in their veins, when they wish to put on airs talk about 'home.' With us Boers it is different. This is our home. We are Africanders. Here our fathers lived and our grandfathers. Here we were born and here we expect to die."

The English are superb colonizers. More than any other nation they make the solitary places joyful and the desert to blossom as the rose. No other race can approach them in colonizing and in governing ability. In India and Egypt, in Hong Kong and the Straits they have brought order out of chaos, and in Australia and New Zealand they have found and peopled new continents. This is their one amiable weakness as colonizers—they never get weaned, even in the third and fourth generation, from the old home. Admirable as is this power of Britain to claim the allegiance of all her children even though they wander to the antipodes, the very affection which they bear to the mother country carries with it this element of weakness when they are brought in contact with a homespun and a home-bred race like the Boers.

If a war should arise—which may Heaven forbid!—the Boers would be fighting for home and country, the English for domination and conquest. But war, in my opinion, at present is very unlikely. Great Britain is too powerful and President Kruger is too shrewd. The Dutch republics would have little to gain and much to lose by a war which might result in complete independence, but in all probability would result in making all South Africa a British colony.

For the present doubtless the *status quo* will be maintained, and the two little republics of Dutch farmers in central South Africa will complete the century as independent States under "the sphere of British influence."

But what changes the new century will bring to the map of South Africa, who can tell?

MOUNTAIN AND SHORE IN HAWAII.

HAWAIIAN ISLAND CLIMATE.

BY C. F. NICHOLS, M.D.

TO meteorology is given a Fortunatus choice. Every gradation of temperature, altitude, and humidity, with varying force and volume of wind currents, is presented in the Hawaiian Islands, while many subtle potencies pervade the atmosphere from sea to mountain top. Moreover, each grove, beach, vale, summit, and belt of land preserves its respective climatic attributes almost unchanged throughout the year.

Thus it is possible for invalid or epicurean to select a climate, or to change it as often as may be desired. Something like the rotation of the seasons in "temperate" latitudes may be had, with no danger of meeting those sudden lapses of temperature so shocking to sensitive organizations.

Each of the principal islands is an immense but extinct volcano. Only one active crater exists—Kilauea, on a spur of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii. A charming laboratory imbedded in ferns, it serves as an escape-valve, its dangerous freaks easily avoided—in fact, these are quite under the control of the friendly goddess Pele. As the traveler gradually ascends, he finds the air becoming cooler and usually clearer with the increasing elevations and the cooler temperature often as equable as the warmer at the base of the mountain island. By way of illustration: a few hours' ride from the hot marge of Kawaiha Hawaii, palm-fringed and with thermometer ı ing between 80° and 92° Fahrenheit, bring horseman well up the plain of Waimea, a rc keenly inspiring to every sense. Here th save for a short rainy season, is clear and sharp with occasional frosts. Over the mou side roam immense herds of cattle and horses; the pursuit of these is the chief oc tion of natives, and of whites whose noble cular development is clearly the effect of a ful tonic in the mode of life.

On island Maui, at an elevation of four t sand feet, is a belt of large sugar plantat In these little worlds of varied industrial req ments hospitality is generously dispensed. the climate is ideally delightful—sufficiently while yet no frosts nor chilling winds are known. Through admirably irrigated tracts multitudes of violets appeal, with ı another flower and fruit of New England, g ing at peace with their tropic-born comr Perhaps nowhere else out of doors will so v a collection of plants thrive.

In dalliance with our theme before we ı statistics, let us picture an afternoon's recre —a trip through the mountain forest, pleasa recall. We rode with slight ascent through

weeds and grass. Nearly a thousand plants from the ravines and mountain jungles are catalogued, two-thirds being said to be indigenous and not found elsewhere. It was perfectly safe to trample the thicket, seeking tree-shells and ferns—for there is no snake nor any venomous reptilian life to be found on beautiful Hawaii; safe, while listening to the monotonous chant of my companions, "*Aloha i ka lio nui*" (praise to the big horse), to scoop the fingers through a brook for small fish, then eat them alive (the natives do not even chew their squirming captives). A valley to the right was completely overspread by nasturtiums of enormous leafage and the smallest possible blossom. Somewhat pathetic this growth, so many years after its wrinkled seeds had been planted by wanderers not quite content with palmetto, *ohia*, orange, and yam. Now, without frost to challenge their progress, the nasturtiums filled in, from edge to edge, this untrodden vale. The mass of vines was from twenty to fifty feet in depth and seemed to extend indefinitely. Ever pushing aside the thicket as we forced our way, we were drenched by the water-laden branches of tall shrubs; a dash would flounce from tree or skirmishing cloudlet, until our clothes dripped as if we had waded through a river. Here warmth and reeking moisture are present at a height which in other lands would be the realm of snow; here the mists are ever condensing into shower and clarified by rainbow sunshine; here the light clouds hesitate, touching the treetops; the soft wind bears no aroma but that of the mountain dews, evanescent, earthy, and soothing.

At Honolulu modern conveniences find place. A good hotel, plenty of boarding-houses, drives, diving and guiding natives; and the mild exhilaration of governmental crises, ever renewed under benison of a vast rainbow which, with second and third attendant prisms, often faintly a fourth, always hovers over the town.

What usage may obtain to-day the writer does not know; but a few years since, as the newcomer drove along the embowered ways of Honolulu, citizens, evidently of the better classes, both ladies and gentlemen, would bow courteously or raise the hat in salutation. Gratefully I now recall this pleasant antidote to homesickness.

So searching is the scrutiny of all new arrivals at Honolulu that quarantine proves effectual, and contagions are mostly held at bay.

Favored are they who become guests on Mt. Tantalus, or at Pearl Harbor, sheltered and loved by the sea.

At reef-guarded Waikiki, Honolulu's sea-suburb—

"Like truant children of the deep
Escaped behind a coral wall,
The lisping wavelets laugh and leap,
Nor heed Old Ocean's stern recall.
All day they frolic with the sands,
Kiss pink-lipped shells in wanton glee,
Make windrows with their patting hands
And, singing, sleep at Waikiki."

We will now consider in detail the climatic endowments of these islands, viz., temperature, altitude, humidity, and, finally, the practical influence of the Hawaiian climates upon health.

The temperature, though necessarily varying with altitude and influenced by the force and direction of winds, etc., is so tempered by the vast surrounding ocean that sudden local changes rarely occur. The native-born are sensitive to a fall of ten degrees and promptly don extra clothing; yet furs (not unknown to Hawaiian commerce through the arctic voyages of whalers) are not needed, as may be gathered from the statistics which follow.

At Punahou, Honolulu, Professor Lyons registers the extremes of temperature from July, 1895, to July, 1896:

	Highest. Degrees F.	Lowest. Degrees F.
July	83	68
August	86	63
September	85	68
October	82	67
November	82	66
December	79	62
January	79	57
February	80	60
March	79	62
April	84	62
May	85	63
June	84	67

During the five years ending July, 1894, the highest temperature registered at Honolulu is 88°, the lowest 54°; yet the daily average range

PINEAPPLE FIELD.

for a year is less than 15°, about half that of the Eastern United States. Here, too, it is made clear that a humidity of about 70 and the prevailing influence of the faithful trade wind may so temper the heat that the thermometric record is seldom a record of discomfort. Only in November and February, when southeasterly storms prevail, is there discontent among these sybarite citizens, pampered in all the luxuries of their climate.

PALMS IN FRONT OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT HONOLULU.

At Lahaina, on Maui, the former capital of the islands, the heat is great (though with the glass seldom above 90°); yet here a moderate sea-breeze fans before noon. The same equability of temperature is farther displayed at Waianae, the hottest leeward shore, by a range not transgressing 91.4° nor 69°. At Kealakekua, Hawaii, 1,580 feet, the extremes in 1893 were 58.2° and 78.6°. The limits noted on the summit of Mount Mauna Kea (13,825 feet) are 13° to 108° F. There are, it is true, sudden tempests ("Mumukus" on northern Hawaii) where the cold air at the mountain top, compressed wedge-like by the force of the trades, rushes downward upon the plain.

The mean of Hawaiian temperatures is from two to ten degrees lower than in other countries occupying the same latitude, a fact thought due to the cool ocean currents blowing thither from Japan.

Altitude bestows important qualities on all climates. In these islands heavy mists seldom invade the heights. This exemption from mist belongs also to lower altitudes, where what we call fog, bearing dust and smoke, is of course unknown. Even the beaches are singularly free from mist. On the southern lee side of every isle the mountain has usually robbed the trade wind of its moisture; on the weather side (north), where warm vapor from the sea meeting c from above precipitates in rain, sunshine almost perpetual. The sunshine impress newcomer before aught else. Accustomed probably to the smoky haze of populat gions, he is astonished at the clear atmosph Hawaii. During the first few days he feel rated with sunlight; in its wealth the tr leaves look varnished; "it seems as thou cane fields were only converting sunshin warm-colored sugar; the reefs, sand beache surf lines are dazzling with it."

Owing to the rarity of the atmosphere a vation of four thousand feet approaches the est that can be borne by invalids of exces nervous temperament; the stimulation is to cause wakefulness or fever or intensif general excitation. When repeated hemor from any part of the body has lately taken or at time of an active hemorrhage, the d of removal into rarefied air is obvious. thoracic disorders as involve softening and ties, aneurism, disease of the large blood-ve or valvular disease of the heart forbid air h rarefied; also conditions of great feebleness, as extreme age and general loss of courage, venting the patient's making constant ou effort—these cases should be placed at lowe vations. Women will here often find them unfitted to take vigorous exercise in the ope

But many rheumatics, hepatics, dyspe brain-taskers, and sedentary people need th lands. In early cases of lung disease, ev hemorrhage has occurred, so the patien young and hopeful and in neither evil above noted, the factor of rarefaction is desirable, leading to frequent deep respira while the sensory nerves are stimulated b cool, dry air.

Low altitude is friendly to anæmic or exh ed people (let the specific ailment be what it who at home, simply through sensitivene cold air, endure peculiar suffering, aggrav and relapse, but who are not debilitated by weather. For such shall there be chronic tent where changeless warmth is found—wa reliable by night and by day along ma fringed brook or beach, or even on verdu lava wastes on the rainless side of Hawaii. tion must be exercised at these lowest level safe residence here depends chiefly on the n of the soil. The stranger should locate on canic ashes or sand, and where this surface clayey or rock bottom has sufficient declivit drainage. Warm, rich, fermenting *hum* most poisonous in a tropical country. I qu graphic analysis of this matter by Dr. Russe Honolulu: "When rain upon level grou

going down it sucks into the earth a fresh supply of atmospheric air, necessary for fermentation; on rising it displaces into the atmosphere all the poisonous gaseous products. Thus a sort of ground respiration is established." Fortunately few Hawaiian districts answer to this evil picture, for lava is king.

When fancy chooses isolation or disease enforces it, a patient may occupy a tent or loosely built straw hut. Beef, fowls, fish, yams, native fruits, garden products, and *poi* are available, while with the flora, the slopes, and the sky forming ever-hopeful pictures at the door and civilization but a few hours distant, retreat here cannot be called exile.

He who, with health partly restored, at last wearies of endless calm, may follow Mark Twain's recipe: "To secure a climate, mark the thermometer at grade desired and climb till the mercury stops there." Meter in hand, the convalescent removes to upland plain or cliffside, and, feasting on the native apple (*ohia*), finds his climatic affinity. The Volcano House is a cool hostelry, and great Hael-a-ka-la, on Maui, contributes in season a genuine snow-belt at ten thousand feet.

HONOLULU FROM PUNCH BOWL.

However, a change of residence or even an excursion should not be dictated by nervousness or caprice on the part of the patient. Judgment founded upon knowledge—a supreme quality rarely bestowed, even upon doctors!—ought to influence the decision. Removal while improvement is progressing in a serious disease is seldom safe.

The study of humidity as it is presented at these favored islands is interesting in its relation to consumptives, victims of rheumatism, or to persons susceptible to chill.

Under "altitude" we have already remarked the absence of true fogs in Hawaii. It is a curious fact that when it rains (as at Hilo, which has a "weather side trade exposure") the air is actually clearer and drier than during the prevalence of rainless southerly winds, insomuch that housewives spread laundry along the verandas to dry. Here, through the action of the trades, heavy masses of cloud are blown in from seaward and rest against the mountain or forest, with showers at evening formed from the moist air striking cool peaks. Professor Lyons records one to two hundred inches of rainfall a year at Hilo. "Nicaragua can tell of sixty-four inches for one month, but thirty-six inches in thirty-six hours reported at Molokai is the most remarkable rainfall I know of." At Honolulu the behavior of the sun-shower is reversed. The town lies on the southern side of Oahu, where the mountains are not high enough to check the trades; but much of the rainfall is lost by precipitation as it passes over the mountain, and the city's share is often only a sprinkling. The average humidity at Honolulu is about 72, that at Hilo about the same. In the sheltered leeward valleys a mile or so inland (for instance, vale Makala, near Honolulu, and Iao, on Maui, near Wailuku, fair beyond all nooks the Creator chooses to beautify) the air is nearly dry and of a peculiar equableness.

At Lahaina and in the inland districts, where the flesh of slaughtered bullocks dries without decomposition, as it does on the plains of the West, the humidity is less; yet dews or ocean breezes serve to maintain our island standard of climate perfection.

Regarding consumptive patients, it has become axiomatic among medical men that the humidity which usually attends rainfall, fog, or a moist soil is an evil that condemns without question the locality as an abode for such patients. Thus the Windward Islands of the Atlantic, though mild in temperature, act inimically in pulmonary diseases, and we have but to refer to such authority as the Glasgow health reports to find not only statistics of frightful mortality from consumption in the foul fogs of Scottish towns, but, obversely, testimony to the restorative influence of clear sunlight, which kills the tubercle bacillus after a few hours' exposure.

An immense number of recoveries from tuberculous disease have, however, taken place in the moderate humidity of the Hawaiian towns and sections just described. Notable among them is the case of Dr. Hillebrand, a physician resident many years at Honolulu.

The salutary effect of salty moisture combined with mountain air—the admixture found at these islands, where I have often tasted the pure saline quality of the breeze on plateaus fifteen hundred

to two thousand feet above sea-level—has been found of such value in treating phthisis that since 1872 Von Traube produced it artificially and with great benefit to his patients at Berchtesgarten, in Salzburg, whither thousands now annually resort. This subterfuge of our European friends, so eagerly utilized during the brief summer season of the Tyrol, finds a lavish rival in Hawaii, where the year through, in moderately humid island districts, recoveries from asthma, phthisis, and many disturbed and exhausted conditions are constantly taking place. Rheumatism may be instanced as a complaint craving such air and soil as are found in valleys a few miles inland on either island; or the yet drier Kona district, on Hawaii, where, all the way from Kailua, the health resort of the ancient kings, to Kau, the newcomer never can be chilly. Here again there is a large vote for Lahaina, whose warmth is never-ending, whose charmed languor is ineffable, where hustle and bustle are rumors from afar and the dreamer lives forever, laughing and growing fat; where banana patch, rice patch, and *taro* patch are ceaseless pictures in a land "always afternoon," and we paddle, friendly with the sharks, in tepid water, or take horse to the *pali* some miles away for a shiver in a vigorous breeze shower-laden. Yet dollars are not here unknown nor refused!

To the north, petted by the trades, lies Kauai the nosegay, small, moist, sweet, perfect. Its valleys are tranquil and reached by good roads.

Variation in the barometer is seldom noticeable in Hawaii. During six years, to January, 1895, it ranged, at Honolulu, between 29.69 and 30.27, with a mean of 30.48.

Bathing may be briefly considered. The noon

WATER-FOWL ON BIRD ISLAND.

NATIVE OUTRIGGERS.

temperature of the sea at the islands at a sons is about 70°, and the proportion of trifle larger than in cooler latitudes. Imm in water of this warmth is condemned b writers, who find the bath relaxing, with t of force into the tepid water; cooler water, touch is followed by reaction, is advised, inland mountain streams or at home with the tub! It is fair, however, to conclu the friction, exertion, and exposure of b commend a plunge at any moderate tempe Early risers find the water at sunrise co several degrees.

A general conclusion in behalf of inval valetudinarian has been in part expressed. Hawaiian Islands may be called the refuge sensitive—whether sensitive to the strife o cities, to fevers, contagions, evil drainage sudden alternations of dampness, heat, or

Distance is not formidable when healt stake: the journey from Boston to Honolul but twelve or fourteen days.

It is now unquestioned that consumptiv jects must remain constantly in the open only to prevent the reabsorption of thei poisonous exhalations.

Such experience as that of Dr. Herman and Michael Foster, discussing chronic d in general in Allbutt's conservative *Medica pend*, tends to "a belief that nearly every nate deviation from health may be corre judicious change of climate." The *Lanc* ments: "What is, however, often lackin on part of patients and practitioners, is pr in the choice of a locality and a due appre both of the capabilities and limitations of c treatment." Unprejudiced knowledge a victions established by unquestionable alone can qualify the medical adviser to vidualize."

Is the cool, upland, island climate preferable to rarefied air in the highlands of continents? A consumptive renewing courage and physical strength, and with bacilli disappearing at Denver, St. Paul or Minneapolis, is tempted to indorse the adage, "let well enough alone," and remain where he is obviously helped. Yet due prudence may quote, "And if it end so, 'tis meet." Statistics are stubborn, and they show high death-rates in the States at localities formerly extolled. For this ill report not only abrupt changes of temperature may be answerable, but also such positive facts as the irritating alkaline dust of the Western plains, and such negatives as the absence of the tempered moisture which greatly dilutes the iodides and saline elements found at these island exposures.

Regarding climates other than these under our immediate study and their bearing both upon consumption and other diseases not tuberculous, the writer would not willingly be understood to question the salubrity of certain districts in Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico, Texas, Southern Colorado, the Chilean coast, etc., so soon as comfortable abodes can be established. Already, during portions of the year, Southern California, the West India Islands, the Canaries, the southern coast of Corsica, Algiers, and the Nile valley offer pleasant refuge. In Arizona especially the recoveries from wasting diseases commend those now wild regions as the sanitarium of the New World. Hawaiian climates are here simply considered *per se* as especially available to certain routes of travel and for the present offering the conveniences of civilization.

Unchanging warmth may make the body excessively sensitive to cold, and hence a stay at the islands will not in most cases wisely exceed two years, unless health or convenience calls for a permanent residence there. Early symptoms of pulmonary disease often disappear within this time, but sickness far advanced may suffer relapse on returning home. Unfortunately in the latter case the lost ground is hard to regain, even if the sufferer returns to the island climate.

An interesting subject is disease and mortality, both as regards natives and whites who have dwelt for several generations afar from the maladies and contagions of great cities. A monograph by Dr. Leach, of Honolulu, is valuable in this connection. Dr. Leach mostly ignores climate and explains the island death-rate by laws of "virginity to disease." When for generations neither syphilis, small-pox nor such lesser infections as measles have inoculated the race, it has been found through sheer experience confirmed by the modern germ theory that communicable maladies attack with especial virulence these unprotected organisms. Though capable of great exertion and even possessing such power of resistance to cold that "Kanakas" are chosen in preference to Swedish or American sailors for service in the arctic seas, the grandly muscular bodies of the uncultured races may yet absolutely lack tenacity of life, as is instanced by the action of bronchitis, mumps and venereal disease on the Indians of North and South America; and at these islands upon the natives, as described by Captain Cook, later again an epidemic of measles destroyed several thousand Hawaiians, with an insignificant death-rate for the whites.

Aneurisms of heart and aorta are common affections at the islands. They occur oftenest to men who drink habitually. Added to the action of alcohol upon the heart muscle, the effect of climate is weakening to the general vascular system; this is also shown by the frequency of varicose veins and hemorrhoidal affections. In such cases an extra dose of spirit or a furious horseback ride—exciting the movements of the heart—may stretch or rupture the ill-toned organ or its outgoing blood-vessels.

PEARL HARBOR—SUNRISE.

Diseases of the liver, which prevail in all semi-tropical climates, find place, and low forms of typhoid are met with in the few sections where drainage is imperfect.

Leprosy, now zealously isolated and exiled and, as found here, but slightly contagious, need cause the stranger no anxiety.

Deaths from pulmonary consumption occur, both among Hawaiians and half-whites; catarrhs, both nasal and bronchial, are seemingly incurable in the lifeless, shriveled membranes of many individuals of the lowest class, who often drift into such low places as are described under "altitude," where the rainfall constantly bears decaying vegetation and drainage from the sheep ranches and rice fields in the higher lands, and

NATIVE WOMAN AND "POI" CALABASH.

the never-freezing soil maintains a nursery of ancient filth that breeds protozoa. Tuberculosis, atrophy, bowel disturbances, fevers, and "dumb agues" prevail here, while the birth-rate is fortunately small. These classes are tainted by hereditary diseases, live most imprudently as regards clothing, bathing, and food, and make free use of intoxicants. (Clothing and boarded houses are physically of questionable service in Hawaii.)

The natives are so ill-judged and thoughtless that they take the first means offered to relieve the moment's suffering. For instance, during the prevalence of small-pox in 1853 the sick were accustomed to throw themselves into the sea to cool the fever, and it is related that many died in the water. This sensitiveness, both physical and mental, as well as the influence of priestly training which leads to ready yielding to hypnotic suggestion, is illustrated by the practice of "praying" an adversary to death. When a native is offended at another, he places himself in the presence of his enemy and prays to certain Hawaiian deities that he may die. The subject of this effort sits quietly before his antagonist, takes no food and but little drink and soon dies.

Yet many virulent diseases grow milder upon transportation to the islands. A certai introduced from the Isthmus of Panama b elers to Honolulu here lacks many of its c symptoms. It shows itself mostly in gr pression of spirits, with fits of crying, s ing the name boohoo fever, by which it i monly called. The whites never die of fever, but it has destroyed great numbers tives whose powers of resistance are very

Yet the longevity which may be attai island life is curiously illustrated in the of the "mission mothers." My attenti been called to this point by the Consul-G of the Island Republic, Hon. Gorham I man. A few years since the represen ("relicts") of eight early mission famili vived in vigorous health, at ages from eig ninety years. Here child-bearing wome posed to great hardship and deprivation, a to an exceptional age.

A brief account of the native treatment sick may guide us in forming a general es of the island environment. The Kahun tive doctors) join to the occasional adminis of drugs other observances of a nature so lar that their services are frequently s They practice largely, though they must law to do so. Black pigs are roasted for t valid and his friends, and numerous supers dealings are held with powers above and There is, then, no limit to the perseveranc which the native will endure his sufferings. tending to obey the physician, he follows t rections of the Kahuna, who in his tw function of priest and doctor is preachin practicing behind the scenes and throwing the orthodox mixtures of his foreign rival.

However, by way of compliment to the native citizens occasionally receive the na well-known drugs. Miss Squills, Miss Rh Dose of Salts are names actually recorded list of taxpayers at Honolulu. An am practitioner of the "new school" may yet to gain such namesakes as Globule or Miss I

WAIKEA RIVER, HILO.

Photo by French. CORONATION OF THE ROSE QUEEN AT THE TACOMA CARNIVAL.

A ROSE CARNIVAL ON PUGET SOUND.

BY BERNICE E. NEWELL.

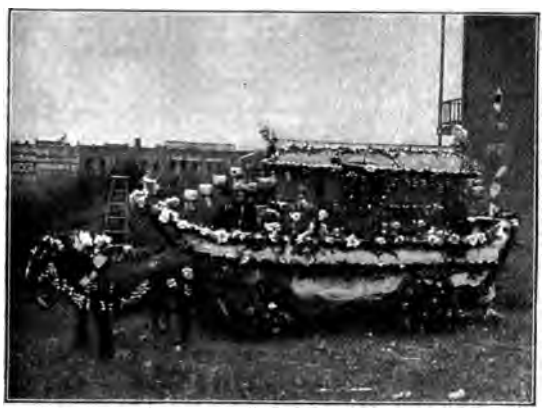
THE idea of a rose carnival on the shores of Puget Sound seems as yet rather incongruous to the world at large. Notwithstanding its high latitude, however, far from being a bare, inhospitable coast where winter reigns in grim supremacy three-fourths of the year, as is too often supposed, Western Washington is peculiarly a land of summer. February opens the season of flowers, and Christmas often finds it in continuance, while the long, delightful months between have fairly rioted in the bloom of every clime except that of the tropics.

The native forests are filled with giant elder, red currant, white syringa, rhododendron, honeysuckle, and the snowy plumes of the white *Spirea*, while the profusion of smaller flowers is so great as to weave a rich mosaic of color over the carpet of emerald moss. Nature has struck the keynote of lavish beauty, and with her as a brilliant and living example, there was no reason why the gardens of man should not contain an even greater variety of plant and shrub. Tacoma, at the head of Puget Sound—the fair young city which takes its name from the grandest peak of the Cascades—deserves a wide fame for its pleasant homes and gardens, and especially for its magnificent roses. Tourists on their way to Alaska must needs carry from Tacoma the memory of terraced slopes planted with roses that rise from the very docks.

CARNIVAL PARADE, PACIFIC AVENUE.
Photo by French.

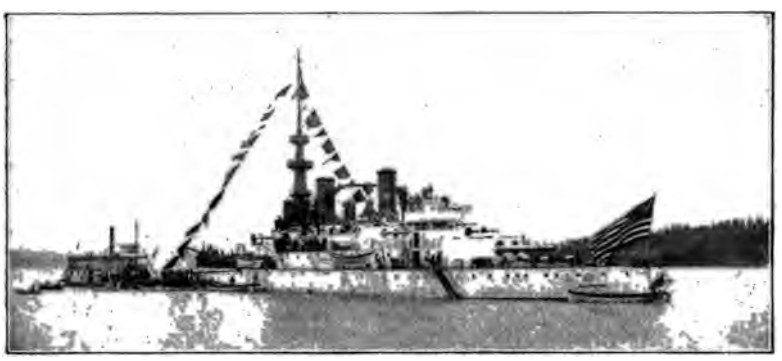
It was doubtless the success of like undertakings in Californian cities that led Tacoma to venture last year upon a rose carnival. In May there was issued the following greeting:

"The City of Destiny salutes you who languish in the stifling summer and perish in the rigorous winter of the East; you who fly from the dread tornado and the terrible blizzard; you who long for Nature in her gentler moods, and for a climate where extremes are unknown. Tacoma is indeed the city of your highest destiny. Under the shadow of our majestic mountain, crowned with eternal snows and shedding a perpetual benediction on the favored valley; by the shores of the



JAPANESE FLOAT IN THE CARNIVAL PARADE.

CARRIAGE DECORATED WITH JACQUEMINOT R



U. S. BATTLESHIP "OREGON," DECORATED FOR THE WATER FETES AT TACOMA.
Photo by Wagness.

Northern Mediterranean with its miles of liquid azure; at the edge of the boundless forest, yet untouched by the hand of man, Tacoma extends a welcome to the world and declares a festival in honor of the Queen of Flowers —a gala week—a Carnival of Roses!"

July 2, 3, and 4 were days of matchless radiance and beauty. Mrs. Foster, a typical Kentucky belle, was crowned queen of the roses by Governor McGraw. A floral procession three miles long passed in all its splendor before her majesty, each float and carriage laden with roses of every variety. In the evening the theater was transformed into a perfect bower, and a brilliant audience assembled to hear the carnival concert, of one chief feature v singing by a class o Indian pupils from yallup reservation.

This year has se idea expand until tl cities of California ha fairly rivaled. Mis Griggs was the fai queen who presided great dignity and cha wreath of jacquemin was placed on her b Governor Rogers, an hundred school-childı

NATURE'S EXAMPLE—WILD FLOWERS IN PARADISE VALLEY, MT. TACO
Photo by French.

efore her on coronation day. Several com-
anies of the National Guard and the United
tates marines from the battleship *Oregon*
arched as her escort, and sixteen maids of
nor lent the charm of youth and beauty
the day. On the second day the first water
s ever given on Puget Sound was opened,
l finished with the impressive ceremony of
ding Tacoma to the sea, modeled on the old
ostian custom—the presence of the fleet of

SIR KNIGHT FRANK B. COLE.
(President of the Rose Carnival.)

MISS ANNA BILLINGS GRIGGS.
(Queen of the Carnival.)
Photo by A. L. Jackson.

revenue cutters, the *Oregon*, and three great ocean liners of the Oriental Steamship Company adding much to the pomp, beauty, and interest of the event.

righted by Arthur French. TACOMA BY MOONLIGHT, FROM THE HARBOR.

CONTINUOUS SESSIONS OF SCHOOLS

BY PROF. E. A. KIRKPATRICK.

(Of the Normal School at Winona, Minn.)

ABOUT a half dozen years ago it was announced that Chicago University, then just founded, would continue in session all the year. This announcement was received with some surprise and questioning, but the university has never lacked students during the summer quarter, when it was formerly supposed people could not study, and the plan has been in every way a success. The desire for opportunity to improve during the summer has also been so great that short summer sessions have been advertised by universities and other institutions all over the United States and attended by thousands. In Minnesota, besides the summer school at the university, the State provided for four-weeks summer schools for teachers in about fifty counties, and these were attended last year by about six thousand teachers and prospective teachers.

Two or three years ago President Irwin Shepard proposed to his faculty of the Normal School at Winona that the school adopt the Chicago University plan of continuous session, and after a spirited discussion they unanimously favored it. He then presented the matter to the other normal presidents and to the State Normal Board, who after a careful discussion decided that it would be well for *all* of the normal schools of Minnesota to hold continuous sessions. President Shepard sent out letters to city and county superintendents and other educators of the State describing the plan and asking what they thought of it. The replies were almost universally favorable. The State Normal Board then resolved to ask the Legislature of last winter to appropriate the money necessary for the carrying out of the plan. The idea was a new one to most of the members of the Legislature, but when they heard the arguments in favor of it and learned how it was viewed by the educators of the State, they were fully convinced of the advantages of the plan and of the public sentiment in favor of it. Yet the finances of the State were low, and the plan, with all its apparent advantages, was regarded as something of an experiment, so that appropriations were made for trying it in but two of the four normal schools of the State, the one at Winona and the one at Mankato.

As the summer quarter was to begin July 1, prompt action was necessary in order to prepare for the change in plan. It was found less difficult, however, than was expected to rearrange the programme of the courses of study so that without much increase in number of teachers students could enter any qua year or stay out any quarter and yet f in all subjects necessary for the conti their course. Circulars were sent ou ing the opening of the summer quart describing the plan of continuous s giving schedules of the subjects of quarter. Announcement was also r special six-weeks term for teachers which will enable them to continue te yet take a regular course leading to

The financial advantages of the p State are claimed to be as follows: (1 able plant (building, apparatus, etc.) remains unused and profitless a qua time; (2) the cost of running it durin that it has usually been idle is less t other quarter, because no fuel is re three schools in session the fourth qua prepare as many or more teachers for the State as an additional school woul cost less than that required to run anot which, before it could begin, would b ceive many thousands of dollars for b apparatus.

The advantages to those who wish themselves to teach, especially those w themselves wholly or in part, are e they can teach one or two terms and s normal one or two terms a year wit fering with their course of study, but advantage to it; for the alternate ex being pupil, then teacher, and the teaching in connection with the study o will add very much to the value of course. To teachers in service wish prove themselves the special six-weeks fers all the advantages of the sumn now attended by so many thousand additional one of having each sumn contribute toward a definite course of

The common schools of the State w fited by the additional number of tra ers and the improvement of those alre ice. So great is this advantage thoug the country schools that the committe by the National Educational Associa port upon the rural school problem w the "Winona plan" of continuous one promising means of solving the how to improve the district schools.

The instructors in normal schools and the schools themselves will also gain something from the plan if it is wisely carried out, for instructors are required to serve but three quarters in the year, and they will be able to take vacations at a time of year and of a sufficient length (by teaching continuously for a while) to make it possible to travel or study to the best advantage, and then return refreshed and broadened to infuse new life and vigor into the normals.

So advantageous from every point of view seems the plan of continuous sessions of normal schools that many State superintendents have expressed themselves in favor of it, and it is likely that some of them will urge the matter upon their respective Legislatures at the earliest opportunity; so it is not improbable that the plan will soon be adopted in other States.

The question now arises as to whether the idea may not be carried still farther. If continuous sessions is a good thing for normal schools, would it not be of similar advantage to have our public schools and colleges and universities in session all of the time? Many of the arguments given above would seem to apply to other schools as well as to normals. Would it not be a good thing if a large proportion of the children between six and eighteen, especially in the cities, were in school instead of on the street during the summer? If school work is not made too hard, is there any reason other than custom for pupils suspending their work for one-fourth of the year? Even if the above is not admitted, would it not be an advantage to pupils to be able to attend at any time of the year which is most convenient? Would not the adoption of the quarter instead of the year as the unit in grading also be of great advantage not only to irregular pupils, but to exceptionally quick and exceptionally slow children who now have to advance or fall behind a whole year at a time?

The above facts and questions suggest the idea that possibly we are just entering upon a new epoch in the history of the development of education in this country—an epoch in which schools of all kinds will be a continuous instead of an intermittent factor in our national life. It is certain at least that all thoughtful educators will watch with interest the development and spread of the idea as it is discussed in the papers and in educational gatherings and as it is worked out in the schools adopting it.

VACATION SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

BY WILLIAM H. TOLMAN.

(General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.)

A VACATION school is not a novel idea, but a new adaptation has been successfully maintained in New York in the last four years. In this latter sense, the vacation school is the utilization of one or more of the public-school buildings for the summer recreation and education of those children who will voluntarily attend. This educational combination was realized in 1894 by William W. Locke, who laid the plan before the Department of Schools and Institutions of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The department approved the scheme, and at once requested of the Board of Education the use of three of the public-school buildings. The reputation of the association was a guarantee of the character of the movement, and its pledge of five thousand dollars for the expense led the board to grant its request.

The term is six weeks, beginning the second week in July, the school hours from 9 to 12 each day, except Saturday. The schools are selected among the sections where the population is the most congested, for the sake of reaching those children most in need of the advantages of a vacation school. Thousands of children simply exist in the tenements during the heat of the summer, and the earliest morning finds them in the streets, their only playground, although, thanks to the asphalt and a *street-cleaning* department, the streets are now a pretty good playground. With these thoughts in mind, the association planned to open the cool and airy rooms of the public-school buildings for the boys and girls of the tenements. They came. At one school, five hundred was the upper limit; on the very first morning of registration there were eight hundred in line.

Children admitted are from five to fifteen years of age, corresponding in grade from the kindergarten to the first grammar. No text-books are used, but the exercises are so planned that what is best in the boy or girl is drawn out. For example, the entire school meets in the large assembly room for the opening exercises, of which singing is a large part. The principal may select some central thought for the day, around which may be grouped songs and recitations.

The kindergarten has an appropriate place in the vacation schools. While the mother may find older boys and girls useful to run errands or help round the house, she is usually glad to have the little ones safely housed in some place where she knows they will not get into mischief or be run over by a passing wagon. Kindergarten work—always providing the kindergartner is an enthusiast for her specialty—is all play to the children. They learn so unconsciously as not to be aware of the fact.

The plan of work includes general exercises, singing, gymnastics, and nature-study for all the grades. For the kindergarten children from five to six years there are the kindergarten gifts, songs, games, occupations, paper and clay work. For the second primary, seven to eight years, songs, gymnastics, games, sewing cards, modeling, and drawing. For the first primary, nine to ten years, the making of reading, song, and scrap books, sewing for the boys and girls, drawing, and color work. For the second-grammar girls, eleven to twelve years, sewing in worsted, object drawing, and clay modeling. The first-grammar girls, thirteen to fifteen, advanced sewing, designing, freehand, and mechanical. Second-grammar boys, eleven to twelve years, penmanship (business forms), paper cutting, and clay modeling. First-grammar boys, thirteen to fifteen years, designing, freehand, and mechanical; shop work.

The children are admitted to the schools at 8:45, with the opening exercises at 9 o'clock. At 9:30 the children march to their classes for class work until 10:30. At 10 o'clock there are the kindergarten games in the basement, with the chorus-class meeting in the assembly hall. The class-room work continues until 11:45, when the work for the day is collected.

A few statistics will be of value for any other communities who may be thinking of establishing vacation schools, either through the machinery of philanthropy or by the agency of the regular educational department:

Year.	Registration.	Total Attendances.	Cost per Day, Each Child.	No. of Schools.
1894....	2,100	28,000	11.7 cents	3
1895....	7,666	98,880	5.1 cents	6
1896....	5,762	101,009	4.9 cents	6

For 1897 there are 10 schools in the public-school buildings and 1 in the association's settlement, Hartley House. The session began July 12, when the first three days were devoted to registration. For the first week there was a daily average attendance of 6,311 scholars, as opposed to 4,423 in 1896. The superintendent is Wm. W. Locke. The salaries paid are from $20 to $5 per week.

For the lower grades of teachers the schools offer a kind of training school, as many of the staff are recent graduates from the Normal College. From the fact that no text-books are used, the new teachers are very soon able to test their ability to hold and instruct their pupils.

These schools minister to the all-round development of the children, for the large playrooms are utilized for calisthenics; the morning half-hour devoted to dancing is sure to find light hearts and feet. One summer all the children were taken, on successive days, under the care of their science teachers, to the ocean homes of the association at West Coney Island, where the day was spent in collecting various objects incident to the seashore. On the return to the city, this day at the sea furnished inexhaustible material for the class-room. Another year groups of the children were taken, under competent guidance, to the Museum of Natural History. There is no reason why this side of the work should not be immensely extended, in order to make more available the resources of museum and art gallery, because we are only beginning to utilize the social and educational resources of our cities. There is no reason why the very school buildings should not be used more in the evenings, under proper restrictions, because there are many kinds of meetings and entertainments for which they would be available.

The vacation schools had been maintained in Boston, but there was no centralization, as local organizations supported each school. In New York the schools were placed under one management. In Brooklyn a vacation school has been opened on the same general plan as those of New York. Superintendent Maxwell has expressed his interest in the movement and will study it closely with a view to an extension on a larger scale next year. The school is under the management of the Brooks Vacation School Association.

The association believes that the vacation school is a permanent institution of the midsummer in New York, but for 1898 and onward it should be made an integral part of the work of the Board of Education. The generous support of New Yorkers by their money and the hearty co-operation of the children by their attendance have demonstrated the fact that these schools have outgrown the experimental stage. The association is perfectly willing to assume the management of the schools for another season and has no desire to shirk responsibility, but for the sake of a wider sphere of usefulness the city should take upon itself the obligation of providing for the summer education of the children of New York.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

MODERN COLLEGE EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT TIMOTHY DWIGHT, of Yale University, contributes to the August *Cosmopolitan* a paper in which he analyzes the position and justifies the methods of the present-day college. He observes that education belongs to the whole period of life, while college training occupies merely a four years' intermediary position between school training on the one hand and special or professional training on the other. President Dwight's main position is well expressed by him in the following paragraphs:

"The distinctive work of a college is to develop thought-power in those who come to it for the education which it has to give. It receives its pupil just as his mind is opening toward maturity—just as he is beginning to emerge from boyhood into manhood and is becoming, after a manner and measure unknown before, conscious of himself as a thinking man. The four college years carry him forward very rapidly in his progress in this regard. The possibilities of mental discipline are very large. The result to be realized is of immense significance. The youth is to be made a thinking man. He is to be made, according to his years, a wide-thinking man, with his intellectual powers disciplined for the efforts awaiting them. He is to be fitted to turn the working of his powers easily and successfully whithersoever they may be called to turn. Mind-building is the college business, and the aim the college has in view is to send forth the young man at the end of his course with his mind built—not, indeed, in the sense that there will be no change or development afterward, in all the years which follow, but in the sense of complete readiness for the beginning of the educated life of manhood. The education of the college is the building process. The means by which the process is carried forward is study—a carefully arranged course of study, which is adapted to the end to be accomplished. This course of study must involve two things; it must include in itself two elements. The one of these elements is mental discipline; the other is knowledge. The mind is to be disciplined and developed in its own working powers, or the result which is desired cannot be reached. That result is created mind-power. The mind is also to be furnished with knowledge, for knowledge is to be, and must be, the quickening and inspiring force for the constant movement of thought, and the *thinking mind* is the thing to be secured and realized.

"That which best builds the mind, that which most fully develops the power of thought, is liberal and broad as the educating force of the college years. When we get the true conception of that for which the collegiate institution exists, we can easily adjust our minds to right views respecting the whole subject. If the purpose of the education were to fit the student for the special business to which he was expecting to devote himself in his subsequent career, the breadth of the educational system might be determined by the number of things that were taught him in that line of instruction. If the call were to prepare him directly to answer all the questions of life or happiness which might arise after his maturer years had placed him in new circumstances and conditions, his preparation might demand, as the first essential for the filling out of its ideal, advice or instruction of a paternal character, or from experts in many lines. But if the developing and disciplining of mind and thought-power are the primary aim and end, what is desired may be accomplished by another method and after a different manner. The plan of the curriculum may be arranged and the energy of the system may be put forth with reference to the one end which is in view, and when this end has been attained, there may fitly be satisfaction respecting the result of the past and confidence respecting the prospects of the future. The full-grown mind—mature in intelligence and full grown in culture and thought—can be trusted to meet life's questions as they arise, even as the soul educated and inspired by the Christian system is trusted by that system, under its one comprehensive law of love, to decide for itself the individual questions of moral living and duty. The great work to be accomplished is the making of the mind in the one case, as in the other it is the making of the soul. If the college has so far made the mind of its student, at the end of his four years' course, that it is full grown according to the possibility of the meaning of the words full grown at the age of twenty-two, it has accomplished its great work.

"When it is measured by this standard and judged in the light of this statement of the case, the system of modern college education, as the present writer believes, must be admitted to be of the broadest and most liberal character. The end which the system has in view is the right one. The circle of studies which are offered is large enough and inclusive enough. The opportunities for the teacher to develop the mind of

the student, and those opened to the student for the development of his own mind, are abundant. Whatever may have been true, in this regard, with reference to the studies or the opportunities of thirty or fifty years ago, there can be no question as to the wideness of the one and the largeness of the other at the present time."

THE COLLEGE WOMAN.

IN *Scribner's* for August, Helen Watterson Moody contributes a paper on "The Woman Collegian," the first of a series of studies to be devoted to "the unquiet sex."

The article makes it clear that the writer has lost sympathy with the old ideals of education without regard to sex.

"Since it is to be devoutly hoped and expected that the greater part of our college girls will not be educated or coeducated out of the good old fashion of marrying and taking up thereafter the noble profession of housewifery, it would appear to be as practicable and sensible to educate a girl with some reference to the special and particular knowledge she will need in her life's work as it is to put a boy into the School of Mines to make him a civil engineer, or into the laboratory to make a chemist of him.

"I know the argument to the contrary; I used to write about it myself, and believe it, too; but that was before the serious days settled down upon me, when I would gladly have exchanged my small birthright of Latin and Greek for the ability to make one single, respectable mess of anything half so good as pottage. The argument is, of course, that, given a certain amount of intellectual discipline and general training, the young woman will absorb easily enough such special facts as she needs when the time of their usefulness comes. But facts, you see, are apt to be solid things; you cannot absorb them; you must work them over into something else first—to change the figure, you must masticate them, and digest them, and make them a very part of your bone and tissue before they can be of much service to you. And this is not to be done when a sudden emergency arises. One needs something more than facts; one needs that last product known as a knowledge of facts, in the profession of the housewife and in the presence of the cook."

THE QUESTION OF HEALTH.

"The health of the college woman leaves something to be desired. But it is Americanitis rather than the college education that is to blame. Americanitis may be defined as the desire to 'get on,' regardless of everything else. It is Americanitis that prompts the farmer's daughter a college education and make opportunit herself better than those her mother and had before her. Therefore she goes to a college, in a small town, with a preparat partment attached, where she often beg education as a 'junior prep.' She furni single room in which she, and often a room study, sleep, eat, make their clothes, and times do their laundering. She keeps up studies, joins a choral class, a literary societ the Young Women's Christian Association to chapel once a day and twice on Sunda very often falls in love and 'gets engage sides. At the beginning of her senior y breaks down. She ought to. It's the ve she can do out of respect to herself as a being.

"The situation is but little changed larger and richer colleges, where the gre portion of the undergraduates are poor gi daughters of clergymen, or missionaries, o ness men in moderate circumstances; g whom their education is the means to a bread and butter and bonnets for them certainly, and perhaps a college educatio younger brother or sister. Once in coll ambitious girl gets into a swim of thin wants to do. Besides the fifteen to twent tations a week, without which her cravi knowledge cannot be satisfied, she finds a of smaller interests with which she seriously tifies herself or as seriously lets alone."

WORK IN THE WORLD.

After graduation nineteen out of twenty women at once take up some means of ear livelihood. There is nothing to be regrett writer thinks, in this fact; the twentieth the one to be pitied. Woman's work in t rious fields of usefulness open to her ha "good, honest, competent work, about lik of the average industrious man; but it ha derivative, not creative; complemental, no liant; offering little opportunity for sex c tion on the part of those enthusiasts who that women have needed only a diploma ballot to be brilliantly equipped for conq all the world that men have left unconquer

"The most notable work undertaken by women in their thirty years of opportunity which is still in its infancy, but which, wh veloped, is likely to do more for that ema tion for which believers sigh than all the l tion of men and all the oratory of wome the chemistry of foods, the science of nut the sanitation of the house, the economics home, their work has been both original and

oughly scientific. It has not only added something to science, but has opened up certain new departments in special sciences. That the one original contribution of college women to the thought of the world should have been made upon these lines is pleasing and significant, for it puts the most efficient work of the educated woman in the same category with the most efficient work of all other women—with those humanizing and conserving and elaborating forces which add content and extent to life, and which are—when shall we be satisfied to learn it?—just as fundamentally important, just as dignified, and (if we must also be heroic) just as difficult, as the constructive and creative forces."

FRENCH WOMEN AND THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

THE first June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an extremely sad article on French women who have adopted the profession of teaching. There is a story which M. Talmeyr, the author of the article, does not vouch for, but which is perfectly possible—that a dancer at the Jardin de Paris, while dancing a character dance, once drew a little paper from her dress, and with infinite skill attached it to the tip of her shoe and waved it about in the air. This eccentric action excited great curiosity, which was turned to laughter when it was discovered that the paper was her higher certificate. Of course, not many French women who have obtained this certificate become dancers, but the story is intended to illustrate the commercial usefulness of high educational qualifications. The article gives a terrible picture of the excessive organization of teaching in France. There are as many as sixty-eight varieties of examinations for women in Paris. It is a wild chaos of examinations, classes, certificates, diplomas, both primary and secondary, baccalaureat, license, and so on.

AN OVERSUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

Broadly speaking, there are three main classes: the "professors," who have passed the most difficult examinations; the public teachers, who teach in the communal schools, which are maintained by the State; and a third class, more mixed than the others, of private teachers. The economic situation is unfortunately but too clear. There are far more qualified teachers than there are places for them to fill, and there are also a pitiable number of women who have failed to obtain official recognition of their capacity, and who are yet anxious to follow teaching as a profession. Naturally, therefore, the rate of remuneration is extremely low. M. Talmeyr tells a story of a visit which he paid to a night refuge for women in the Saint Jacques quarter of Paris. The manager showed him over the establishment, and told him of a young girl who had recently come to ask for a lodging there, not for the three nights ordinarily allowed, but for a longer period which she could not fix. She was a teacher, she had her certificate, and she earned the magnificent salary of twenty-five francs per month, without board or lodging, in a school where she worked all day. It was not enough to keep her in food. Where, then, could she live? She begged permission to come to the refuge. The manager verified her statements and allowed her to come, much to her joy. She remained there six weeks, and at the end of that time she obtained a situation in a family at fifteen francs a month, but of course with board and lodging included. She wept for joy.

FRENCH NORMAL SCHOOLS.

M. Talmeyr describes a visit which he paid to the Normal School of Sèvres, one of the largest in France. The Protestants are quite as numerous there as Catholics, and Protestantism is rather the "note" of the house. In this establishment, although it is as unclerical as possible, the beliefs of the past are not systematically and ostentatiously insulted. The atmosphere of the place is ancient and respectable, but the training which a girl obtains there is entirely intellectual, and in no sense a moral culture. M. Talmeyr also visited the Normal School at Fontenay-aux-Roses. It is the place where the mistresses of normal primary schools are trained. Here again the atmosphere is one of Protestantism, of a kind which is not so admirable as English Protestantism. It seems almost too ridiculous to be true, but M. Talmeyr vouches for it, that everywhere, on the walls, in the hall, in all the corridors, you are perpetually confronted with the portrait of M. Jules Ferry. That is the symbol for the pupils of the ideal; that is the sublime figure which appears to be placed before them as an example. The course of study at Fontenay does not in the least promote any originality of thought. The pupils repeat almost mechanically the views and even the language of their professors. When a girl after such a training has obtained her certificate and proceeds to give lessons, she is not really fitted for the great work of education. Her head is full of knowledge of a kind, but she has received no general idea, no notion of moral elevation, of noble taste, no true education of the heart and of the mind. When to this we add the deplorable economic situation, it will readily be understood that the teaching profession for women in France is in a very serious state.

HOW PEOPLE THINK.

Recent Discoveries in Brain Structure.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN, in the *Nineteenth Century* for July, has a very interesting and lucid description of the recent discoveries that have been made in brain structure, which enables us to understand better the mechanism of thought. The nerve system consists of millions of microscopic nerve units, which are called neurons. Each of these nerve-cells contains within it a thread of gray nerve-fiber inclosed in a thin sheath of yellow, greasy protective matter. At the other end of the nerve-cell there is a kind of microscopic moss, or short side branches of protoplasm, which are called dendrons. These naked moss-like dendrons feel, and convey what they feel toward the cell, while the sheath nerve-fiber conveys the nerve-current from the cells to the muscles, tissues, or other nerve-cells.

"Suppose the skin of the right hand is irritated by, let us say, a burn. The end-ramifications of some nerve-fiber, which exist in every portion of the skin, at once transmit the irritation inward, to a ganglion cell, located near the spinal cord. From it a nerve-impulse is sent along another nerve-fiber, which enters, let us say, the spinal cord, and there envelops with its end-branches the dendrons and some neuron. The central nerve-system has thus been rendered aware of the irritation of the skin, and in some way or another it will respond to it. The nerve-current, after having reached the cell of that spinal-cord neuron, immediately issues from it along a nerve-fiber; and if that fiber runs toward a striated muscle of, let us say, the other hand, our left hand may touch or scratch the burned spot without our 'I' being aware of that action: it is a simple reflex action. But the nerve-fiber of that same cell may divide into two main branches, and while one of them runs to the muscle of the left hand, the other branch runs up the spinal cord and reaches (either directly or through an intermediate neuron) one of the big pyramidal cells of the gray cortex of the brain. The ramifications of this branch envelop the dendrons of the brain-cell and transmit the impulse to it. Then our 'I' becomes conscious of the sensation in the right hand, and we may—quite consciously this time—examine the burn. However, the pyramidal cell in the gray cortex is connected, through its dendrons and fibers, with many other cells of the brain, and all these cells are also started into activity. But the big pyramidal cells, in some way unknown, are the recipients and keepers of formerly received impressions; and as they are stimulated, associations of previously impressed images—that is, thoughts —are generated. A familiar associatior a burn and oil may thus be awakened put some oil on the burn. At the same nerve-impulse was also transmitted to th ganglia (the so-called vaso-motor syste is connected with the heart, the intesti all other inner organs, as also with tl vessels, the glands, and the roots of And if the burn was severe and very pa activity of the heart may resent it, as blood-vessels: we may turn pale, shed t so on."

Thousands of nerve-impulses, or nerv the electrical effects of which have be ured, flow continually from the fibers cells of our neurons. Now, when a r has been at work for some time, the shrinks, large vacuoles appear in its pr and unless rest and sleep are afforded, t worked out and becomes incapable of tion.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

Now, the interesting part of Prince Kr paper consists in the suggestions which that the association of ideas is cause ramifications of neighboring nerve-fibe into contact with each other. Althou millions of nerve-fibers lie very near to ea there is an imperceptible gap between when these nerve-cells are agitated or they stretch to each other. A Spanish who has given the subject much study, r that each of these nerve-cells is embodi insulating material which he calls neuro When the brain is at rest, this neuroglia prevents nerve-currents passing from or another, and no communication is passed the various nerve-cells until the neurog lating material is contracted, thereby r it possible for the fibers of the nerve-cell each other.

"Our voluntary and our involuntar ments, the associations of ideas, the ideas which sometimes cross the brain, words which escape involuntarily would under this hypothesis, to the contra neuroglia cells. The obsession of some cences which we cannot get rid of wou from a tetanois contraction of the neuro The temporary exaltation of thought a moments and the difficulty of expression moments could be easily explained u same hypothesis, while the idea of the i one impression with the previous in might be due to the fact that the two h tracted the same or similarly situated cells. Ideas of analogy, of difference, a

could be explained in the same way, while various mental diseases would be the result of the paralysis of certain neuroglia cells."

During sleep the connections between the nerve-cells are broken, and dreams are believed to be due to their accidental connection in sleep. When we wake up, it takes some time before the nerve-cells of the brain reëstablish their connection with those of the spinal cord:

"Coffee and tea, which are known to stimulate the amœboid movements of protoplasm, therefore aid in establishing such new connections and stimulate thought. While, on the other side, a strong irritation of the peripheric nerves—a sharp sound, or a sudden flash of bright light, or a strong pain in the skin—paralyzes the thin ramifications of many neurons, and their connections are broken. Nay, hypnotical sleep, as well as various forms of local paralysis and hysteria, become easy to explain, once it is proved that contacts between neurons can be established, or broken, by outward and inward stimuli."

These are theories; but Prince Krapotkin says:

"The pathways of the nerve-impulses have been traced, the despairingly complicated network is disentangled. And, at the same time, a quite new insight into the mechanism of mental activity has been won—so promising that there is no exaggeration in saying that we stand on the threshold of quite new conceptions of the physiological aspects of psychical life."

LITERATURE AS A LIVELIHOOD.

THE persistent delusion that a comfortable living may be had in the pursuit of literature as a calling is exposed for the hundredth time by Clara E. Laughlin in *Self Culture* for July.

"The number of writers like W. D. Howells, and James Whitcomb Riley, and Anthony Hope, and S. R. Crockett, and Rudyard Kipling, whose sole sustenance is by their pens, is small indeed. Even Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is said to have received $200,000 for four novels, is not dependent upon her pen, for her husband is a well-known journalist and art critic of the London *Times*. Doubtless Mrs. Ward could live very comfortably on her average income of £5,000 a year, but it is a fair question whether Mrs. Ward, if dependent on her pen for support, would make £5,000 a year; and still more fair is the doubt if any other woman in this our generation may reasonably hope to make literature a livelihood to the extent of $25,000 per annum. The number of individuals of either sex who are making any such sums may be counted on the fingers of one's hands, and neither you nor I have any more reason to anticipate such a career for ourselves than we have reason to anticipate being President. Literature as a livelihood, apart from any other aids to bread and butter, is a very serious business for most who are in it. I know people whose names can never be dissociated from the history of American letters, who find it quite as 'interesting' to keep the tradesman paid up as most clerks find the same proceeding.

"Then there are the 'hacks,' who scramble from year's end to year's end to get a roof over their heads, with three meals a day and a change of raiment. They seldom attain any of the sweets of fame, and they learn all the precariousness of existence. They are, in the main, a pitiful army. Most of them are in their present position because they tried a higher and found that they could not make it 'go. Many of them enjoyed a momentary fame. More of them have been so harried with pot-boiling all their lives that they have scarce had time to look up at the heights, only to grub at what came nearest to hand. Few ventures could be more perilous than the venture of trying to live by the pen alone.

A WARNING TO YOUNG WRITERS.

"With all the earnestness at my command I urge that young men and women in particular do not leave homes, even of barest sustenance, to come to cities chasing the *ignis fatuus* of literature as a livelihood. Nothing is surer to light over a treacherous bog, nothing has less of promise or more of peril in it. Heed my warning and the warning of hundreds of others, and *don't* hope to start out with one big stroke and pull to the shore of sustenance by letters. I think I do not err on the side of caution when I say that the safe rule is, do not attempt literature as a livelihood until you have a definite opportunity. And definite opportunities of this sort are few. Moreover, they almost never open to the knock. There never are editorial positions vacant. There never are any advantageous things of this sort for the tyro, for there are too many who have made successes of literature as a career from whom to draw men and women who can and will, gladly, fill positions which make of literature a livelihood. Experiment with literature as a career, in addition to your profession, if you will, or as an incidental in an otherwise occupied life, but be shy of it as a sole dependence for support, as you would be shy of any almost certain failure."

"The reasonable person, I say, does not start out in life with the idea of making literature yield him a livelihood. The most a reasonable person expects is to earn his bread by some other profession and perhaps butter it with the aid of letters. Sugar should not be contemplated by the literary

aspirant with any more sanguine contemplation than the average boy should regard the Presidency or the ambassadorship to England. He *may* get one or both, but he is better off in not expecting either. There is one man in this country who gets $10,000 a year for reviewing a handful of books in the back pages of a monthly magazine. There are several hundred who get $2,000 or considerably less per year for reviewing armfuls of books every week on a daily paper, and doing odd jobs in between, too. There are several thousands of men in the country who have eager eyes on these two-thousand-dollar positions and who count the days until they may possibly attain to one of them.

"Reviewing, editing, reading manuscripts for publishing houses—these are about the only resources of the man or woman who aspires to one of the scarce 'berths' of the literary profession. And, as I said, these berths are never vacant. Before a man steps out of one of them, half a dozen men have been noted for his probable successor, and in this progressive day, when competition is so fierce, it is a bigger, better man that is in demand every time, and not a small man for an experiment."

MARGARET OLIPHANT.

IT would be interesting to have a complete bibliography of the writings of the late Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, who passed away at her home near London on June 26. Her literary life had been amazingly active and prolific. In the *Bookman* for August Dr. Robertson Nicoll gives us the following biographical data respecting this eminent English writer:

"Margaret Oliphant was born in 1828 at Wallyford, near Musselburgh, in Midlothian. Her maiden name was Wilson, and her father was a farmer. Her brother became a Presbyterian minister in Northumberland, and wrote a forgotten and very feeble novel called 'Matthew Paxton.' Mrs. Oliphant was wont in later days to deny any personal knowledge of dissent. The statement, however, had to be taken with much allowance, for when the enthusiasm of the disruption was still over Scotland she was caught in it, and to the very last her interest in ecclesiastical and religious matters was keen. When a young girl she was very devout, an enthusiastic admirer of Dr. Chalmers, and a Free Churchwoman. She showed her sympathies in the early volume which is not yet quite forgotten, 'Passages from the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland.' This was a book much admired by Charlotte Brontë, and very popular in its day. Through it she gained early a modest fame and made many friendships. Among her early admirer amiable 'Delta' of *Blackwood's Maga* author of 'Mansie Wauch,' a book, by of which Mr. Austin Dobson recently to us his warm admiration. Through she was introduced to the conductors *wood's Magazine*, to which she began to ute in 1852, and where she wrote to No writer in the brilliant history of Edinburgh magazine ever rendered be ice, when all things are taken into It was in 1852 that she was marrie cousin, Francis Wilson Oliphant. Mr. was a painter and designer of stained gl worked much with Welby Pugin, especi the painted windows in the new Houses ment. After his marriage he occupied mainly with an energetic attempt to im art of painted glass by superintending th of execution as well as the design. He the windows in the antechapel of Ki lege, Cambridge, those in the chancel bury Church, and several in Ely Cathed had also a share, along with William Dy famous choristers' window at Ely. H wife continued to write energetically an fully, and for some years all went wel Mr. Oliphant fell into bad health and to Rome, where he died in October, 18 son had been born before his death, an was born a month or two after. Mrs. left a widow after seven years of happ herself with unshaken fortitude to the l now completed. She was devoted to boys, and they repaid her love. Unfor however, they both inherited the delica father. The elder, Cyril, who publishe book on Alfred de Musset in his mothe eign Classics,' died in 1890, and four y the younger son, Francis Romano Olip lowed his brother. The last blow was heavy. Mrs. Oliphant had been very c sociated with this son, who had contri the *Spectator* and written much in his work on the 'Victorian Age of English Li The strain was very severe, and it see time as if it must be too much. She however, in a manner, but never at all and now the home circle is complete other side. Mrs. Oliphant was solace companionship of a niece, now married dee, in whom to the very last she took t est interest."

Although Mrs. Oliphant wrote man many biographical works, and many v essays, criticism, etc., her greatest w done in the capacity of a magazine journ the best of it appeared in *Blackwood's M*

The editor of *Blackwood's* in his July number pays a well-deserved tribute to the ability and character of a contributor who had served the magazine for some forty-five years. After an appreciation of her talents as a novelist, he proceeds with the following very interesting remarks, pertaining chiefly to her relation to this famous Edinburgh periodical:

"It is, however, less as a novelist than as an essayist and critic that we prefer to think of Mrs. Oliphant here; and while we are proud that the great bulk of her work in this direction has adorned the pages of 'Maga' for so many years, it is from sincere conviction and in no spirit of boasting that we would claim for our charming 'Looker-on' the proud title of the most accomplished periodical writer of her day. Mrs. Oliphant's critical powers have happily more enduring monuments than the pages of any magazine, but it was nevertheless in periodical writing—the medium she loved best—that she attained perhaps her highest felicity of style. With a fine disregard of fame and in stanch adherence to the traditions of her youth, Mrs. Oliphant firmly believed in the wisdom of anonymity in magazine writing, so that few can therefore have any conception of the variety and extent of her labors in this field. Fearless as a critic, she would brush aside what she deemed unworthy and decadent with mocking and stinging irony, while everything that made for the honor and purity of literature would meet with the most genial, sympathetic, and generous praise.

"And if the loss sustained by English literature is great, how shall we estimate the more personal loss of a tried friend and brilliant contributor? More than half a century ago Mrs. Oliphant, as a young girl of remarkable literary promise, was led by the gentle 'Delta' tremblingly before the dread tribunal of Christopher North. 'So long as she is young and happy, work will do her no harm,' said the sage, who little knew that he was addressing one who more than any other was to maintain unimpaired the traditions of his beloved 'Maga,' and to find the crowning work of her life in recording its not uneventful annals. She was already an old contributor when she wrote her first 'Christmas Tale' for the memorable number in which George Eliot began the 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' and that faithful, loyal, brilliant work was destined to long outlive the young and happy years of which the 'professor' spoke, and which, alas! were all too few, and literature, instead of being the joy of a happy leisure, became the unfailing solace of a life that knew many and bitter sorrows. But no grief could avail to quench Mrs. Oliphant's sunny optimism and invariable youthfulness of spirit. Though strongly imbued with the literary traditions of the past, she was ever sympathetic with change and progress—so long as the progress seemed to her to betoken good; and her voice was but lately heard eloquent in recording the glorious progress of the reign. And, indeed, among those who have made Victorian literature memorable, Mrs. Oliphant must ever retain a very high place; and it is to her eternal honor that, amid remarkable changes in the popular conceptions of social and moral subjects, she ever championed in her writings all that was noble and worthy and pure. In this year of loyal rejoicing we would venture to repeat what was said in 'Maga' fourteen years ago, that in high and lofty example of perfect womanliness Mrs. Oliphant has been to the England of letters what the queen has been to our society as a whole."

LESLIE STEPHEN ON PASCAL.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for July publishes as its first article the lecture which Leslie Stephen addressed to the West London Ethical Society upon Pascal. The task which Mr. Leslie Stephen set himself to do was to "consider in what way Pascal's view was colored by the conditions of the day, and what are its true relations to the development of thought."

He says the "Provincial Letters" mark an epoch in theological disputes and literature. Pascal's friends had entangled themselves in hopelessly intricate controversies, devoid apparently of all human interest:

"Pascal put the point so clearly and with such dexterous irony that not only the religious world, but the world of laughers and of sensible men—rightly powerful in France—came to his side. When he had finished, the great Society of Jesus was stamped with an opprobrium from which it has never been able to free itself, and Pascal had created, once for all, so the highest authorities assure us, a model of admirable French prose. That a man, dying before forty, immersed in ascetic practices and having to struggle against constant infirmity, should have produced so great an effect in philosophy, in science, and in literature, is astonishing; and I think that, even among the great men of a great time, there is no one who excites more the sense of pure wonder at sheer intellectual power."

PASCAL AND THE JESUITS.

The article, as befits a lecture, is one of exposition, setting forth why it was that Pascal waxed so wroth with the Jesuit doctrine of probability and of intention. The real underlying

contrast between the Jesuits and Pascal is thus stated:

"Essentially the struggle is between the view which assimilates the moral law to the positive law and that which makes it define the heart or character; between the law which says 'do this' and the law which says 'be this.' The ultimate moral principles, understood as defining the qualities of the heart, may claim to be immutable and eternal. Love your neighbor as yourself! it has been said, sums up the whole of your duty to men, and it is true in all times and places. Substitute for this an external law—an attempted catalogue of the precise actions which I am to do if I love my neighbor—and you must at once have innumerable exceptions and distinctions: the law must alter as circumstances change and actions be classed under one clause or another, according to superficial distinctions which sometimes, as we see, enable you to get the benefit of one law by combining two innocent actions. Therefore if you attribute the immutability of the internal law of the heart to the external law of conduct, you are forced to equivocate and have recourse to subterfuge."

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Pascal's fundamental point was that goodness consisted in the love of God. All that is good in man is the action of the Divine Spirit. All that is evil is the corruption of human nature. Turning from the "Provincial Letters" to the "Thoughts," Mr. Stephen quotes Pascal's famous declaration in favor of taking holy water, attending mass, and doing other rites "which will naturally make you believe and will stupefy you." Mr. Stephen says:

"Was Pascal, then, a skeptic or a sincere believer? The answer is surely obvious. He was a sincere, a humble, and even an abject believer precisely because he was a thorough-going skeptic. The great Pascal, however, remains. This much I will venture to say. The root of all Pascal's creed, if I have judged rightly, is that primary doctrine: Man is corrupt and all good is due to the inspiration of God. I think, therefore I am, says Descartes; I tremble, therefore God is, adds Pascal. His creed is made of feeling as well as of logic. That gives skepticism on one side and faith on the other. He is himself, as he declared man to be in general, a kind of incarnate antinomy. As he brings the heart into hopeless conflict with reason; as he manages at once to exaggerate the baseness and grandeur of human nature; as he urges alternately with extraordinary keenness two aspects of truth and is forced to make them contradictory instead of complementary; as his moral position is on one side pure, elevating, and a standing rebuke meaner tendencies of his generation, an the other, becomes morbid, perverse, an ticable, because he has separated life in commensurable elements—he leaves to final solution, but a problem: How to fo tem which shall throughout be reason founded upon fact, and yet find due p judicious guidance for the higher elemen he has really perverted in the effort to ate their importance."

The best sentence in Mr. Stephen's l that in which he points out the immen ence of the point of view that takes pla for the old idea that the world began sand years ago, there is substituted the conception of the immense time durin man has lived on this planet. When the sand-year theory was sincerely held "t olic Church could still represent itself to torian as the central phenomenon of al history, not as an institution which c from a geological yesterday, and pecu special group of nations which forms t nute minority of the race. Faith in G therefore be identified with faith in the and a little factor in a vast evolution a lent to the whole."

A FRENCHMAN ON AMERICAN RELI

M. DE COUBERTIN, in the first Ju ber of the *Nouvelle Revue*, give pressions of religion in the United Stat

In America, he observes, the spher ligion and the State are constitutionally The Government professes to ignore t ence of religion, and yet prayer is an i accompaniment of all manifestations national life. No foundation stone is important meeting is held without an a the Divine assistance; Congress has its the State legislatures request many mi different creeds to preside at the opening sittings; in the President's message he the people to unite in a common thanksg ward the Sovereign Ruler of the work public schools the Bible is read to chil commented upon; the rules of the a navy contain provision for the regular ce of Divine worship; and, what is still n nificant, the laws relating to propert favor of benefactions for religious obje de Coubertin observes that there is one the American Constitution which is un and which does not appear in the text, t is in full vigor, namely, "the Christian is the religion of the State." Wha

Christian religion? It has undergone an evolution between the years 1620 and 1893. The men of the seventeenth century held a somewhat rigid and intolerant creed. The civilization of Asia and of Europe was odious to them, and their idea of moral regeneration was based upon a stern austerity. It is a different picture in 1893. There is a great assembly of religions; a cardinal of the Roman Church presides. Around him are represented the various Protestant sects, the priests of Buddha, dignitaries of Islam, deputations from the most distant and the most ancient monasteries and temples in the world. We see that what is lost to dogma is gained to sentiment. On the shore of Lake Michigan meets indeed a council, but it is a council without anathema and without excommunication. M. de Coubertin goes on to deal with the curious religious phenomena of America, such as "the revivals." The Americans are essentially more sentimental than any other nation in the world, and this singular religious hypnotism to which they seem to abandon themselves in these revivals is the marvel of all visitors to America.

MORMONISM—THE SECTS.

Mormonism appears to retain largely its hold upon its adherents. Brigham Young displayed an almost Satanic ingenuity in his teaching of polygamy, for the result has been that the younger generation of Mormons are prevented by public opinion from entering other religious bodies, where they are regarded as illegitimate, and hence it is that the Mormon community is more stable and holds together better than any other religious body except, possibly, the Church of Rome. M. de Coubertin has a very high opinion of American charity, which is usually anonymous and extremely self-denying.

Perhaps the most ordinary feature of American religious life is the practice of exchanging pulpits. This practice has an extraordinary influence on sermons in America. Thus if a Baptist minister accepts an invitation to preach in a Presbyterian chapel, or if a Congregationalist minister is preaching to Lutherans, it is not with the intention of being disagreeable and of wounding the convictions of his hearers. On the contrary, the preacher seeks, as the Parliament of Religions did at Chicago, for points of agreement and not of difference. The clergy in America are usually very well educated, and their social influence continues to increase, while their religious *rôle* decreases. Of course, with all this there is a certain vague eclecticism, which is curiously seen in the dedication of a church in California to "God Universal." M. de Coubertin found much to interest him in our religious life.

PRESIDENT JORDAN ON EVOLUTION.

"EVOLUTION: What It Is and What It Is Not" is the subject of a paper in the August *Arena* by President Jordan, of Stanford University.

In Dr. Jordan's conception the word evolution is now legitimately used in four different senses. "It is the name of a branch of science. It is a theory of organic existence. It is a method of investigation, and it is the basis of a system of philosophy."

Organic evolution, or bionomics, Dr. Jordan regards as the greatest of the sciences, "including in its subject-matter not only all natural history, not only processes like cell-division and nutrition, not only the laws of heredity, variation, natural selection, and mutual help, but all matters of human history, and the most complicated relations of civics, economics, or ethics. In this enormous science no fact can be without a meaning, and no fact or its underlying forces can be separated from the great forces whose interaction from moment to moment writes the great story of life."

WHAT IS "DARWINISM"?

The word evolution is also applied to the theory of the origin of organs and of species by divergence and development, the theory that all forms of life have sprung from a common stock, which has undergone change as a result of forces and influences known as "factors of organic evolution." This is Darwinism, and Dr. Jordan says that this hypothesis is as well attested as the theory of gravitation, while its elements are open to less doubt.

In still another sense the word is applied to a method of investigation—the study of present conditions in the light of the past.

Finally, the word evolution has been applied to the philosophical conceptions to which the theory of evolution gives rise.

WHAT EVOLUTION IS NOT.

President Jordan then turns his attention to "some things which evolution is not:"

"Evolution is not a theory that 'man is a developed monkey.' The question of the immediate origin of man is not the central or overshadowing question of evolution. This question offers no special difficulties in theory, although the materials for exact knowledge are in many directions incomplete. Homologies more perfect than those connecting man with the great group of monkeys could not exist. These imply the blood-relationship of the human race with the great host of apes and monkeys. As to this there can be no shadow of a doubt. And as

similar homologies connect man with all members of the group of mammals, similar blood-relationship must exist. And homologies, less close but equally unmistakable, connect all backboned animals one with another; and the lowest backboned types are closely joined to worm-like forms not usually classed as vertebrates.

"It is perfectly true that, with the higher or anthropoid apes, the relations with man are extremely intimate. But man is not simply 'a developed ape.' Apes and men have diverged from the same primitive stock, ape-like, man-like, but not exactly the one or the other. No apes or monkeys now extant could apparently have been ancestors of primitive man. None can ever 'develop' into man. As man changes and diverges, race from race, so do they. The influence of effort, the influence of surroundings, the influence of the sifting process of natural selection, acts upon them as it acts upon man."

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Evolution is often confused with the theory of spontaneous generation, but Dr. Jordan insists that there is no necessary connection between the two, as has been so often assumed both by scientists and by the laity.

"If spontaneous generation exists, it is a factor in evolution. If it is a factor, our explanation of the meaning and nature of homology must be fundamentally changed. But it may be that it should be changed. We cannot show that spontaneous generation does not exist. All we know is that we have no means of recognizing it."

EVOLUTION NOT A RELIGION.

Dr. Jordan declines to accept evolution as a new religion:

"There are many definitions to religion, but evolution does not fit any of them. It is no more a religion than gravitation is. One may imagine that some enthusiastic follower of Newton may, for the first time, have seen the majestic order of the solar system, may have felt how futile was the old notion of guiding angels, one for each planet to hold it up in space. He may have received his first clear vision of the simple relations of the planets, each forever falling toward the sun and toward each other, each one by the same force forever preserved from collision. Such a man might have exclaimed, 'Great is gravitation; it is the new religion, the religion of the future!' In such manner, men trained in dead traditions, once brought to a clear insight of the noble simplicity and adequacy of the theory of evolution, may have exclaimed, 'Great is evolution; it is the new religion, the religion of the future!'"

GENIUS AND STATURE.

MR. HAVELOCK ELLIS, in the *N Century* for July, conducts a ver esting examination of the question wheth is any connection between genius and He comes to the conclusion that there is is not the connection popularly believed t The proverb says "Good stuff is put small bundles," and it is notorious that are supposed to be much more quick-witt giants. Mr. Havelock Ellis subjects the c to an elaborate examination, and comes conclusion that there is no truth in the belief. The truth appears to be that genius are either taller or shorter than o men. Genius is not favorable to the cc place average. Persons between five fe inches and five feet nine inches are of 1 height. He takes the names of 341 nota sons about whose stature we have any in tion and comes to the conclusion that were of medium height, while 142 wer and 125 shorter than the average. A author who looks into the subject finds th famous writers, 40 were tall, 20 were of height, and 24 were short. This prepon of exceptionally tall over exceptionally sh sons among those who possessed genius h erto been unsuspected:

"While among the ordinary populati vast majority of 68 per cent. was of height, among men of genius, so far as tl ent investigation goes, they are only cent., the tall being 41 per cent. instead and the short 37 instead of 16."

STATISTICS OF GREAT MEN'S HEIGHTS

Mr. Ellis' tables are too lengthy to be in full, but the following condensed list scanned with interest:

"*Tall.*—Burke (5 ft. 10), Burns (nearly 5 ft. 10 Burton (nearly 6 ft.), Carlyle (5 ft. 11), Cobbet ft.), Coleridge (5 ft. 9½), O. Cromwell (5 ft. 10), (about 6 ft.), Dumas *fils* (5 ft. 10), Fielding (ove Hawthorne (5 ft. 10½), A. Lincoln (6 ft. 1), Marr 10), Peter the Great (6 ft. 8½), Sir W. Raleigh 6 ft.), C. Reade (over 6 ft.), Sir W. Scott (abo Shelley (5 ft. 11), Southey (5 ft. 11), Thackeray A. Trollope (5 ft. 10), G. Washington (6 ft. 3), W (6 ft.), Hans Andersen, Argo, T. Arnold, Bismar Brougham, Bunyan, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagn Columbus, Dumas *père*, Emerson, Flaubert, Goethe, Gounod, Helmholtz, A. von Humbold Hunt, Huxley, Edward Irving, Sir Henry Irv Jonson, Ben Johnson, Lamartine, Lessing, L Chang, Longfellow, Mirabeau, Molière, Molt trarch, Richelieu, J. P. Richter, Ruskin, S Schopenhauer, Sheridan, Sir Philip Sidney, S Sterne, Taine, Tasso, Tennyson, St. Thomas A Tourguéneff, D. Webster, William the Silent, worth.

"*Medium.*—Lord Beaconsfield (5 ft. 9), Byron (5 ft. 8½), Sir A. Cockburn (5 ft. 6), Dickens (5 ft. 9), Gladstone (about 5 ft. 8), Bulwer Lytton (about 5 ft. 9), F. D. Maurice (5 ft. 7), J. S. Mill (5 ft. 8), S. Richardson (about 5 ft. 5), D. G. Rossetti (barely 5 ft. 8), Swift (5 ft. 8), Voltaire (5 ft. 7), Wellington (5 ft. 7), Wesley (5 ft. 6), Zola (5 ft. 7), Alexander the Great (or short), Lord Bacon, St. Bernard, Browning, Camoens, Confucius, Cowper, Dante, De Foe, St. Francis of Assisi (rather below), Hazlitt, Heine, Hood, Keble, J. R. Lowell, Luther, Guy de Maupassant, Michaelangelo, Newton (or short), Poe (or short), Renan, Sydney Smith, Spinoza.

"*Short.*—Balzac (nearly 5 ft. 4), Beethoven (5 ft. 4), W. Blake (barely 5 ft.), St. Francis Xavier (4 ft. 6), Kant (about 5 ft.) Keats (5 ft.), Meissonier (about 5 ft.), T. Moore (5 ft.), Napoleon (5 ft. 1¾), Nelson (5 ft. 4), De Quincey (5 ft. 3 or 4), Thiers (5 ft. 3), Bishop Wilberforce (5 ft. 3), Aristotle, Barrow, Baskerville, Beccaria, Bentham, Admiral Blake, Calvin, T. Campbell, Comte, Sir Francis Drake, Dryden, Erasmus, Faraday, Garrick, Gibbon, Goldsmith, Gray, Warren Hastings, Hogarth, O. W. Holmes, Horace, D. Jerrold, Kepler, Laud, Locke, Macaulay, Charles Martel, Melancthon, Mendelssohn, Milton (or medium), Montaigne, Sir T. More, Montesquieu, Mozart, Lord John Russell, Spenser, Dean Stanley, Turner, Wagner, Lord Westbury."

A STUDY IN FOLK-SONGS.

IN the July number of *Music* Prof. John Comfort Fillmore publishes an interesting paper on "The Forms Spontaneously Assumed by Folk-Songs." Assuming the correctness of Wallascheck's theory that the rhythmic impulse precedes the impulse to produce musical tones, and, indeed, leads up to the production of such tones, Professor Fillmore has raised the question: "What is the line of least resistance for the primitive man making music spontaneously?"

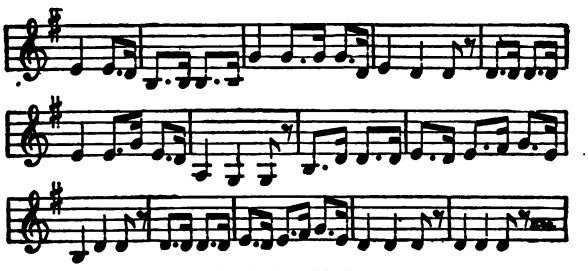
"The emotional excitement which generates the impulse to rhythmic beating with the hands or club and to the rhythmic stamping of feet also finds expression in shouts; and these vocal impulses naturally tend to recur in regular pulsations corresponding to the rhythm of the feet, the handclapping, or the drum. The evidence goes to show that these shouts, after a while, tend to become musical in character, to occur in a monotone of definite pitch, or, more frequently, in successive tones which bear to each other well-defined pitch-relations.

"Of course these phenomena must be governed by some natural law, and that law must be discoverable. When primitive man begins to produce musical tones varying in pitch, the successive melodic intervals must occur along the line of least resistance. He is not working on any preconceived theory; he is expressing his excited feelings freely and spontaneously, and it would seem self-evident that the results of this activity must be expressed in forms determined by the universal law of all physical movement."

SONGS OF THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

In connection with his paper, Professor Fillmore presents a series of phonographic records of Navajo Indian songs taken by Dr. Washington Matthews, U. S. A. Commenting on the song which is reproduced herewith, he says:

"It is in a major key and the tones of the major tonic chord predominate; but it employs



A NAVAJO SONG.

somewhat prominently the sixth tone of the major scale and much less prominently the second and seventh tones. Its characteristic melodic phrase, which is repeated many times, is as completely diatonic as our own melodies. The sixth of the scale, as here used, plainly implies a harmony closely related to the tonic, either the subdominant or the relative minor chord. The seventh of the scale is here used as a mere melodic by-tone leading up to the keynote. The second of the scale occurs only once in the whole song and may possibly have been intended for the keynote; for the Indian does not always perfectly realize his own intentions as regards intonation. Indeed, he can hardly be said to have any clear intentions with respect to pitch-relations; he rather seems to be groping blindly and to follow the line of the tonic chord with occasional digressions into closely related chords, in obedience to a dim, intuitive perception of the harmonic relations of tones."

A COMPARATIVE STUDY.

At the World's Fair in 1893 Professor Fillmore obtained a number of songs from the Kwakiutl Indians, who live at the north end of Vancouver Island, and these songs, he says, have the same qualities of decided tonality and chord-relationship in their melodic intervals. At the same time he obtained characteristic specimens of songs from the South Sea Islanders, Dahomeyans, Arabs, Turks, Japanese, and Chinese. He had already taken down the songs of several American Indian tribes.

"All these songs I have studied carefully, and I have compared them with the recorded folk-songs of the different European races. While the music of each race has its own characteristic style and is stamped with its own individual race-character as regards emotional expression, they all

have in common the same major and minor tonality with which we are familiar, and the same harmonic quality. Melody everywhere, the world over, is harmonic melody; is based, apparently, on a more or less distinct perception of the natural harmonic relations of tones.

"Why this is so I will not now consider; it would far exceed the limits prescribed for this paper to go into speculations of this kind. Suffice it to say that not only are the impulses which lead to the production of music the same for all races of men, but the correlations of the psychical processes with the physiological and physical relations of music are also universal.

"The evidence all points in the same direction, and each new collection of folk-songs, from whatever source, has thus far made it cumulative as regards the question I raised at the outset of this discussion. If several hundred folk-songs, collected from numerous races of the most diverse character, are sufficient to justify an induction, then am I warranted in concluding that the line of least resistance for primitive man making music spontaneously is a harmonic line. Folk-melody is always and everywhere, so far as now appears, harmonic melody, however dim the perception of harmonic relations and however untrained and inexperienced as regards music the untaught savage may be. The first harmonic relations to be displayed in folk-songs are naturally the simplest —those of the tonic and its chord. The more complex relations are gradually evolved as a result of the growth of experience."

Professor Fillmore concludes with a plea for the scientific study of American aboriginal folk-songs.

THE RECORD REIGN OF THE MICROBE.

THE reign of the microbe over the scientific imagination is, it appears from a paper by Mrs. Percy Frankland in July *Longman's* on "Bacteriology in the Queen's Reign," coeval with the reign of her majesty. In 1837 Latour startled the world of science by declaring yeast to be composed of living spherules. Now the microörganism is a very familiar conception, entering into the practical conduct of even brewery and dairy:

"In order to compete on modern lines with foreign dairy produce, it will be necessary to establish dairy schools where bacteriology may be taught, and where instruction may be given in the principles of scientific butter and cheese making."

There are greater wonders wrought by applied bacteriology:

"Wine and tobacco manufacturers, on application, may respectively obtain the means of transforming the crudest must costliest claret and the coarsest tobacco most fragrant Havana."

Agriculture has also benefited:

"Bacterial fertilizers are among tl achievements which bacteriology has plished in this wonderful half-century, purchase of special varieties of bacteri the requirements of particular kinds of nous plants is now fast becoming a mere e commercial transaction."

Bacterial poisons have also rid farmer plague of field mice, and may yet deliv tralia from the plague of rabbits:

"Museums of bacteria exist, and bact be bought or exchanged by collectors much facility as postage-stamps! . . these bacterial depots carefully bred and varieties may be dispatched to all part world in response to orders in the same we now select and write for a special bra or coffee from our grocer!"

Coming to preventive medicine, the w marks:

"Anthrax, tuberculosis, cholera, typl tanus, erysipelas, are only a few of the the active agents of which bacteriology vealed to us. Bacteriology has, howe been content to merely identify particula organisms with particular diseases—it ha to devise means by which such diseases mastered, and one of the most glorious ments of the past sixty years is the which has been made in the domain of pr medicine."

Serumtherapy, much used for the diphtheria, tetanus, and other maladie "destined to revolutionize the treatment ease:"

"The astounding fact that the blood mals which have been trained to artificia stand a particular disease becomes endow the power of protecting other animals fr disease is only in the earliest stages of i cation. . . . The latest use which has be of this method of combating disease is ployment of plague-serum for the cure of plague in India."

Next comes the revolution wrought gery:

"Foremost, however, among the b reforms which have followed in the wak teriology must be placed the antiseptic t of wounds, or Listerism, as it is now un designated, in recognition of its r champion, the president of the Royal So

Not least of the benefits conferred o

has been the immensely greater care taken in supervising our water and our milk supplies. The principal names mentioned by Mrs. Frankland are Latour, Schwann, Kützing, preëminently Pasteur, Hansen, Koch, and Lister.

RABIES AND THE "DOG DAYS."

IN *Our Animal Friends* for July the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals once more protests against the use of the misleading phrase, "the dog days," by which people understand the period of greatest heat, chiefly in July and August of each year, and which has caused the needless death of many a dog thoughtlessly described as "mad" during this heated term, when it is supposed that all dogs are in a peculiar danger of rabies, and that human beings are therefore in peculiar danger from hydrophobia, a disease believed to be communicated by the bite of a rabid dog.

On the other hand, *Our Animal Friends* declares that there is no kind of weather, hot or cold, when a dog is peculiarly liable to rabies, which is a rare disease at all seasons of the year. There are no more cases in July or August than in December or January.

"It follows, therefore, that there is no more reason to dread our family friend, the dog, in hot weather than in cold, and no more reason to dread hydrophobia from his bite at one time of the year than at another. The phrase 'dog days' is a false and misleading phrase, which all humane persons ought to avoid in the interest of the dog."

In the interest of human beings, too, *Our Animal Friends* contends that everything possible should be done to remove the unfounded terror of hydrophobia, which is one of the rarest of diseases and which, when it appears to be developed, is believed by many physicians to be in most cases "a simulated disease produced by a morbid imagination."

Nevertheless, rabies among dogs does exist, although during the thirty years since the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established not a single undoubted case has fallen under the observation of its officers or agents, who have been constantly on the lookout; among over one hundred and sixty thousand dogs and other small animals cared for at the New York Shelter during the past three years, not one case of rabies has been found.

HOW TO TELL A MAD DOG.

To aid in the correct diagnosis of rabies the society publishes the following statement of symptoms, which are certainly not at all what the popular conception of the malady has led us to associate with it:

"1. It is supposed that a mad dog dreads water. It is not so. The mad dog is very likely to plunge his head to the eyes in water, though he cannot swallow it and laps it with difficulty.

"2. It is supposed that a mad dog runs about with evidences of intense excitement. It is not so. The mad dog *never runs about* in agitation; he never gallops; he is always alone, usually in a strange place, where he jogs along slowly. If he is approached by dog or man, he shows no sign of excitement, but when the dog or man is near enough, he snaps and resumes his solitary trot.

"3. If a dog barks, yelps, whines, or growls, that dog is not mad. The only sound a mad dog is ever known to emit is a hoarse howl, and that but seldom. Even blows will not extort an outcry from a mad dog. Therefore, if any dog, under any circumstances, utters any other sound than that of a hoarse howl, that dog is not mad.

"4. It is supposed that the mad dog froths at the mouth. It is not so. If a dog's jaws are covered or flecked with white froth, that dog is not mad. The surest of all signs that a dog is mad is a thick and ropy brown mucus clinging to his lips, which he often tries vainly to tear away with his paws or to wash away with water.

"5. If your own dog is bitten by any other dog, watch him carefully. If he is infected by rabies, you will discover signs of it possibly in from six to ten days. Then he will be restless, often getting up only to lie down again, changing his position impatiently, turning from side to side, and constantly licking or scratching some particular part of his head, limbs, or body. He will be irritable and inclined to dash at other animals, and he will sometimes snap at objects which he imagines to be near him. He will be excessively thirsty, lapping water eagerly and often. Then there will be glandular swellings about his jaws and throat, and he will vainly endeavor to rid himself of a thick, ropy mucous discharge from his mouth and throat. If he can, he will probably stray away from home and trot slowly and mournfully along the highway or across country, meddling with neither man nor beast unless they approach him, and then giving a single snap. The only exception to this behavior occurs in ferocious dogs which, during the earlier stage of excitement, may attack any living object in sight."

This information is given on the authority of physicians who have made a special study of the subject.

In view of the popular misapprehension regarding the symptoms of rabies, the society has put out a leaflet dealing fully with the matter.

PASTEUR.

A Tribute to His Humanity.

MRS. PERCY FRANKLAND contributes to *Good Words* for July a sketch of Pasteur, the famous vivisectionist, which represents him in a very different light from that in which he appeared in the eyes of, say, Dr. Anna Kingsford and others. According to Mrs. Percy Frankland, the famous scientist was a man of exceptional tenderness and feeling, and this sympathy was not limited to human beings, but extended to the unfortunate creatures who were subjected to experiments in his laboratory. Mrs. Frankland says:

"His visits to the hospitals, which at one time were a daily occurrence, caused him acute mental and physical pain. Endowed with an extraordinary sympathy for and sensitiveness to the sufferings of his fellow creatures, he would often come away quite overcome with what he had been obliged to witness in the course of his work. The repugnançe was, however, sternly repressed.

"But Pasteur's sensitiveness to suffering in others and reluctance to inflict pain was perhaps most remarkably shown in the course of his experiments on the treatment of rabies. Usually when an experiment was planned, it was at once put into execution; but in the case of some observations on animals which it was necessary to undertake before any fresh advance in the subject could be made, Pasteur delayed, hesitated, unable to make up his mind to have them carried out, shrinking from the suffering which he feared might be caused to the animal. The experiment in question was, however, absolutely necessary under the circumstances, and it was performed one day when Pasteur was absent from the laboratory. On hearing what had occurred Pasteur's first thought was for the *pauvre bête*, and his relief was intense when his assistant fetched the dog and he saw it running about perfectly happy and well.

"But perhaps one of the most characteristic traits about Pasteur was his devotion to children. There is a picture of him extant distributing bonbons at the institute to little children while superintending the inoculations, and it was in the attempt to save a child's life that Pasteur subjected himself to one of the fiercest torrents of abuse with which he was assailed. A little child was brought to him which had been bitten thirty-seven days previously by a rabid animal, and he was begged to inoculate it. In vain did his assistants point out to him that to treat a case, already practically hopeless by reason of the long interval which had elapsed since the infliction of the wound, would, in the almost certain event of failure, endanger the reputation of the treatment and expose him to fresh attacks from a public at that time unfavorable and unsympathetic. All the arguments, powerful as they were, could not deter him. 'If the child has only one in ten thousand chances of recovery, I ought to try everything,' was Pasteur's only reply. The result was not successful, and the attacks and discussions were renewed with increased bitterness and animosity."

STATE AGAINST CATERPILLAR.

BY way of explanation of the striking title of his article in the August *Harper's*—"A State in Arms Against a Caterpillar"—Mr. Fletcher Osgood remarks:

"The State in arms is Massachusetts; the caterpillar, a hairy creeper, spinner, and cruncher, soot-gray in ground-color, dotted with crimson and blue. When full grown he is thick and long as a pill-vial. He is hardy and appallingly prolific, and is named the gypsy-caterpillar, child of the gypsy-moth."

Few people realize the danger to the whole country involved in the propagation of this pest. The gypsy-moth was brought from France over twenty-six years ago to Medford, one of Boston's suburbs. By 1889 the caterpillars were devouring groves and gardens, fields, orchards, and every green thing.

A FRIGHTFUL INCREASE.

"When the impulse of transformation drove these creatures in July to shelter, they huddled under whatever offered them protection about and even in the houses they had beleaguered. Here, casting their hairy coats, they soon changed into pupæ; these about August evolved into moths, which dying, as their nature is, soon after birth, left behind them myriads of hardy, fertile eggs to hatch by regular course in the following spring.

"The egg clutches thus deposited embossed their shelters with spongy ocher nodules, close huddled as the globules in fish spawn. The householders scraped them off by the peck. Additionally, eight brimming cart-loads were removed by a small official force. Each gypsy egg cluster contains on an average about six hundred eggs. During six weeks of 1891 seven hundred and sixty thousand of these clusters, within a restricted local district, were by official means destroyed. Not greatly less than half a billion caterpillars were thus crushed in the shell.

"But this wholesale destruction did not even liberate the territory immediately threatened, much less the outlying suburban regions into which the pest had spread.

"The careful reckoning of science has demonstrated that the unrestricted caterpillar increase of a single pair of gypsy-moths would suffice in eight years to devour the entire vegetation of the United States. In the ordinary course of nature (let Heaven be thanked for it!) such increase never is left wholly unrestricted.

"Still, looking at it even in the most hopeful way, this outlandish invasion was a fearful portent to the entire nation. Let the 'gypsy' once get fairly free of the bounds within which, as we shall see, the State of Massachusetts has up to this time confined him; let him then multiply according to his nature, and not only would all our fruit and field crops go down in quantity before him (tobacco very doubtfully excepted), but the shade upon which depends our water-supply would be more seriously threatened by this creature than it now is by forest fires or the woodman's axe. The water-supply of many districts, too, might well suffer extreme pollution by dying hosts of caterpillars. In brief, every interest that our country owns, whether artistic, recreative, or economic, is to-day most seriously threatened."

It might be supposed that in nature's domain there would be foes of the caterpillar strong enough and numerous enough to make serious inroads on the pest, but Mr. Osgood declares that "neither birds nor beasts nor reptiles nor insects, nor whatever harm may spring from pestilence or weather, have so far, in this land, come near to keeping down the gypsy pest below the peril mark. Recognizing the aid of all these agencies, feeble and partial though it is, the State of Massachusetts must proceed upon the knowledge, won by the hardest of experience, that the one enemy of the gypsy-caterpillar chiefly to be relied on in her strange warfare is—man."

HOW THE BATTLE IS WAGED.

In early summer the chief procedure of the State's officials consists in trapping the caterpillars by means of bagging banded around the trunks of trees. In each district a force of ten men operates.

"As the men approach us we note that all wear numbered caps, and that all but one are uniformed in duck of the color of road dust. The exception is the inspector, whose uniform is of letter-carriers' blue. If the special inspector, the officer next higher in grade, should chance to appear now—as he may at any moment on his district rounds—we shall know him by his snow-white cap and his coat and trousers of police blue. Next above this officer is the assistant superintendent, next above him the superintendent, and then the field director, who owes allegiance directly to the Board of Agriculture through its special Gypsy-Moth Committee. By thus subdividing and specializing this work the board finds that its effectiveness is increased all along the line, and the uniform brings the force under the scrutiny of any citizen.

"The gang we now hold under scrutiny keeps on its course till nearly out of sight, then reaching the limit that way of its district turns back, spreading out as before, and works along in the new direction to the limit, then turns and again works back, in the manner of a farmer plowing a field. So wherever at this season we go within the infested region, whether in town or country, we shall find this curious labor going vigorously on."

In August begins the season of egg-hunting, which lasts till hatching-time in April or May. "In cities, towns, and villages the force now works by an exactly ordered system from house to house and street to street by sections, scrutinizing literally every square rod of territory liable to infestation.

"And the 'territory' thus laboriously and keenly searched must be understood as including mighty shade trees to the outmost reaches of their loftiest limbs, all smaller trees and shrubs, quite often growing crops, as well as fences, gateways, walls, outbuildings, rubbish heaps (most dangerous infestment centers these!)."

DOES THE WARFARE PAY?

Mr. Osgood assures us that the results of this systematic campaign more than justify the outlay.

"So ably has this work been handled that to-day, excepting three cases of colonization just over the bounds, not a solitary instance is known of the escape of the pest beyond the limits established by the work of 1892. Moreover, the 220 square miles of territory so limited—increased to 230 by the three migrations noted—have been already two-thirds cleared or all but cleared of the pest, leaving but 75 square miles of central territory, mainly forest, which to-day is heavily infested. Even here the plague colonies are separated by wide intervals of territory wholly free from infestation. This penning up of the gypsy creature is indeed a wonderful achievement, without parallel, it is believed, in the history of economic entomology."

"The danger still exists that if adequate means are withheld for combating the ravager he may, under specially favoring natural conditions which now and then occur, increase enormously and suddenly, break bounds, and get beyond control."

AN AMERICAN ON INDIA'S FAMINE.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S article on the Indian famine, in the August number of the *Cosmopolitan*, is, if possible, even a stronger piece of descriptive writing than his article last month on the plague in Bombay. It is like his July article in being the frankest, the most unreserved, and apparently the most truthful article that has appeared in any prominent quarter on the fearful conditions prevailing in the most populous part of the British empire. Mr. Hawthorne does not flinch from his task, although he is dealing with matters of the most shocking and heartrending character. He has convinced himself that not less than eight millions of people had already died of the famine up to the time when his investigation was made in the spring of the present year, and that there is reason enough to fear that there will be not less than twenty million deaths in the aggregate, as the immediate or less direct consequence of the want of food throughout a great part of India.

Several things he makes clear which were not so well understood before. He shows, for example, that people are starving in India through lack of ability to purchase, and not from the actual non-existence of food. There are native merchants everywhere with wheat to sell, but the masses have no money with which to buy. In order that they may have money, the English Government in India maintains relief works, and several millions of people are now employed in such work as quarrying and breaking stone for the roads, in return for which they obtain three or four cents a day as wages, with which they go their way to purchase wheat at famine prices from the native dealers. These relief works are evidently saving the lives of millions of people; but they come very far short of meeting the whole situation. Mr. Hawthorne declares that the missionaries are, above all others, the right persons to whom to send money for the relief of suffering. In the following interesting passage he explains the position in which the British officials are placed:

"It was my great good fortune to be thrown with the missionaries from the start, and I was able to compare their methods and knowledge with those of the government people. It was as if you should sit with the audience in the front of a theater and witness the performance from that point of view, and then should go behind the scenes and see the reality. The first is the posture of the government people; the latter that of the missionaries. It is the government's misfortune, not its fault. Let me most emphatically declare that the English in India are doing all that wisdom and experience can devise, and heroic energy and devotion execute, to combat and diminish this stupendous calamity; they are sparing neither time, money, nor life itself. But whatever they do as a government is voided of a moiety or more of its effect by the strict necessity they are under to employ native subordinates. The moment their white backs are turned, the native subordinates pocket a part (as much as is safe, and often rather more) of the money contributed or payable, and give the relief designed for the starving to their own comparatively comfortable friends, or to persons with whom they have previously agreed to divide. It is impossible to stop this wholesale robbery, for the simple reason that there are not white men enough in India for that purpose."

Mr. Hawthorne describes the famine area as nearly half that of the United States; means of transportation are very inadequate and the climate is deadly.

"Millions, literally, of the people starve to death without the government having any knowledge thereof. In the last famine (1877–78) this was so much the case that Lord Lytton, then viceroy, was able to declare in a public address that not more than three or four persons in all India had starved for lack of food, while at the very moment he spoke, as was afterward overwhelmingly shown, not less than sixty thousand persons had died of absolute starvation, not merely in all India, but in the very district (a small one) in which the address was delivered. In that famine the number of deaths due to lack of food was between six and seven millions; so much was admitted, but there are always many deaths which are never recorded. That famine affected only a small part of the whole country, compared with the present one; yet when I returned, after my tour, to Bombay (not to England) and made the statement that eight million persons had already died of famine and disease directly caused thereby, I was met with blank incredulity. But I know, and the missionaries know, and Mr. Merewether knows, that the statement is within the truth."

Mr. Hawthorne's description of the typical village community of India is well worth reading:

"These villages are the oldest things in India. The same class have lived in them, just as they are living now, for thousands of years. The whole political structure of India is based upon the village. The great rajahs pursue their intrigues, conduct their wars, and their kingdoms pass from them and are taken by others; and all the while the village goes on unchanged and unheeding." The hundred, or possibly thousand inhabitants of the typical village rarely get twenty miles away from the place of their birth.

"Only in times of famine, like this, they wander away, after the place they are in has become as bare as the floor of your ball-room; after the roof has gone for fodder for the cattle or for fuel; after the cattle have starved to death or been sold to the dealer for one rupee, though originally bought for from thirty to a hundred; when the last pot or other bronze utensil has been given up to the *bunniah* for a handful of grain; when the hoe and the pick have gone the same way, and at last the little wooden-framed door has been carried off to defray the universal mortgage; when the last scrap of grain, to buy which all these things were sacrificed, has been eaten, and absolutely nothing, or the hope of anything, remains, within or without the four bare, roofless walls—then, after a few days' preliminary starvation, the villager wanders off, without any fixed idea of whither he shall go, but with the vague thought that any place is likely to be better than this. Of course he is generally mistaken; but one must learn by experience, even though one dies for it. Off he goes, with his wife and his children, should they be still alive, and with not clothes enough among them all to decently cover a European. Sometimes they never get out of the jungle, and die there betimes; sometimes they get to a government famine-works, and die there more slowly; sometimes they survive, and manage to live, at least, on the famine wages. But that is only in case they gain the favor of the native subordinate at the works, and actually receive the money which they work for, or in case they happen to be appointed subordinates themselves, and are thus enabled to rob the others. Hindoos have no compassion on one another, and what is more, they accept without protest whatever robbery and wrong their fellows may be enabled to subject them to. They know they would do the same in the same place; it has been the way in India for thousands of years."

Mr. Hawthorne most vividly describes a typical relief camp and poorhouse full of people too ill and emaciated to labor on the relief works. Then follows the account of a typical orphanage recruited with vast numbers of half-starved children whose parents have either died or else have abandoned their offspring, finally an account of the organization of public relief work.

"The work here was breaking stone for road ballast; the rock was brought from the hillside by one set of laborers and broken by the others. So many cubic yards must be broken and piled by each gang as a day's work; if the quantity when measured fell short of the requirement the gang was paid so much less, the deficiency being so far as possible divided between all."

THE WHEAT AREAS OF THE NORTHWEST

"THE Diversion of the Flour and Grain Traffic from the Great Lakes to the Railroads" is the subject of an article by George G. Tunell in the *Journal of Political Economy*.

Mr. Tunell shows that the most significant fact in the history of wheat-growing in the United States during the past thirty years has been the westward and northward movement of the surplus wheat-producing areas. Minnesota and the two Dakotas have become the great wheat-growing States of the Union. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois have steadily declined as wheat-producers, as is proven by figures cited from the census reports covering the years 1869, 1879, and 1889. Mr. Tunell presents these statistics in tabular form.

"At the beginning of the period under consideration New York and Pennsylvania held prominent places among the wheat-producing States, and the great wheat-raising States were for the most part on the southern shores of the chain of Great Lakes. By the middle of the eighties all this was changed and a large proportion of the surplus wheat grown in the United States was harvested in the far Northwest—the Dakotas and Minnesota being the principal wheat-growing States. The former produced no surplus wheat until the middle of the period under examination. The westward and northward movement of the wheat-raising areas has had a very decisive influence in the selection of the agencies employed in the movement eastward of the grain produced. When the grain to be shipped was raised in Ohio and Indiana and in the southern portions of Michigan and Illinois, it was almost sure to go by rail, for in nearly all cases shipment by water would involve a short rail haul to the lakes with its high local rates, and in some cases, after the grain reached the lake, it would be only slightly advanced in its eastward journey by lake shipment. Charges of transshipment in the case of the short lake shipment would be of relatively greater importance than in the case of the longer lake shipment. In the early days the grain grown in the West was produced in regions or carried to places where the railroads were in a favorable position to compete for it. Most Western wheat found its way to Chicago or Milwaukee. From these points the railroads possess a decided advantage over the lake carriers in the point of distance, for the latter must round the lower peninsula of Michigan while the former run directly across country to their destination. From Chicago to Buffalo by lake is 889 miles, while the distance from Chicago to New York City by the shortest rail route is but 912 miles. From

Buffalo to New York City by the shortest rail route is 410 miles. It thus appears that every mile covered in the passage to Buffalo by lake results in an effective eastward movement of 0.564 of a mile. By the westward and northward movement of the surplus wheat-producing region the situation has been wholly changed. The districts which formerly produced a surplus that was almost certain to go by rail now grow but little if any more wheat than will satisfy their own necessities. But the location of the new wheat-growing areas is the important factor. These districts are located directly west of Lake Superior. . . . As a result of this northward and westward movement of the wheat fields, the railroads have lost the advantage in the point of distance which they formerly possessed. By the shifting of the wheat-growing districts the lake carriers have been placed upon terms of substantial equality with the railroads."

THE AMERICAN FORESTS.

IN the *Atlantic Monthly* for August Mr. John Muir arraigns the spendthrift policy of our national Government toward its forests. He shows that there is still an opportunity to do works meet for repentance:

"Notwithstanding all the waste and use which have been going on unchecked like a storm for more than two centuries, it is not yet too late, though it is high time, for the Government to begin a rational administration of its forests. About seventy million acres it still owns—enough for all the country, if wisely used. These residual forests are generally on mountain slopes, just where they are doing the most good, and where their removal would be followed by the greatest number of evils; the lands they cover are too rocky and high for agriculture, and can never be made as valuable for any other crop as for the present crop of trees. It has been shown over and over again that if these mountains were to be stripped of their trees and underbrush, and kept bare and sodless by hordes of sheep and the innumerable fires the shepherds set, besides those of the millmen, prospectors, shakemakers, and all sorts of adventurers, both lowlands and mountains would speedily become little better than deserts, compared with their present beneficent fertility. During heavy rainfalls and while the winter accumulations of snow were melting, the larger streams would swell into destructive torrents; cutting deep, rugged-edged gullies, carrying away the fertile humus and soil as well as sand and rocks, filling up and overflowing their lower channel, and covering the lowland fields with raw detritus. Drought and bar would follow.

THE REAL VALUE OF FORESTS.

"In their natural condition, or unde management, keeping out destructive shee venting fires, selecting the trees that shc cut for lumber, and preserving the youn and the shrubs and sod of herbaceous veg these forests would be a never-failing fou wealth and beauty. The cool shades of t est give rise to moist beds and currents and the sod of grasses and the various flo plants and shrubs thus fostered, togethe the network and sponge of tree roots, abs hold back the rain and the waters from snow, compelling them to ooze and percol flow gently through the soil in streams tha dry. All the pine-needles and rootlets and of grass, and the fallen decaying trunks o are dams, storing the bounty of the clou dispensing it in perennial life-giving strea stead of allowing it to gather suddenly an headlong in short-lived devastating floods. body on the dry side of the continent is be to find this out, and, in view of the waste on, is growing more and more anxious fc ernment protection. The outcries we hear forest reservations come mostly from thiev are wealthy and steal timber by wholesale. have so long been allowed to steal and des peace that any impediment to forest rob denounced as a cruel and irreligious inter with 'vested rights,' likely to endanger pose of all ungodly welfare."

The forests cry for protection—not onl knaves, but from fools as well:

"Any fool can destroy trees. They run away; and if they could, they would destroyed—chased and hunted down as fun or a dollar could be got out of thei hides, branching horns, or magnificent bol bones. Few that fell trees plant them; no planting avail much toward getting back a like the noble primeval forests. During life only saplings can be grown, in the p the old trees—tens of centuries old—tha been destroyed. It took more than thre sand years to make some of the trees i Western woods—trees that are still stan perfect strength and beauty, waving and in the mighty forests of the Sierra. Thro the wonderful, eventful centuries since time—and long before that—God has ca these trees, saved them from drought, avalanches, and a thousand straining, tempests and floods; but he cannot sav from fools—only Uncle Sam can do that."

BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE WOLCOTT COMMISSION.

THE editor of the *National Review* (London) is devoting considerable attention to the doings of the International Monetary Commission sent to Europe by President McKinley. The commission's proceedings are reviewed editorially in the July number, and three contributed articles deal with the subject in its relation to distinctively "British interests." "The Monometallist View" is presented by Mr. Lloyd, the editor of the *Statist*, who is described as "one of the most influential monometallists in the city of London."

Mr. Lloyd concedes that the commissioners have done wisely to begin with France, which of all European nations has the greatest interest in the silver question, since the Bank of France has now in its vaults upward of two hundred and fifty-five million dollars of silver at the old par, and it would clearly be to the advantage of the French Government to help the United States to establish a fixed par of exchange between silver and gold. It seems hardly probable, however, that either Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Russia could be induced to adopt bimetallism. Mr. Lloyd reasons, therefore, that if the United States and France unite to secure international bimetallism they will have to look chiefly to India for help. Mr. Lloyd goes even farther when he declares, as a monometallist, that the highest interests of India are involved in the reopening of the mints to silver as soon as possible.

SILVER IN INDIA.

"The interest of India would be best served by getting rid of the present state of things. In the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech last year, already twice referred to, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach very properly observed that India has now an inconvertible and appreciated currency which cannot be regarded as either satisfactory or permanent. And every man who understands the subject thoroughly agrees with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Every one is of accord that the present is only a provisional state of things, and that India must either go back to the single silver standard as of old, or must follow the example of the European countries and adopt a single gold standard. I will not now enter into an elaborate discussion to show that India is too poor to adopt a gold standard, and that the attempt to acquire the metal would disturb the trade of the whole world and add formidably to the difficulties of India. It is enough to say that if a binding arrangement can be entered into between the United States, France, and India, it is at least possible, if not reasonably probable, that a fixed par of exchange may be established. And if a fixed par of exchange can be established, that is all that is required for the prosperity of India. The advocates of the closing of the mints argue with much force that India acting alone cannot keep up the price of silver. But if the United States and France were also to open their mints to the coinage of silver, the demand for the metal would be so increased that we might reasonably look for some material recovery in the price, and ultimately for a steady range of value.

"I am not a bimetallist, and I do not believe that a combination between two or more countries will be able to maintain a bimetallic system. But if the United States and France think differently, and are prepared to enter into a bimetallic agreement, provided that we give such help as we can, I freely admit that we ought to do as much as is in our power, consistently with our own principles and our own interests. There is a widespread belief in the United States that this country not only maintains the gold standard at home, but keeps up a propaganda abroad to induce other countries to adopt the same standard. British readers need not be told that the British nation maintains no such propaganda. Still, the fact that the belief does exist makes it desirable to do what we can to dispel it. Our real feeling toward the United States is one of the sincerest friendship, and we have no desire to mix ourselves up in the internal affairs of the country. But we do wish to show our friendship in whatever way we can without hurting American susceptibilities. If an arrangement could be made between France and the United States on the condition that the Indian mints should be reopened, I am convinced that we should adopt the right course in the interest of India, and that in the long run the Indian Government would benefit from what would be an advantage to its subjects. Therefore, in reopening the mints at the desire of the United States and France we should not act inconsistently, but we should do what, in my opinion at all events, is our plain duty with or without any such request. Furthermore, as a monometallist, I see no objection to the Bank of England undertaking to keep one-fifth of its metallic reserve in silver. The Bank Charter act gave it the power to do so, and though, as a matter of fact, the bank never has exercised the power, I can see no objection, in principle, to its doing so, provided the United States and France accept such action as a token of our good-will and of our desire to help to carry out a policy which they think is for their good. Further, I see no good objection to the calling in of gold half-sovereigns and for the substitution of silver

pieces. A silver coin of the value of half a sovereign would be too cumbersome, but there is no need for such a coin. As a matter of national thrift I hold that the half-sovereign ought to be done away with. It wears more quickly than the sovereign, and it is of little real use. No doubt large employers of labor find it convenient to use gold when they can in payment of wages. But the large employers are not so numerous and so important that the taxpayers should be put to the expense of maintaining a costly coin simply for their convenience and without imposing upon them any contribution to the expense of keeping the half-sovereign of full weight. Moreover, if the half-sovereign saves clerical labor in the case of the large employer of labor, it is very inconvenient in the case of the work-people, whose first act usually is on getting their wages to change gold into silver, often thereby having to resort to the public-house. Excellent arguments, then, can be produced for reopening the Indian mints and for getting rid of the gold half-sovereign, altogether apart from the wish to oblige the United States and France. The only questionable suggestion is that of keeping silver as a part of its reserve by the Bank of England, and, personally, I attach no weight to the objections that have been made."

The Bimetallist View.

Mr. Elijah Helm, secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, contents himself mainly with an attempt to show that the movement toward a single gold standard which began more than a quarter of a century ago has nowhere been completely successful, and that there is no justification for the hope that it will ever become general.

"Not one of the great States which have tried to adopt it has yet perfectly accomplishad the task; not even Germany. A large amount of the old silver thalers—estimated at about £23,000,000—possessing the attribute of legal tender without limit at the full nominal value of 3 marks per thaler, is still in existence. It is true that a law passed in 1876 gave power to the Federal Council to declare the thaler legal tender to the extent of only 20 marks, thus converting it into a merely subsidiary coin, but this permissive authority has not yet been exercised. Italy was obliged to abandon the task almost as soon as it was well begun, and Austria, after some years of preparation, is still struggling on with the preliminary work. Japan has undertaken to solve the problem of passing from silver to gold by coining a half-dollar in gold, and making it legal tender for a dollar. But even this short path she has not yet begun to traverse, her government having postponed to some undetermined demonetizing of the present silver curre though, with the aid of the Chinese in money, a considerable amount of gold i accumulated for the purpose. India set o the path toward a gold standard four yea the coinage of rupees having been sto June 26, 1893. Adopting the plan si lowed by Japan, the government of Indi to secure its object by fixing the gold val monetary unit at very much less than its —15 rupees to the pound sterling—instea rupees—making the English equivalent per rupee. But notwithstanding that n silver rupees have been coined, even this atum has not been attained, and the r worth to-day only 1s. 2 11-16d. The att establish a gold standard in India has th a complete failure, and the abundant w that this would be the result, which wer at the time by both monometallists and l lists, have been amply justified."

Canadian Currency.

Mr. F. J. Faraday, in considering tl tion of Great Britain's monetary relatio her colonies, takes occasion to offer one sharp criticisms of Canada's currency sys

"In Canada one striking feature of th the pressing demand by the agricultural for government action in forcing down rates, and for the construction of competi from Manitoba to the American frontier, ground that the rates hitherto charged are ive in consequence of the low prices of th ers' produce. We have seen the consequ such reductions in the wholesale bankr American railroads. Yet the Canadian pa that, with the ruling prices for produce, charges have become for the Western far matter of life and death.' The movement construction of the line from Winnipeg to has caused serious alarm in the eastern pr of the Dominion, as being not unlikely to cu trade of the western from the eastern pr Another feature of the position in Canad oppressively high rate for loanable mone 7 per cent. being the discount for even t commercial paper. Manifestly this is—in as in India—a consequence, not of a dem capital for reproductive investment, but of carious currency conditions. The Canadi rency system has been avowedly the type suggestion of the Herschell Currency Com Indian experiment—'a gold standard with out a gold currency,' according to the l Bertram Currie's exposition of gold mono theory—and it is a system which is ma

wanting in every condition of true economic elasticity. It is a monetary system based, to quote the late Prof. Francis A. Walker's pithy description of all such systems, on 'the doctrine of chances,' and tied down by the necessity of maintaining a ridiculously slender gold reserve. Indeed, as a matter of fact, no one who inquires into the working of the Canadian exchanges can fail to see that the Canadian monetary system is really dependent on the gold reserve of the United States Treasury, and that any rupture of the American parity, or a balance of trade or financial indebtedness seriously adverse to Canada, would reduce it to a system of inconvertible and depreciated paper."

THE GREENBACK AS A PROTECTOR OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

A NEW turn is given to the greenback discussion by Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, in the *North American Review* for July. Mr. Brosius defends the greenback against the champions of a bank currency, basing his defense chiefly on the Government's necessity of preserving in its own hands the means of maintaining gold payments and preserving the parity of silver and gold. To give over these functions to private banking institutions would, in Mr. Brosius' opinion, imperil the gold standard.

"Assuming for the purpose of the argument that the banks without government aid could maintain gold redemption under normal conditions by the regulation of discounts, what would the operation be in practice? They would raise the rate of discount, curtail loans, contract the currency, and lower prices so as to stimulate exports and produce favorable exchange. No other mode of inviting the return of gold has been advanced by the friends of an exclusive bank currency. We would certainly deplore the necessity of obtaining gold by that process, for it involves the reduction of American wages excepting as they are protected by defensive duties. But if the currency must be contracted and prices lowered in order to secure the requisite amount of gold, would it not be preferable for that operation to be conducted under government supervision through the agency of the greenbacks? It would be more uniform in effect and less incident to shocks and local disturbances. It is, moreover, easy of accomplishment without contravening any law or policy of the Government as long as we have an adequate revenue; for the Treasury could retain the greenbacks in its vault temporarily, using them when conditions admitted of it to exchange for gold or to reduce the debt. In short, the greenbacks in connection with an adequate revenue are an agency in the hands of the Government for the control within limits of the conditions which effect the movement of gold. So that whether we obtain our gold by borrowing, or by the slower process of contracting our currency and lowering prices so as to invite it from abroad, the Government enjoys superior facilities for either operation.

"From another point of view, the case leans strongly in favor of the greenbacks. A demand for gold to liquidate foreign balances must be met, whether the metal is in the vaults of the Treasury or those of the banks. Our debts must be paid in gold or goods. It is desirable from a business point of view to hold our reserve in such form as to make it most effective in meeting proper demands. It is consonant with reason and every man's observation that a consolidated reserve is more effective than a distributed one."

THE "ENDLESS CHAIN."

Mr. Brosius denies that the greenback is responsible for the "endless chain" which has drained our gold reserve.

"Under normal conditions of faith and confidence, easily maintained when our people are under the dominion of right reason, there will be no endless chain. For thirteen years we had none. But when conditions supervene which require it, it will be created in one place or another as long as paper currency is issued redeemable in gold. In such a case the endless chain is the means of saving the nation's honor, for without it we could not obtain the gold to pay our foreign balances, and to condemn it when conditions require it is like condemning the pustules on a man's face when he has the small-pox, though they are the means of expelling the poison which otherwise would be fatal.

"If the banks have the control of redemption, the endless chain will draw their gold as effectually as it draws it from the Treasury. When banks redeem their paper, it is issued to the next man who obtains a discount, and may come back for more gold; and so the chain continues until the banks raise the rate or stop discounting. Indeed, the desire to escape the export of gold to pay our debts by breaking the endless chain betrays an insensibility to the real nature of the situation. The better way to get rid of the endless chain is to inspire all who have fiscal relations with us with a confidence in the stability of our standard that will induce them to leave their money in American investments, and so forego the demand which sets the chain in motion."

PARITY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

"But there is another difficulty of still greater gravity which seems not to have been much con-

sidered. The Government has undertaken, and Congress has declared it to be its established policy, to maintain the parity of the two metals. When we have retired the greenbacks and parted with our gold reserve, what means are left the Government to perform that undertaking and redeem that pledge? Having surrendered the means of performance, we must logically renounce the duty and relinquish all control over redemption—which is the agency through which we maintain the parity of our money—and thus voluntarily abdicate our sovereignty over our own money."

"With the volume of our money consisting of three nearly equal parts, of gold, and silver worth half its face, and paper worth nothing except as it acquires value by convertibility, it is a Herculean task, to which private institutions are wholly unequal, to maintain their parity. Only the power of the Federal Government, with the people's wealth and faith upholding it, is commensurate with such a task. Silver is now equivalent to gold in purchasing power. It is held to that equivalence by the power of a people's faith in the nation's pledges. We have witnessed how at times the strongest faith wavered and the stoutest hearts faltered in their belief in the power of the Government to keep the metals at a parity. Does any one believe in the existence of a popular faith in the potency of private banking corporations that would be adequate to the undertaking? Is it not as plain as the way to parish church that while we are using silver on a gold basis with the disparity in value now existing, we must keep the Government in a position to protect it or we will be liable under the pressure of a gold exigency quite within the range of possible occurrence to fall to a silver basis?"

TAXATION IN FRANCE.

IN the *Revue de Paris* a financial economist attempts to prove that the French system of taxation is the best in the world. In spite of the fact that France is a republican country, there is as yet nothing in the shape of progressive taxation—that is to say, the rich man does not pay a larger sum on his property than does his poor neighbor. All attempts to establish an income tax have always been defeated, and a progressive system of taxation can only be brought in force on the basis of direct taxation. A considerable number of the taxes now paid by each French citizen date from the year 1789; but this fact does not seem to give any consolation to the republicans obliged to pay them. In 1848 an experiment was tried, by which every one, rich and poor, should pay about ten cents a head, but this Utopian scheme of raising a State i soon fell through.

As an actual fact, the average French l holder pays far more in the way of indire ation than he does to the tax collector; l the one case he is, as it were, unconsciously t and in the other he is obliged to hand ov actual money. Accordingly, his rates app him a far more unpleasant matter than th centage which he really pays on almost thing he eats and drinks. There is scarc article in the French household which ha been taxed at some period of its making.

In some ways France has remained an ext ly conservative country. So radical a cha the imposition of progressive inheritance would have certainly provoked something revolution, and the merest hint of even an nary income tax has on more than one oc caused great landowners to sell their la order to invest their money in some f country far beyond the reach of the tax coll

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL CONVENTI

What It Has Done and Left Undon

THE Australian Federal Convention, ended its sittings on May 5, will hc second sitting in September. It is expecte the convention will draw up a bill for the f tion of Australia, which will then be subr to a plebiscite of the whole population. The *tralasian Review of Reviews* describes at length what the convention has done. Fitchett says that the convention came up pectations. The ablest public men of Au met to discuss the whole future developm the seven colonies. Every one admires the ity, the sincerity, and the general temper c general assembly, and each member would pare in knowledge and powers of debate anc per with any parliament in the world. Fitchett anticipates that the chief debatable tions in the bill, as drafted by the conve relate to the federal control of railroads, r and the federalization of public debts. It probable that the bill, as a whole, will e without many changes from the furnace o liamentary criticism.

THE FEDERAL TARIFF.

Mr. Higgins in his paper describing t cisions arrived at by the convention of trad finance, says that all the colonies are willi leave the question of tariff to a federal Parlia and that every one took it for granted th federal Parliament would declare for prot at the start. New South Wales is the only c in favor of free trade, and there the sentim

divided. West Australia is doubtful. All the other colonies are strong for protection. The chief difficulty arose as to the division of the surplus revenue arising from the federal tariff:

"In any case, the abolition of the border duties will cause considerable disturbance when uniform duties are imposed; the loss has been variously estimated at from £500,000 to £850,000 per annum. To allay all fears, two provisions have been adopted. The first is that during the first three years after the establishment of the commonwealth, the yearly new expenditure shall not exceed £300,000, and the yearly expenditure in respect of transferred services shall not exceed £1,250,000. These amounts, we are told, leave a sufficient margin, except in the case of war or some other national emergency—rather a serious exception, one would think. The second provision is that during the first five years after uniform duties the amount to be paid to each State each year is 'not to be less than' the amount returned to the State during the year before uniform duties."

At present the customs of revenue for all the five colonies is about equal to the interest of their public debts. As the bill stands it provides that the commonwealth is to have power to take over the whole or a ratable proportion according to the population of the public debts. If the federal Parliament takes over the debts, it is probable that they may make terms as to the limits and conditions of future borrowing.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Two other questions which caused some friction at the convention were those relating to the railroads and to the rivers. With regard to the railroads:

"All that has been done is (1) to give the commonwealth power, with the consent of any State, to purchase all or part of the railroads of that State; and (2) to enable the commonwealth to appoint an inter-state commission (on American and English principles) to see that 'the provisions of the Constitution with regard to trade and commerce' are carried out on the railroads, as well as on rivers which are common to two or more States. How insufficient the powers of this commission are I shall show presently. With regard to uniformity of gauge, it may be possible, without much expense, to bring the Victorian gauge of 5 feet 3 inches to the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, and to fit the existing rolling stock of Victoria to the new gauge. But to alter the 3 feet 6 inch gauge of South Australia to the standard gauge would involve, it seems, not only a complete change of rolling soock, but the enlargement of tunnels and cuttings and the alteration of curves. But whatever may be said as to uniformity of gauge, a thorough change in our system of competitive railroad rates is urgently necessary. We are putting an end to an intercolonial tariff war; we must put an end to the equally bitter, equally wasteful, even ruinous, war of railroad rates."

THE CONTROL OF THE RIVERS.

The chief difficulty about the rivers arose from the claim put forward by South Australia as the State holding the mouth of the river Murray, that that river and its tributaries should be made federal property, so as to secure that navigation shall be kept open. On the other hand, New South Wales and Victoria, which held the tributaries of the Murray, claim a right to use the waters of these tributaries for irrigation or other purposes. There was a very tough fight, at the end of which South Australia had to be content with securing a clause giving the control and regulation of the navigation of the river Murray and the use of the waters thereof to the federal Parliament, only from where it first forms the boundary of Victoria and New South Wales. The situation is rather difficult in many ways, and it is not the less difficult that West Australia, which is isolated and has fewer federal interests than any other colony, is nevertheless the State which holds the balance of power in the convention. The question of the equal representation of all the colonies in the Senate is one upon which a split is by no means improbable. The older colonies think that as time goes on the feeling against giving a colony with a handful of population equal rights in the Senate to New South Wales and Victoria will be condemned as manifestly unreasonable. Hence a tendency on the part of many to acquiesce in the failure of the convention in the hope that if they go farther they will fare better.

THE SOUTH AFRICA BUBBLE.

A WRITER using the signature "Quæsitor" contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for July a powerful article reviewing the circumstances of the Jameson raid, the evidence before the Parliamentary committee, and much other evidence which the committee did not have, apparently because it did not ask for it.

WAS MR. CHAMBERLAIN "IN IT"?

The important part of the article begins when "Quæsitor" discusses the question whether or not Mr. Chamberlain was "in it." "Quæsitor" says Mr. Chamberlain spoke bravely of the innocence of the Colonial Office. But so he did also of the innocence of Mr. Rhodes. Was it with

equal reason? This is undoubtedly the next question which the committee had to solve, and it is strangely enough the one question which the committee shirked. "Quæsitor" points out that the statements as to the complicity of Mr. Chamberlain were undoubtedly believed by all those who were in the confidence of the Rhodesians.

A SAMPLE STORY.

He then tells the following story as a sample of the statements which were circulated in London society and the smoking-room of the House of Commons:

"A Conservative of the higest honor and standing, the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, whose word no one would dream of disputing, was traveling at the Cape and saw Mr. Rhodes. They discussed the matter freely, and Mr. Rhodes told him plainly that Mr. Chamberlain was in it up to the hilt. On that authority the member saw Lord Salisbury and was ultimately confronted with the colonial secretary. 'Who told you I was in it?' said the minister. 'Rhodes himself,' said the critic. We omit the reply."

"Quæsitor" omits the reply, but the story goes that Mr. Chamberlain's response was to exclaim, "The traitor!"

THE CRY OF BLACKMAIL.

Dealing with the accusation that the Rhodesians were trying to blackmail Mr. Chamberlain, "Quæsitor" remarks that if so, this makes the question as it concerns Mr. Chamberlain's complicity not better, but worse. Unless the Rhodesians had something to reveal they would hardly be so innocent as to use threats of revelation which could have no other effect than to make Mr. Chamberlain angry. "Quæsitor" says if the Rhodesians' account be true, or anything like the truth, Mr. Chamberlain's original statement to the country was a piece of scandalous mendacity. One party or the other is lying.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAD TO DECIDE.

Which is it in whom the truth is not? That was the question for the committee to decide; but the South Africa committee has doggedly refused to inquire into this vital question. "Quæsitor" says:

"If the government, who must be presumed to have known what Mr. Chamberlain knew, desired that this investigation should reveal to Parliament the truth which Parliament had a right to know, they would have themselves called for and compelled the production of all the cablegrams which have been produced, and also all those which are not yet produced, before Mr. Rhodes or any other of the principal actors were allowed to leave the witness-box. If the been so minded they would have require Chamberlain, at an early stage, to put, at the committee in possession of what he kn to the communications between Dr. Harri the Colonial Office in 1895, and to produ communications which the Colonial Office ha with South Africa during the period in que Not one of these things was done. The go ment and Mr. Chamberlain preferred a pol silence. Their majority on the committee above all, their chief law officer, Sir Ri Webster, have, in fact, done everything in power to hinder or, at least, to delay the pr tion of this vital documentary evidence, wi result that the most important part of it is be produced at all; and that what was produc not reach the hands of the committee until tically everybody who could be usefully exa upon it had passed out of the witness-bo been released. From a constitutional poi view, apart from the question of imperial h it may be doubted whether such a scandal happened in the history of Parliament befo

DR. HARRIS' EVIDENCE.

"Quæsitor" then passes in review the evi so far as it has been obtained, not by the ai despite the efforts, of the committee at Wes ster. There is Dr. Harris' evidence, for ins When Dr. Harris telegraphed to Mr. Rhode he had spoken openly to Mr. Fairfield, h either deceiving his chief and calmly ma turing a deliberate lie, or stating the simple that he had caused Mr. Fairfield to unde the main outline of the Jameson plan. cablegrams which might have thrown light the subject are not forthcoming. Such scr them as have been obtained "certainly ap says "Quæsitor," "to support the statem Dr. Harris. They do not read like an atten manufacture evidence against the Colonial They read naturally enough as the rough r made by an agent to his chief from day to The rest of the cables have not been prod and the committee refused to press for the duction.

THE SUPPRESSED CABLES.

The proper course for the committee to taken when the production of the cables w fused was to have reported to the House, in that compulsory measures might have been to see that the commands of the highest co the empire were not defied.

"Let it be said at once that the person whom pressure was required was not Mr. Ha ley. He was willing enough—it might

even anxious—that the documents should be disclosed. All the world knows that he believes and says that Mr. Chamberlain was 'in it,' and that he considers that in the public interest and that of all parties concerned it is better that the truth should be known. It is more than probable that he so advised Mr. Rhodes from the beginning, and that he has had much to do with the partial disclosures which have taken place. The person, therefore, upon whom Parliament has to exercise its power, and who is, in fact, defying it, is Mr. Rhodes himself, who, though he chances to be at a distance, remains not merely a subject of the queen, but a privy councilor. There are many sufficient ways of compelling his obedience."

A SUPPRESSED WITNESS.

"Then came," says "Quæsitor," "a still more audacious *coup*. Mr. Hawkesley's examination was not concluded. Everybody admitted that a witness who had been examined in chief must be submitted to cross-examination before he left the witness-box. The government, however, with the astounding support of the opposition front bench, resolved that this was inexpedient, and Mr. Hawkesley was not permitted to complete his evidence." "Quæsitor" then examines what Mr. Hawkesley had said in the short time that he was on the stand. There is not the slightest indication in his evidence that he is concealing anything from the committee, and no one appears to allege that he is anything but an honorable and truthful person. The vital point of his evidence, "Quæsitor" indicates, was his account of what Mr. Rhodes told him had been done with the cables and the advice which he gave to Mr. Rhodes, that the fact that such a use had been made of them should be communicated to the Colonial Office. "It is not probable," says "Quæsitor" dryly, "that Mr. Rhodes was lying to his solicitor." "Quæsitor" exonerates Mr. Hawkesley from the charge of having used the cables as an attempt to blackmail Mr. Chamberlain, and points out that "Mr. Fairfield's own words show that the Colonial Office had supposed a revolution to be impending, and that Mr. Chamberlain himself had said something about it which might have been communicated in the way Mr. Hawkesley alleged. All that he said was that Mr. Chamberlain would not greatly care if anything he had said in that line were made public." Further light is thrown upon the contents of these cables by the fact that Mr. Hawkesley, who had them in his possession, prepared a statement to the War Office in which it was directly stated, on the honor of Sir John Willoughby, that he and his officers were induced to ride in by being informed that the steps were taken with the knowledge and assent of the imperial authorities. "We can only presume that Mr. Hawkesley considered that the cables he had submitted to the Colonial Office at an earlier stage tended in the same direction."

THE COMMITTEE OF NO INQUIRY.

"Quæsitor" then sums up the position as follows:

"The position, then, stands thus. The Colonial Office conceals its own documents. From none of its officials have we had any detailed or frank statement as to their relations to South African affairs during the critical period. The high commissioner himself has not been examined. Mr. Rhodes has been allowed to go without any serious inquiry into this branch of the case. The most important cables are refused by Mr. Rhodes' order, and the committee decline to exercise their power to compel the production of them. The story, in fact, so far as it concerns this question of the truth or falsity of the allegation that Mr. Chamberlain was 'in it,' is being smothered up, with an audacious disregard of the principles which guide all ordinary tribunals. The last steps in this proceeding have been taken with the direct assent of the leader of the opposition. Everybody, therefore, is inquiring what reason can have induced Sir William Harcourt to execute this startling change of front."

Answering this question, "Quæsitor" refers to the story that is everywhere current to the effect that the queen had assured the German emperor that none of her ministers were "in it," and therefore it was a State necessity that nothing should be allowed to come out that would prove that her majesty had not been correctly informed on that matter. In other words, because Mr. Chamberlain deceived the queen, therefore Sir William Harcourt is to be a party to the conspiracy to deceive the country and to befool the House of Commons in order that Mr. Chamberlain may profit by his denial of the facts! These are the concluding words of this powerful article:

"That documents exist which are supposed to be compromising, and which the very authors of them allege to be compromising, is a fact past denying. Unless it is cleared up it casts a damning doubt; therefore it would appear to be the duty of all honest men, and, above all, of the Parliament of Great Britain, to see that an immediate end is put to the policy which may aptly be described as thimble-rigging, and that the truth, whether it suits Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Chamberlain, or neither of them, must be told at last. This is a high question of Privilege, and the whole House is concerned in it. It is for the House to act."

CHINA'S TRADE RELATIONS.

CONSUL-GENERAL JERNIGAN writes in the *North American Review* for July on the "Commercial Trend of China," quoting from the latest statistical reports of the Chinese Government:

"The total value of the foreign trade of China for 1896 was $270,273,846, an increase of $15,066,000 over the preceding year. This increase is more significant when considered in connection with the fact that there was a decline in exports of $9,882,000, which shows that, moved by the agencies of Western civilization, China, by increased importations, is awakening to an appreciation of that civilization. The margin of gain again appears in the revenue derived from the customs, being for 1896 $966,330 more than for 1895—another significant fact when it is remembered that in previous years there were the collections from the two Formosan ports to be added, which aggregated annually about $810,000."

Mr. Jernigan presents a table of exports and imports compiled from the Chinese customs returns, showing that the trade relations between the United States and China were never before so important as in 1896, and that in no previous year has China imported so largely from the United States.

Between the years 1889 and 1896 the highest rate of increase in Chinese trade was achieved by the new French province on the southwestern border of China; this was true both in imports and in exports. In exports Russian Manchuria comes next and Russia in Siberia third. The impetus to Russian trade since the close of the Japan-China war is ascribed by Mr. Jernigan to the substantial service rendered to China by Russia at that time—an obligation which the Russian Minister at Pekin has not allowed China to forget. Germany, too, is energetic in her efforts to foster and extend her commerce with China, but the lion's share of China's trade still belongs to Great Britain.

ENGLAND'S TRADE WITH CHINA.

"The decline in exports to Great Britain, which began in 1880, is doubtless due to the activity of Indian industries, which each year supply a larger proportion of the staple that China had hitherto supplied. A decline in exports is also seen in the returns for Australia and New Zealand. While apparently 70 per cent. of the entire foreign trade of China is credited to Great Britain, however, it should be noted that more than one-half must be credited to the crown colony of Hong Kong, and when the trade which should be credited to Hong Kong is closely analyzed, it will be found that it is not all British. Hong Kong is a distributing port. All that China from that colony has come originally Europe, America, Australia, or India; and of the exports through that port go on to parts of the world. The figures do not, fore, clearly show the state of the trade. I case of the United States, for example, a cc erable value of the imports into China has credited to Hong Kong, and this becaus steamships of the Pacific Mail and the Occic and Oriental lines from San Francisco c until November last, at no other port in C Their cargoes were landed at Hong Kong, wl they were transshipped to China. To nam one item of the cargoes, there was flour t value of $1,219,579 imported into China, n if not all from the United States, in 1896 yet it came into China chiefly through Kong. Now, however, that the steamships n have made Shanghai a port of call, the v ness in the returns can in a measure be corre though, as the trade of Southern China still p through Hong Kong, it will be difficult to the returns accurate."

CHINA'S HEAVIEST IMPORTS.

"The increased value of imports for 1896 1895 was mainly contributed to by cotton woolen goods, metals and kerosene oil. Th mand for woolens, however, is not a stead mand, and the annual value of imported wo during the past ten years has greatly fluctu varying from a minimum of $2,430,000 maximum of $4,536,000. In 1886 cotton constituted 33 per cent. of the total value imports; in 1896 the value was 39 per more than keeping pace with the growth of t It is again pleasing to note that this prosper cotton goods is cardinally due to the sup grade of American cottons, which by virt such superiority command and hold a positi the markets of China which is strengthene the test of durability. In 1888 there were 096 pieces of American drills imported, v at $1,007,796; in 1896, 1,226,759 pieces, v at $2,860,396. In 1888 there were of Ame sheetings 1,557,830 pieces, valued at $3,154, in 1896, 2,257,600 pieces, valued at $5,400 And in 1888 there were only 8,412 piec American jeans imported, valued at $12, while in 1896 the number of pieces aggre 52,840, valued at $95,664. The three total 1896 amount to 71 per cent. of the value cottons of these classes imported during that While there has been, on the whole, a s improvement in the demand for metals, i not kept pace with the general improveme trade. In 1886 metals constituted 6 per

of the total imports, and in 1896 it was only 4 per cent. American kerosene oil still leads the market, but has yielded somewhat to Russian and Dutch competition."

In the items of candles, aniline dyes, flour, window-glass, machinery, matches, needles, soap, timber, cigars and cigarettes, there has also been a marked expansion of importations.

"It is estimated that 1,000,000 pounds of English candles were imported into China in 1895, and the imports from Holland and France would probably aggregate another million. This article is steadly growing in favor with the Chinese."

THE DEMAND FOR COTTON.

China, it seems, is not yet alive to her own capabilities for cotton-culture.

"So long as the grade of cotton produced in China remains inferior, every agency of Western civilization at work in the empire will be an agency for furthering the sale of the goods manufactured from the superior grade of American cotton This logical conclusion Japanese mills have recognized by increasing their importation of American raw cotton in order to drive out the Western competition and supply the demand now supplied by Western mills. It is in this way that the manufacturers of Japan propose first to neutralize and finally achieve a victory over Western competition. They do not hope to become rivals in Western markets, but they are ambitious of conquering all rivals in Asiatic markets. The conservatism of China has thus far blinded her to the advantages of a favorable soil and climatic influences in the production of a grade of cotton far superior to that now produced; but their conservatism will sooner or later give way before more enlarged and enlightened business connections; and then it may be demonstrated that in China a grade of cotton can be produced equal to that which whitens the Mississippi bottoms or the uplands of Texas. Upon the solution of this problem depends the extent of the demand of Asiatic markets for the production of Western mills."

MAYOR STRONG'S ADMINISTRATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

IN the *Forum* for July the Hon. Frank D. Pavey reviews the achievements of Mayor Strong's non-partisan administration of New York City. Mr. Pavey recalls the fact that the Police Department was the center of the storm of popular indignation that led to Mayor Strong's election three years ago, and he begins his survey of the reform administration with a study of that branch of the city government.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

This department, however, is by law made bi-partisan, rather than non-partisan. That is to say, the Board of Commissioners must be divided equally between the two great parties. Mr. Pavey explains that the term non-partisanship as applied to such a department means that its internal administration must be based on the merit system in appointments and promotions and on ordinary business principles in routine matters, with a strict system of supervision and discipline.

"The success of non-partisanship and the failure of partisanship were never more clearly contrasted than in the record of this department for the last two years. In so far as the Police Board has adhered strictly to the principles of non-partisanship, its administration has been an unqualified success: where it has departed from those principles it has been a failure. The deadlock in the board has assumed, at times, the proportions of a public scandal. In no proper sense, however, can this be charged to Mayor Strong. The possibility of such a deadlock was one of the inherent defects of the bi-partisan law; and a mistake of judgment in the selection of the board transformed this possibility into a living reality. With four men of such positive and different personalities as the commissioners, the wonder is that the deadlock occurred in two matters only during two years."

In spite of the bi-partisan law, which not only divides responsibility, but increases the difficulty of securing unity of action on the part of the board, a great deal has been accomplished in the direction of reorganization and discipline, and an honest and impartial enforcement of the laws has been secured.

The iniquitous blackmail and "protection" system exposed by the Lexow investigation has been entirely broken up. Fewer crimes of violence, fewer murders and burglaries have been committed. Crime and vice are said to be under better control than ever before, and life and property are safer.

"The arrests for all offenses made by the detective bureau in the year ending May 1, 1895, numbered 1,384; in 1896, 2,527. The number of felons convicted in the year ending May 1, 1895, was 269; in 1896, 365. The convictions for misdemeanors in 1895 were 105; in 1896, 215.

"Other important improvements have been accomplished by the board. Among these may be mentioned the establishment of the police bicycle squad; the abolition of the 'tramp' lodging-house; the adoption of the Bertillon system of

identification of criminals; the increase of the patrol-wagon force; the extension of the system of police matrons; the improvement of the condition of the old station-houses and the construction of new ones."

THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET-CLEANING.

Everybody knows something about the change that has been wrought in the condition of New York streets during the past two years.

"At present 433 miles of paved streets are cleaned by the department. Of these, 35½ are cleaned four or more times every day; 50½, three times; 283½, twice; 63½, once a day. The total, on the basis of *one sweeping every day*, is 924 miles—9 miles farther than the distance from New York to Chicago!"

Trucks have been removed from the streets, and the ash-barrel nuisance has been abolished. The tenement-house districts have been improved as much as any other parts of the city. The *esprit de corps* of the street-cleaners has been made a vital force.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Health has been charged with the execution of the new tenement-house law.

"No tenement has been built in New York in the past two years that has not had one-fourth of the lot upon which it stands left open to the light and air. The dark bedroom is gone for good. Every room must have a window opening on the outer air. Dark hallways must be lighted. The worst of the old rookeries are gone. Sixteen rear tenements of the most vicious type were seized and the tenants ordered out. Other buildings were condemned in quick succession; the death registry serving as guide for the sanitary officials. The landlords resorted to the courts, but were beaten. Ninety-four tenements have been seized, of which 22 have been destroyed, 10 have been remodeled under the direction of the department, and the rest stand vacant."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Last year the revenue collected from water rents was enough to reimburse the city for the entire outlay of the Department of Public Works, and the storage capacity of the Croton water-shed has been increased from 17,579,000,000 gallons in 1894 to nearly 39,000,000,000 gallons in 1897. More than 20 miles of asphalt pavement was laid in 1896.

The one charge of failure that may be plausibly pressed against Mayor Strong's administration, says Mr. Pavey, is increased expenditures, but a comparison of the results achieved by these expenditures with those of former years can only result favorably.

THE FATE OF GREECE.

A SEVERE indictment of the Greek Go ment by Dr. E. J. Dillon appears i *Contemporary Review* for July, from whi seems that the abuses in officialism so long ated by the people of Greece have at last legitimate fruit in the disaster which marke brief campaign against the Turks in Thess

A PICTURE OF MODERN GREECE.

The entire adult male population of Gre 500,000. In times of peace they maintai 000 soldiers and about 9,000 marines. In tion to these, there are no fewer than 1 government officers in the civil service, whom change office with every change of r try; *i.e.*, there are at the very least 34,000 soldiers and expectant office soldiers whos object is to live at the expense of the t Their one object when they get office is to the most they can before they are turned They do nothing unless they are compelled whenever they get a chance they use their o tunity to feather their nest at the expen their country. Things are pretty bad in Chi where an alderman who has got a politica can practically set the law at defiance and s immunity for all his friends; but they are in Greece. Corruption is almost universal the chief industry of the politician is office-ing. Even if the Greeks, instead of being imperfect men and women, had been angel *régime* which has hitherto prevailed woul fallibly transform them into devils, and country into a pandemonium.

HOW GREECE IS GOVERNED.

That is pretty strong, but Dr. Dillon doe mince his words. The consequence of ru a war upon the principles of an office-se without regard for truth, honesty, justic common sense, has had its inevitable result. Dillon says:

"In most other countries inborn talent knowledge that comes of experience, a cha which inspires universal confidence, and a that can surmount obstacles are considered r sary to the formation of a statesman. Greeks have made several determined att practically to prove that these qualities ar indispensable, and the results are writ lar the ruin alike of the governing and the erned."

Intelligent men who have lived long in G give this description of its government:

"The government of Greece may be desc as regal power without legal control; journ

license without moderating criticism; electoral corruption without redeeming national aims; ministerial omnipotence purchased by sacrifices to Jupiter and sops to Cerberus; rewards and honors unrelated to merits and talents; expenditure disproportionate to income; practical law conflicting with abstract justice; constitutional theories divorced from political practices and power everywhere deprived of the ballast of responsibility."

WHY GREECE WENT TO WAR.

Dr. Dillon's account of the way in which the Greeks recklessly plunged into national suicide is very edifying reading. Nobody knew better, he says, than M. Delyannis that the Greeks were absolutely unable to go to war with Turkey single-handed. Why then did they do it? The story goes, as Dr. Dillon repeats, without vouching for its accuracy, that Greece was secretly encouraged to go ahead. Letters from sympathetic crowned heads were freely spoken of, and at last King George precipitated matters by threatening to put himself at the head of an army of 300,000 men. They were encouraged in their delusion by the plaudits foolishly lavished upon them by their sympathizers in London and Paris, and the marines of the British and Italian ironclads lying at the Piræus cheered Colonel Vassos and his troops when they started for Crete, whereas they ought to have been employed in threatening to bombard Athens rather than allow Greece to cut her own throat in this fatuous fashion; but the whole nation went mad.

MOON-STRUCK MADNESS.

After having made the original mistake of imagining that their enterprise would be supported abroad, they filled up the measure of their iniquity by committing almost every conceivable blunder, both as to time, season, and the method of operation. By declaring their determination to take possession of Crete, they insured failure in advance, and guaranteed their humiliation which was sure to follow. But the Greek people, says Dr. Dillon, drink in words as wine, and temporarily lose their reason in consequence. When the powers commanded the evacuation of Crete, the Greeks could have secured a splendid diplomatic victory by first demanding under protest that the retirement of the Greek troops should be simultaneous with the evacuation of Greece by the Turkish garrison. When they were confronted with the consequence of their own acts, they hesitated, discussed, and finally let things drift, hugging the delusion that all would end in some strange way right at last.

HOW THEY MADE WAR.

Without a friend in Europe, with empty arsenals and an undrilled rabble of half-armed men, the Greek Government, at the head of a population which all told is only 2,500,000, or only half the population of London, drifted into war with the Ottoman empire. They had not 80,000 men to put into the field against 450,000 Turks. If these 80,000 men had been everything which they might and should be, war would still have been national suicide, permitted under the influence of moon-struck madness; but the army was anything but what it ought to be. It was utterly untrained for active service. Its salient characteristic was an utter lack of discipline, and the chief command was held by people who were appointed solely because they had a "pull" either with politicians or at court. When war began the government admitted that they were in want of at least 100,000 rifles, which were hurriedly ordered, and arrived after the war was over. When the war began there was no plan of campaign, nor was any concerted plan of operations agreed upon during the course of the year. The ships at stake were steered without compass or pilot, and in accordance with the plan of half a dozen equally well-meaning commanders. The Greeks might have taken Jannina, with 5,000 Turkish soldiers, withou the least difficulty, but they never made a move while the game was in their own hands, and the moment they were threatened they fled in headlong rout from Epirus. The army in Thessaly was unprovided with a sufficient number of horses, either for cavalry or artillery. The best-horsed batteries were 100 horses below their proper strength. Worse still, the only cartridges with which the troops were supplied were so defective that at even less than four hundred yards' range the bullets failed to pierce the bodies of the Turks. In all Thessaly not one real battle was fought. There were several chance batches of armed men and a goodly number of hasty retreats, but not a single battle. As for the navy, the story of the way in which it was handled is *opéra bouffe* of the first quality. The fleet had no instructions, and at the height of the war the Ministry of Marine was casually informed that the warships had exhausted their supplies of coal, and had no stores whatever to fall back upon. They got the coal with great efforts, but it was not delivered until after the war was over.

WILL GREECE SURVIVE?

Uunder those circumstances it was not surprising that Greece was defeated, nor is it to be wondered at that Dr. Dillon takes the gloomiest view of the future:

"Greece, the 'land of lost gods and godlike men,' having outlived a world's decay, died and risen Lazarus-like from her tomb, buoyant with life and hope, has managed, within a single generation, to belie the prophecies of poets, to blast the hopes of politicians, and to drift within measurable distance of national Nirvâna, to which she may yet be duly consigned."

He has great faith in M. Ralli, the present prime minister; but if Dr. Dillon has not exaggerated, the present condition of Greece will require more than one hundred M. Rallis to pull things straight.

Another View.

In the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. Bennet Burleigh, writing upon "The Greek War as I Saw It," gives an account of the campaign, which is not by any means so gloomy as Dr. Dillon describes. Mr. Burleigh says:

"There are four things that stand out beyond all else in connection with the Greek war:

"1. That the king made the war and was not forced into it for dynastic reasons.

"2. That the Greeks could have won and taken Macedonia and Epirus had things been better managed.

"3. That the Turk, nizam or irregular, is but an indifferently good soldier at any rate in attack.

"4. That Greece, under a proper financial administration, could pay her debts and a reasonable war indemnity besides, without the addition of a penny to the existing taxes."

The Greeks, he says, might have had five hundred to one thousand excellent foreign officers for the asking, but that and much more they neglected to do. If they had the war would have gone differently.

A PLEA FOR FOREIGN FINANCIAL CONTROL.

Now that the war is over and Greece is pros trated, the one thing to be done, according to Mr. Burleigh, is to put the country under foreign financial control. He says:

"The revenue, they say, would be instantly doubled if it were properly and faithfully taken up and paid in. These are not the views of men in the street, but of prominent fellow-countrymen, many of whom have large interests in Greece and have spent a lifetime in it. To a man they advocate that the only cure is foreign financial control. Distinguished and patriotic Greeks privately say the same. Foreign financial control, they declare, though it would not be openly acceptable, would save the country and help to recast the temper and habits of the people, to the advantage of Greece and the Greeks. England, which has only the welfare of Greece to consider, might do worse than fall in with that view. The great powers could secure the lishment of a tutelary financial control i wished. In their present frame of mi Greeks would yield to such a demand fro powers if it were for a defined period o twenty years. An honest administration f length of time would set Greece in a sound cial position, and do much to mend the ha the people in their monetary transactions."

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND THE TURK.

CAPTAIN GAMBIER, in the *Fortnight view* for July, publishes an extraor story concerning proposals said to have made by Russia to England at the beginni the Græco-Turkish war, of which we now for the first time. Here is the story as C Gambier tells it:

"Before the actual outbreak of hostiliti tween Turkey and Greece, overtures were to Lord Salisbury, semi-officially, by R which by the light of accomplished facts clear would have not only averted the w tween the Greeks and Turks, but would practically solved the Cretan question.

RUSSIA'S PROPOSAL.

"The plan proposed was very simple; na that England and Russia, *the two powers a enforce their will*, were to notify Turke Greece that they would not be permitted clare war or begin hostilities. To enforc the British fleet was to go to Salonica; a R and British fleet were to threaten the Pirær Patras with an effective blockade; a strict ade as regards troops and material of war be enforced on Crete until Greece had settl terms of purchase of the island from Tur which has all along been one of the most o solutions. The details of this scheme com an international guarantee for the loan to C of this sum (which was at one time plac low as five hundred thousand pounds ster and the revenues of Crete were to be ad tered by a mixed commission.

LORD SALISBURY'S HESITATION.

"Putting aside the natural timidity of his acter, what made Lord Salisbury hesitate was the old inherited curse of our policy—f Russian aggression in the east of Europe.

"At Yildiz Kiosk when this scheme b known the sultan was thrown into a state of bordering on insanity.

"Then came Lord Salisbury's hurried vi France—those mysterious interviews wit Hanotaux, who, it is believed, was willi

drop into the arrangement, especially as it checkmated the German policy.

"But unfortunately the great courtier's journey extended to Nice, and there the paralyzing influence of the German dynasty made itself felt. For her majesty (as is only reasonable at her advanced age) dreaded the risk of a great war. She no longer had Beaconsfield's character to trust to as when her fleet had sailed up the Dardanelles in 1878, facing a tenfold greater danger. Further, she made her firm determination known to hold no jubilee commemoration if the peace of Europe was seriously broken. So his lordship returned to England, and from that moment it is beyond historic contradiction his country ceased to be the paramount power in the crisis, while one after the other—first for an effective blockade; then for a conference in Paris; then for a prince of Battenberg to be governor of Crete—all his proposals were set aside, even if they were discussed.

"Then German influence became dominant, with the only natural result that blood has flowed like water and thousands of poor wretches are houseless and ruined who had no concern in the matter.

"Now, why should these things be? It is because Lord Salisbury is the exponent of the old policy, and a more feeble but autocratic influence has never been exerted over the Foreign Office."

THE RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS IN TURKEY.

SINCE the Armenian massacres there has been much discussion regarding the treaty rights of the American missionaries in Turkey. All doubt on this matter should be dissipated by the very clear and well-considered survey of the subject presented by Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin in the July *Forum*.

Professor Hamlin gives the following abstract of the several privileges and immunities conferred by the "capitulations" on citizens of all the treaty powers, including the United States:

"1. Permission to enter Turkish territory, to navigate Turkish waters, and to travel, alike for trade and for pilgrimage, to holy places.

"2. Freedom to follow the customs of one's own country and to perform the rites and fulfill the duties of one's own religion.

"3. Exemption from all taxes or tribute except customs duties.

"4. Judgment by one's own ambassador or consul in civil or criminal suits with a fellow-countryman, and enforcement of the decision by the help of the local authorities.

"5. Civil causes between natives and foreigners tried in the local courts must be heard in the presence of the consul or his dragoman.

"6. So also in case of crimes of foreigners against natives, the consul or his dragoman must be present at the trial.

"(In the more recent treaties, however, the jurisdiction in such cases is with the consul, not with the local courts; and under 'most favored nation' clauses this provision is insisted upon by all the powers, our own included. It is also specified that any foreigner arrested by the local authorities shall be taken to the nearest consul of his nation, if not more than nine hours distant (about twenty-seven miles); if there be none within that distance, he may be put in the local prison and the legation or nearest consul notified.)

"7. Inviolability of the foreigner's domicile by Ottoman officers, unless accompanied by a deputy of the ambassador or consul, and then only in cases of urgent necessity.

"8. The right of bequest and of the administration by the consul of the estates of intestate foreigners of his nation.

"9. Prohibition of the extension to Ottomans or *Rayas* of protection and asylum by foreign ambassadors and consuls.

"All these privileges belong of right to Americans in Turkey; and nearly every one of them, at one time or another, has had to be invoked in their behalf."

THE CYCLIST AS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

IN *Ludgate* for July, Mr. Wilfrid Pollock, who has been sailor in the West Indies and assistant editor in East India, and latest of all, war correspondent of the London *Morning Post* in the Græco-Turkish war, tells the story of his adventures on the wheel. The longest ride he took during the campaign was from Chalcis to Athens:

"The decisive battle of Domoko had just been won by the Turks, and the Greeks were not even attempting to hold their immensely strong position at the Ghourka Pass. All the English war correspondents were racing to Athens. With the exception of the representative of the *Daily Graphic*, a Greek steamer took us all as far as Chalcis, where we arrived precisely at midnight. It was a bright night with an excellent moon. The *Standard* man also had a bicycle with him on board the steamer, but he elected to 'stop a bit and see how things might shape.' My machine and myself went ashore in the first boat that came alongside, and ten minutes later I had crossed the bridge that joins the town of Chalcis, which is on the Island of Eubœa, to the mainland. Of course I had carefully read up the routes to

Athens in *Baedeker*. I reached Thebes, which *Baedeker* gives as six and a quarter hours distant, at 4 A.M., or about three-quarters of an hour before daybreak.

"It was decidely lonely, and the few men that I did encounter were not of a kind to inspire confidence. But the feeling of loneliness was relieved by the thought that at an ever-increasing distance behind me the other correspondents were plugging along in carriages toward the same goal. I don't remember much about Thebes, save that the road through the town was up-hill and not very easy to find. I had to get off in the market-place and light a candle by which to study the guide-book afresh. There was not a soul about of whom to ask the way. However, it proved an easy matter, as *Baedeker* gives Thebes a map all to itself. I breakfasted at a village called Kriekouki, which is not far from Platæa. In the end, after a thoroughly enjoyable ride through most beautiful scenery, I reached my hotel in Athens at 9:30 A.M., having thus escaped the full strength of the Greek sun. Next to arrive were the representatives of Reuter, the *Times*, and the Manchester *Guardian*, who had driven with a fresh four horses from Thebes, where they had breakfasted. They claim to have sent in their telegrams by 4 P.M.; but apparently this was not in time for publication on the following morning, and so I obtained a whole day's start of them."

Again, after the panic flight of the Greeks from Turnavos, he had a heavy and exciting race among the fugitives, but, "thanks to my bicycle, my stuff was duly printed in the *Morning Post* of Monday, while the long account sent by Reuter's representative, who was the next English journalist to reach Athens, did not appear until the following Thursday."

This ride awheel recalls, by contrast, Archibald Forbes' famous South African ride on horseback.

MR. GLADSTONE AND OUR CIVIL WAR.

THE last installment of Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life," which appears in the *Outlook* for July 3, deals with our civil war. The biographer makes it evident that he considers his hero's course at that juncture as erratic and mistaken. He offers no defense of it, but shows that Gladstone himself, in after-years, fully atoned for whatever injustice he may have done to any portion of the American people.

Mr. McCarthy says that the war created a curious difference of opinion in Great Britain. What is commonly called "society" was generally in favor of the South, while the English democracy and working classes sympathiz the North.

"Some of our educated men were div opinion. Carlyle, who perhaps could ha called on that question an educated m rabidly in favor of the South, or rath rabidly opposed to the North. He kne ing whatever about the matter, and used t that he never read American newspaper the other hand, John Stuart Mill, probal most purely intellectual Englishman of hi was heart and soul with the cause of the Cobden and Bright were, of course, lea public opinion on the side of the North. riet Martineau, probably the cleverest wom ever wrote for an English newspaper, ad the cause of the North day after day. Lo merston, in his heedless, unthinking wa talked some jocularities after the battle Run which were offensive to the mi all Americans who supported the cause North. Lord Palmerston, however, al prime minister, was always regarded as sponsible sort of person, who could not pected to refrain from his joke, no matter the joke might offend. But a profound tion was created in the Northern State Mr. Gladstone unluckily committed himse sort of declaration in favor of the South. ing at a public meeting at Newcastle-on-T October 7, 1862, he gave it as his convicti Jefferson Davis 'had made an army, had navy, and, more than that, had made a This declaration was received in Americ feelings of the most profound disappointm produced something like consternation am English Radicals who were proud to follo Gladstone. The pity of it was that he have spoken on the subject at all before made himself thoroughly acquainted with i pity of it was that he should have taken count of the opinions of men like Cobde knew the American States well, like Brig like Stuart Mill. However, we must ta Gladstone as nature made him, impetuo nest, full of emotion, and quick of speech. were always cool in council,' says Schiller' 'I should not be William Tell.' If Gl were always cool in council he would not great orator, philanthropist, and reform we know him to be. Five years later Gladstone made a frank and ample admis his mistake. 'I must confess,' he said, was wrong; that I took too much upon m expressing such an opinion. Yet the mot not bad. My sympathies were then—whe had long before been, where they are now the whole American people. I, probabl

y Europeans, did not understand the nature working of the American Union. I had im- d conscientiously, if erroneously, an opinion twenty or twenty-four millions of the North ld be happier and would be stronger—of se assuming that they would hold together— out the South than with it, and also that the oes would be much nearer to emancipation r a Southern Government than under the old m of the Union, which had not at that date abandoned, and which always appeared to o place the whole power of the North at the nand of the slave-holding interests of the h. As far as regards the special or separate est of England in the matter, I, differing many others, had always contended that it best for our interest that the Union should ept entire.'"

THE MAKING OF DYNAMITE.

HE great dynamite factory at Ardeer, Scotland, better known as the Nobel Nitrerin Works, is described in *McClure's* for ust by Mr. H. J. W. Dam, one of the few iduals from the outer world who have been itted to penetrate the mysteries of this lerful place.

ie general aspect of the plant is outlined by Dam in the following paragraph:

From the top of one of the nitroglycerin s' the factory looks like an enormous and itric landscape garden. In every direction green embankments, square, conical, or ond-shaped, from fourteen to seventy feet eight, and covered with long rank grass. y of them are faced with corrugated iron look like high fences. From the top of mound peeps the red canvas roof of a e wooden house—a house within a hill— h is from one to four stories in height. y explosive structure is surrounded by arti- l banks, so that in the event of an accident he others will be protected from concussion lying fragments. There are three nitroerin 'hills;' and on the one before you the ting-houses, two in number, in which the glycerin is made, stand out in clear relief at top. They are frail wooden cabins, which expected by Mr. Nobel when he built them st six months, but which have not yet been n to pieces after twenty-five years of constant

Tunnels through the banks open everyre. Tramways and lines of pipes on trestles s each other diversely. This is the 'Danger s,' the wide expanse in which the explosives made and moved about. It is surrounded in regular semicircle by fourteen large groups of structures, from which rise fourteen high chimney-stacks. These include the nitric-acid works, acid recovery, ammonia mill, potash mill, 'guhr'-mill, steam and power houses, box factories, washing, carding, and bleaching departments for the cotton, pulping mills, and other contributing industries, connected by steam railroad tracks which join the Glasgow line. There are 450 separate structures, now occupying 400 acres out of the 600 owned by the company, which were, when the site was chosen by Mr. Nobel in 1871, a barren waste of sand dunes, stretching for a mile and three-quarters along the sea."

It would be impossible, in the space at our command, to reproduce Mr. Dam's admirable account of the different stages in the process of dynamite manufacture. It will doubtless surprise many readers to be told that girls are employed in various parts of the process—200 of them at Ardeer. It will also be news to most people that this is a comparatively safe industry. In fact, Ardeer is declared to be one of the safest of factories.

It is true that on February 24 last a disastrous explosion occurred there, but it is something in favor of the system employed in the factory that a ton of nitroglycerin could explode while 1,300 people were at work right about it, and only 6 men, within a few feet of it, lose their lives, as Mr. Dam shows.

"In the whole period of its existence, about twenty-five years, the entire loss of life by accidents, including the sad occurrence of February 24, has been only 21. This, compared with the number of people employed, is lower than the death-rate in any cotton mill, woolen mill, foundry, boiler shop, ship yard, or other large manufactory. The main cause of this excellent showing is the admirable character of the discipline imposed and the firm and careful system of management. But the rigid, intelligent, and systematic way in which explosive factories are guarded by government regulations and government inspectors undoubtedly also plays a large part in this result."

Every person entering the grounds at Ardeer is searched.

"The girls, two hundred of whom are employed, are not permitted to wear pins, hair-pins, shoe-buttons, or metal pegs in their shoes, or carry knitting, crochet, or other needles. These regulations are the outgrowth of experience and the long-ago discovery in dynamite cartridges of buttons and other foreign substances calculated to make trouble at unexpected moments. The girls are searched thrice a day by the three matrons who have them in charge."

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

"DO Labor-Saving Machines Deprive Men of Labor?" is the question that Commissioner Carroll D. Wright undertakes to answer in the *Chautauquan* for August. Attention has been specially directed to this subject of late by the utterances of Bishop Potter, of New York, who takes an extremely pessimistic view of the present industrial situation. Colonel Wright is more hopeful; while he admits that from the point of view of the man temporarily thrown out of employment by the adoption of a new invention the question must be answered in the affirmative, he is just as positive that to men collectively the answer must be emphatically "No."

"One of the most valuable uses of statistics is in correcting popular and fallacious impressions, and in discussing this particular question they are thoroughly conclusive. They show that in all countries where manufacturing industries have been planted to the greatest extent the people are more largely employed as to numbers, proportionately to the whole number of population, than in countries where mechanical industries do not prevail. This statement alone is sufficient to answer society that the introduction of machinery has not deprived men of labor."

In the United States, from 1860 to 1890, the most prolific period of inventions, the population increased a little over 99 per cent., while the number of persons employed in all gainful occupations increased over 176 per cent.

"But making a finer analysis of the statements from which the foregoing are drawn, it is found that the increase in the number of those engaged in manufacturing, mechanical, and mining industries—those which must have felt the influence of inventions more than other lines of industry—was, for the period from 1860 to 1890, 172.27 per cent., while the total population increased but 99.16 per cent. If, therefore, there is a higher percentage of the people employed now than formerly, the results of the application of machinery must have been beneficial in the aggregate instead of detrimental—more men must have been called into active employment as machines were more generally applied."

MORE MACHINES MEANS MORE EMPLOYMENT.

"The great increase in the employment of people at advanced wages is to be found in those industries where the highest grades of machines have been introduced, and the fact that such introduction has created occupations that never existed prior to their introduction leads to the conclusion stated. Thousands and thousands of people are employed in telegraphy, where not a single individual has been displaced. These t find remunerative employment in the tion of telegraph lines, the manufactu struments, and the operation of lines. phone has added to this accumulation, whole field of electrical appliances has for the employment of armies of skilled and the employments known in the past been trenched upon in any degree. plating, as a subdivision of the appli electricity, has brought remunerative genial employment to many thousands ple."

Colonel Wright draws like conclusi facts which he has observed in the dev of rapid transit and in type-setting and press improvements. He insists that i there has been no debasement of hun the substitution of machinery for huma and that there is no danger in such tion.

"I must insist that it has not helped new and tremendous inequalities of so turned thousands into tramps and vagab hardened the natural selfishness of mer way. It has at times been a hardship, created new relationships in life. It has the old individual relations of the empl the employee to the corporate relation; now forcing men to the conclusion th attributes are just as powerful and the ap of moral principles just as feasible under corporate as under the old individual r It has been the means of reducing the from twelve or fourteen hours to nine hours, and the inevitable result will be ther reduction in the time necessary for ing of a living. It has not only short work-day, but it has increased the remu per hour."

The detrimental effects, if any, of th duction of machinery have been felt, a to Colonel Wright, by the employer, rat by the employee, for there has been estal new law of production, "that the emplo machinery necessitates a larger outlay o for the production of a given unit; that t to capital on this unit is decreasing; that ward to labor for the same unit has in and that the cost to the consumer has dec

Factories are often compelled to machinery for old iron.

"Labor must then replace it all, and evolution of inventions goes on, ever the opportunities for employment, ever ing the work-day, ever increasing the re labor, and ever bringing a larger propo the whole population into employment."

THE UNION LABEL.

: history and functions of what is known ıs the union label, used on manufactured ts, are outlined by Miss M. E. J. Kelley *North American Review* for July.

institution has only recently begun to re- nuch attention outside the trade unions, f the strongest of which have owed much nfluence as a unifying agency. It is a ively American product, Miss Kelley says, til its advantages were presented by dele- :om the American Federation of Labor at vention of British and Irish trade unions ars ago, it had never been heard of in d. It originated on the Pacific coast in ɜr seventies, where it was used by the ıkers as a means of protection against ɔ labor, which at that time threatened to ıe wages of white cigarmakers down to a on level. The device of the blue label on all boxes of cigars made by white ɜn in California was so successful that it opted by the International Cigarmakers' and has since been gradually brought into ɔughout the country. About twenty mil- ıe labels are now issued annually, and are n demand to such manufacturers as com- h the rules of the union regarding wages urs of labor. It does not appear, how- ıat the label is always a full guarantee that cle on which it appears was made in a fac- nplying with the factory laws, and not in tshop or tenement, although it is highly le that such a guarantee should be fur-

THE TRADES THAT USE IT.

ls have been adopted by more than twenty l trade unions, and in each case the adop- the label indicates a struggle for im- conditions. In most instances particular have called the label into being, and it is ɜ as showing that certain evils have been ɜd where it is in use.

e hatters were the first to follow the ex- f the cigarmakers by the adoption of a distinguish the hats made in 'fair' shops hose made in 'unfair' establishments. years ago, at a national convention, an ıare of buff paper, perforated around the ke a postage-stamp, was adopted as the union label. It is sewed under the nd of the hat. A majority of hat man- ɜrs employ union men and the label is in ɜrever there is any demand for it. All of men's hats from the cheapest to the ɛpensive may be had with the label in

"The National Garment Workers' Union has a cambric label an inch wide by two inches long, which is stitched into the pockets of men's and boys' suits and overcoats. About five millions of these labels are used each year. One-fifth of all the clothing made in the United States bears the union label. The demand for the label on ready-made clothing has been worked up within the past three or four years. The Garment Workers' Union was organized only six years ago with 250 members. Its membership in 1896 was estimated at 40,000.

"Within the past five or six years labels have been adopted by the bakers, tack makers, iron molders, shoemakers, coopers, beer brewers, horseshoe nail makers, wagon makers, broom makers, collar and cuff makers, canners of domestic sardines, and a number of other trades. If one rides in a carriage one may have a union label on the horse's collar, if one insists, and on one's coupé or brougham. If one is an enthusiast on the subject it is quite possible to help create a demand for union labels by refusing to wear shoes, hats, collars, cuffs or coats or trousers which do not carry on them the union workman's guarantee of fair making. Custom tailors and custom shoemakers have union labels, as well as those who make the ready-made articles. Housekeepers have it in their power to make or unmake the bakers, broom makers, and a host of other trade unions. They may if they choose serve their families with union-labeled bread and crackers, union-labeled canned vegetables and fruit. The housewife may put down her carpet with union-labeled tacks, sweep it with union-labeled brooms, and set a union-labeled stove upon it. If one elects to do so one may patronize union-labeled shops. The retail salesmen have a button which they wear indicating membership in the Retail Clerks' Union. The Barbers' Union issues a card to master barbers who pay union wages and keep union hours. The card is hung in a conspicuous place in the shop or in the shop window.

USED ON WORKINGMEN'S STAPLES.

"The union label appears more frequently on goods used by working people than those in demand among the well-to-do. The reason for this is simple. The demand for articles bearing the union label originated with members of trade unions acting in their capacity as consumers, and so far very few outside the working class have taken any interest in the union label. In fact, until recently it was practically unknown outside the trade unions. Overalls are the great staple for labels. They come under the head of ready-made clothing, of course, and the Gar-

ment Workers' Union issues the label, but overall making is a distinct branch of the business. Indeed, the ready-made garment trade is exceedingly interesting as an example of the extreme to which the subdivision of labor has been carried."

"But to return to overalls, which, of course, are articles used exclusively by workingmen. It is hardly possible to buy a pair without the union label. The 'scab' and the man who considers the union a great engine of oppression and injustice are likely to come in contact with evidence of its success every time he puts his hand in his overall pocket. The supply of overalls seems to come from half a dozen immense factories where thousands of women are employed. In this case the union label guarantees to the purchaser that the garments were made under conditions several hundred per cent. better than those which prevail in other branches of the ready-made-garment trade."

THE LABEL'S ETHICAL VALUE.

Miss Kelley does not regard the union label as more than a temporary device, but expects to see it bring an ethical element into economic transactions, and finds its justification in the change that has come over economic thought in the last quarter century as regards the relative importance attached to consumption.

"The consumer, it is seen, is the real maker of goods. Whether goods shall be made under sweatshop conditions, under conditions which mean the brutalization of the great mass of humanity, or under conditions which permit the development of all that is best in the workers, and which are the best conditions for the interests of society as a whole, depends upon the consumers and not upon the producers."

THE SPHINX OF LONDON.

WRITING under this title in the *Leisure Hour*, the Rev. F. W. Newland reviews the last volume of Mr. Charles Booth's great work. Two impressions left on him by the book may be quoted:

"Very significant is the marked hopefulness of tone which pervades this volume: the cynical despair of some writers and the gloomy apprehensions of many earnest reformers are conspicuous by their absence. . . . When we have made full allowance for the crest of the wave of industrial prosperity on which we are riding, it is clear that there are many signs of a permanently quickened vitality in the world of labor. Mr. Booth has found a brightness and a vivacity in the lives of the poor which few who have not lived among them would believe possible; he has come to recognize . . . that there is a buoyancy of spirit which is childlike in its influence and leads to the full enjoyment of the present without irksome care for the future."

As worry makes up more than one-half the misery of life, the poor would seem to be felicitously exempt.

NO HEROIC REMEDIES.

"No less conspicuous is the utter absence of any heroic remedies; there are many signs that the trend of Mr. Booth's thoughts has been in the direction of individual reform and the development of existing agencies, rather than any great collective movement to reorganize society. Fuller knowledge has increased caution, and the elaborate survey of the whole population first, street by street, and then occupation after occupation, has plainly led to a more deliberate suspense of judgment. The investigation is largely one of environment, the prescription is based very much on the regeneration of the individual. 'The reform of the individual by the individual' stands rightly in the forefront; immense stress is laid upon fuller and wiser education, 'the basis of all industrial reform;' influences which enable a man to act more freely and intelligently himself are more important than those which control him. The writers of this volume treat sympathetically of all that can be done by the community for the help of its poorer members; but they hark back to the need of a vital movement, which shall create a quiet determination on the part of every individual, rich or poor, to do his share.

THE FATE OF PANACEAS.

"East and South London have been as quagmires swallowing up great schemes, each of which was to be a panacea for their woes; waves of enthusiasm have led to stupendous efforts. A Palace of Delight was to bring sweetness and light to desolate homes; General Booth's elaborate 'Darkest England' scheme was to be so complete that poverty was to be dealt with on every side, and the problem of the houseless and workless vanish; university settlements were to show the churches a more excellent way, and to weld together the gilded youth of Oxford and Cambridge with the artisan and docker in a league of personal fellowship; missions and movements of the most varied character have been initiated. Most of these agencies are doing useful work, but no one would now be thought of as a solution of the riddle of the sphinx: these have become auxiliaries to those older forms of Christian and philanthropic effort which are slowly changing the community."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

WHILE most of the August magazines are devoted very largely to fiction, the *Century* for this month is eminently a travel number. The opening article by Mr. Clarence Cook describes the Hudson River Valley, and the changes through which it has passed "since the eye of fifty years and over first knew them." "The Rhine of America" will always have distinctive charms for the tourist, and Mr. Cook's graceful and appreciative paragraphs, together with the admirable illustrative work of Mr. Castaigne, add freshness to the theme.

Mr. Thomas Dwight Goodell recounts "A Journey in Thessaly," sketching with light touch several of the regions and the scenic features whose names were made familiar to all newspaper readers during the recent Greco-Turkish war. Larissa, Pharsalos, and other famous localities are pictured in drawings by Mr. Harry Fenn.

Returning to American scenes and places, the reader is treated to a breezy description of "The Alaska Trip," by Mr. John Muir, whose researches among the glaciers years ago made for him a worldwide reputation. A very timely interest is given to Mr. Muir's article by the recent wonderful developments in Alaskan gold-mining, as well as by the increasing number of American travelers who penetrate that distant country every summer.

Mrs. Elizabeth R. Scidmore contributes an extremely interesting article on "Java and the Javanese." Visitors to the Javanese village at the World's Fair in 1895 will recognize in the illustrations of Mrs. Scidmore's article more than one familiar scene.

The reader's wandering thoughts are recalled to the Occident by "A Day in Norway," from the pen of Horace E. Scudder, and "Another Day in Norway," which bears the signature of the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen. These two brief essays on modern Scandinavian life, written from different points of view, are both readable and profound.

"The Characteristics of Jenny Lind" and "What Jenny Lind Did for America," two very brief articles, by Henri Appy and Fannie Morris Smith respectively, recall the triumphs of a great career. Two interesting portraits of the Swedish prima donna accompany the articles.

Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, in his terse characterization of John Burroughs, says:

"John Burroughs was born a countryman, and a countryman he remains. The horizon which he sees from his hillside farm of seventeen acres overlooking the Hudson includes within its intangible boundaries a world large enough to engage the closest observation, and important enough to justify the fullest record. He loves nature at large, but he is chiefly concerned with nature as a home-maker for man. Thoreau is so thoroughly detached from the society of his fellows that one point of observation is, for his purpose, as good as another, provided the point be remote from human settlement. Burroughs, on the other hand, delights not less in solitude and silence, but he keeps within sight of the thin line of smoke from the hearthstone."

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell contributes another chapter on "London at Play," this time describing scenes "On Margate's Sands," the Coney Island of London. An indescribable vivacity is infused into this description by Mr. Pennell's clever pictures.

The *Century's* function as an historical magazine is fulfilled this month in General Schofield's statement of unpublished facts relating to the impeachment of President Johnson, and in the continuation of Minister Horace Porter's "Campaigning with Grant."

In "Topics of the Time" the editors consider the current criticisms of the United States Senate, the public service of the United States Forest Commission, and the public utterances in connection with the unveiling of the Shaw monument on Memorial Day in Boston.

HARPER'S.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. Fletcher Osborne's interesting story of the campaign waged by the State of Massachusetts against the gypsy moth. The balance of the number is chiefly given over to stories, although there are two or three excellent descriptive articles. Among these the first place must be assigned to Mr. Richard Harding Davis' sketch of the Presidential inauguration, with drawings by C. D. Gibson and De Thulstrup. Some foolish people, says Mr. Davis, went away disappointed from the inauguration exercises.

"This was not because the exercises were not of interest, but for the reason that the visitors saw them from the wrong point of view. They apparently expected to find in the inauguration of the president of a republic the same glitter and display that they had witnessed in state ceremonies in Europe. And by looking for pomp and rigid etiquette and officialism they missed the whole significance of the inauguration, which is not intended to glorify any one man, but is a national celebration in which every citizen has a share—a sort of family gathering where all the members of the clan, from the residents of the thirteen original States to those of that State which has put the latest star in the flag, are brought together to rejoice over a victory and to make the best of a defeat. There is no such celebration in any other country, and it is surely much better to enjoy it as something unique in its way and distinctly our own than to compare some of its features with like features of coronations and royal weddings abroad, in which certain ruling families glorify themselves and the people pay the bill. Why should we go out of our way to compare cricket in America with cricket as it is played on its native turf in England, when we have a national game of our own which we play better than any one else?"

"The Hungarian Millennium" of last year is the subject of an article by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, and very appropriately provides illustrations as well as text. Mr. Smith sums up his impressions of the great exhibition as follows:

"Altogether the Millennial Exhibition of the Hungarians carried a lesson well worth the studying. As a record of a people whose whole history has been one long struggle for independence, and who have so recently attained, if not complete autonomy, certainly the right to manage their internal affairs in their own way, without paying too high for the privilege, it

showed unparalleled native skill united to marvelous intelligence."

In the present month's installment of Mr. Poultney Bigelow's description of "White Man's Africa," a comparative study is made of the British and Boer governments in South Africa. While freely admitting the serious faults involved in the Jameson raid, Mr. Bigelow is convinced that the British flag is to-day the only guarantee in South Africa of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Dr. Henry Smith Williams continues his study of "The Century's Progress in Physics," considering this month the rather elusive subject of "The Ether and Ponderable Matter."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE "fiction number" of *Scribner's*, distinguished by Rudyard Kipling's story of ".007" and by contributions from Stockton and others, also has several papers of quite serious quality. We have quoted in our department of "Leading Articles" from Helen Watterson Moody's sketch of "The Woman Collegian."

As a bit of scenic description nothing could be better reading, these days, than Prof. Israel C. Russell's "Impressions of Mount Rainier." Readers of Professor Russell's article will sympathize with the sentiment expressed in the following paragraph:

"All who have scaled the icy slopes of the monarch among the mountains of the far Northwest, breathed the clear air about it, and been lulled to sleep on a couch of fragrant boughs by the music of falling waters, return to the prosaic task of every-day life with two wishes firmly rooted in their breasts. These are, that they may be permitted to return to the mountain, and that it may be preserved in all its natural beauty and sublimity as a legacy for generations to come. Steps have already been taken for reserving Mount Rainier and the rugged country immediately about it as a national park, to be held in trust by the general Government, for the free use of all who may wish to visit it, providing only that they will spare the trees and do no injury to the birds and harmless animals that make their homes among them."

A new magazine enterprise of more than ordinary interest is launched this month by *Scribner's* in the form of a series of observations on questions of labor and social reform, made and recorded by Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff. The series will be entitled "The Workers." The first installment relates the experiences of a young man attempting various forms of common labor and passing through different phases of vagrancy and tramp life. Just what bearing these varied experiences are to have on the solution of present industrial problems will, of course, not appear until several chapters of the story shall have been published.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for August is anything but a languid, dog-days number. It is not wholly wanting in the factor of mere entertainment, but in the main it is serious and full of the elements of actuality. Mr. Walker's editorship of late has been particularly energetic and vitalizing. The series of papers on modern college education, to which President Dwight, of Yale, contributes this month, is turning out to be of first-rate importance, and Mr. Julian Hawthorne's articles on conditions in India (the one for this month bein famine) are among the really notable contribı the year to periodical literature. These art President Dwight and Mr. Hawthorne are mo noticed among our "Leading Articles of the M

The last text page of this number is by far ı portant than anything else that precedes it, ł inasmuch as it contains an editorial announcem the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* is about to "enl sphere and take in hand an organization wł provide for the intellectual necessities" of tl class of people "who have the desire for broade tion than that given by the public schools—w enlightenment and mental growth, yet have means for entrance at the universities." Mr. ' plan would seem to bear some resemblance to tl tauqua system, although in its working out—o naturally we shall learn more in the future—a field will doubtless be found. It is further an that this people's university is to have as its edu director "one of the most distinguished men nc head of a great college," whose name will be an in the September number of the magazine.

Another interesting editorial contribution number is Mr. Walker's deliberate and une judgment that England is responsible for the e loss of life by famine in India. He holds that has plenty of money, and that in the market world there is plenty of food. Further than declares that the transportation problem is one, and that there is no serious excuse for E failure to provide effective and complete reli Walker sets it down as an axiom that the Chri tion acquiring territory by conquest or purc sumes the undoubted responsibility of protec lives of the people so added to its population.

The number opens with a very entertaining Mr. Robert P. Porter on "Japan's Stage and Actor." The stage is not in high repute in Ja its position is steadily improving, and this fac above all things, to the work of one contempor wright of remarkable ability and productivit his friend Danjuro, one of the most versatile modern times and the most remarkable player duced in the history of the Japanese stage. Da now a man of seventy. The article is attractively ted, mainly from photographs of Danjuro in *rôles*. Mr. Lewis McLouth writes of the mode ods of the great northwestern railroads, partic Minnesota and the Dakotas, for clearing aw drifts by means of the centrifugal plow. The tions are rather tantalizing in a midsummer n

A second installment is published of Mr. Ri Gallienne's new rendering of the Rubaiyat Khayyam. The critics are giving themselves deal of concern over this rendering, and their when duly compiled and compared, would scar to add anything to the confidence of the comm the average wisdom of the persons who ass function of literary criticism.

McCLURE'S.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" found quotations from Mr. H. J. W. Dam's of the dynamite factory at Ardeer, Scotland, a in the August number of *McClure's*.

An appreciative note on the work of C. D. C

contributed to this number by Anthony Hope. Especially interesting just at this time are the English novelist's judgments of Mr. Gibson's recent delineations of English life.

"It is no flattery to say that Mr. Gibson's inspiration and skill enable him to interpret to us in England the society that we know, even as he reveals to us the society of his own land: he catches the spiritual essence of a lord chamberlain with no less certainty than that with which he sets before us the hard-bitten man of dollars whose pretty daughter is his only apology to a world out of which he has grown monstrously rich."

Anthony Hope recognized Mr. Gibson's merit in conveying through his sketches, often fanciful in design, very much of what is really true and fundamental in life and character.

Madame Blanc's brief study of "The Paris Gamin" serves to convey a distinct impression of that waif of the streets:

"Usually puny in appearance—for misery has been his foster-mother—the *gamin* seems younger than he is; this adds a spice to his remarks, which he scatters about him like fireworks. His sharp, sneering features, utterly devoid of the least trace of innocence, can be seen in every crowd, at every public demonstration. He hums the newest tunes, learns all that is going on, and gleans enough to form an opinion on politics by glancing at the newspapers exposed for sale. General Boulanger was his idol. He can be seen walking impudently into confectioners' shops, where he asks for stale cakes, and they are rarely refused him. If he is the owner of two cents, the chestnut-roaster may be sure of his early visit, and his piping-hot dinner is easily carried away in a paper cornucopia."

Hamlin Garland describes in this number "The First Meeting of Lincoln and Grant:"

"Lincoln seemed to be profoundly pleased with Grant. He found in him one of his own people, suited to his own conception of an American citizen: a man of 'the plain people,' whom, he said, God must have loved, he made so many of them. He liked Grant's modesty, and was too shrewd to call it weakness. He had tried handsome and dashing generals, and big and learned generals, and cautious and strategic generals, and generals who filled a uniform without a wrinkle, and who glittered and gleamed on the parade and had voices like golden bugles, and who could walk the polished floor of a ball-room with the grace of a dancing-master; and generals bearded and circumspect and severe. Now he was to try a man who despised show, who never drew his saber or raised his voice or danced attendance upon women; a shy, simple-minded, reticent man, who fought battles with one sole purpose to put down the rebellion and restore peace to the nation; a man who executed orders swiftly, surely, and expected the like obedience in others; a man who hated politics and despised trickery."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN *Lippincott's* for August an instructive paper on "Bird Artists," which could only have been written by a naturalist who had studied the subject for the love of it, is contributed by Mr. Frank H. Sweet. The branch of art which is chiefly considered in this article is architecture:

"The best builders are invariably those which, not resting contented with a mere shelter, however elaborately or ingeniously constructed, seek by various means to beautify their homes. Sometimes superfluous additions, purely decorative in their character, are made to the home; sometimes the effect of embellishment is produced by the selection of such materials as in themselves or in combination will please the eye, care being always taken not to sacrifice utility to appearance, therein providing man with a valuable example; and then, again, sometimes—and this is the very acme of art among birds—purely ornamental and decorative structures are made, the sole purpose of which is to afford the builders and their friends pleasant meeting-places."

Several of the elements that make up the ever-present problem of a college education are considered in a brief article by A. L. Benedict. This writer thinks that the prevailing impression that a boy attending a small college has more personal attention from the faculty than a student at a large institution is a mistaken one. "It must be considered that where there are more students there are also more teachers and considerably more college interest, which tends to draw faculty and student together."

Mr. William Ward Crane complains of the methods, or rather lack of methods, employed in American cities for assigning names to streets. Such a locality as "the corner of Avenue A and Twenty-third Street," he says, is almost as distinctively American as Indian names like Mississippi and Saratoga. "The result is that many of the city maps look like a mixture of the English alphabet and the multiplication-table, with a few proper names thrown in to relieve the monotony." Mr. Crane thinks we are practical and prosaic enough now as a people, and that this dependence for street titles on mere alphabetic and numerical signs will only tend to make us more so.

Joanna R. Nicholls declares that the United States Marine Hospital Service, which will soon celebrate its centennial anniversary, is the most distinctively American institution in our country. Foreigners often confuse it with the naval service, but it is really one of the important branches of the Treasury Department, and was established in 1798 in the interest of the merchant marine by placing a tax of twenty cents a month upon the wages of every seaman employed upon United States vessels or commerce, and using the fund thus derived in affording hospital relief to their sick and disabled. Since the establishment of the national quarantine the hospital service has had the supervision of that branch of government work.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Col. Carroll D. Wright's article on labor-saving machinery in the August *Chautauquan*.

In the same number Mr. William Eleroy Curtis writes on the rather well-worn theme of "Life in Washington, D. C." On the whole, the attractions of Washington life which Mr. Curtis presents rather outweigh the drawbacks, from the point of view of the average well-to-do American.

Mr. George H. Guy describes some of the uses of electricity in sanitariums and in general medical and surgical practice. Among these he mentions the production of ozone, to be inhaled by patients suffering from anemia, or tuberculosis in a nascent state; the electric-light bath, employed to stimulate and vitalize the tis-

sues; instruments for the cure of deafness through mechanical vibrations, and various other applications of the electric current, as in the treatment of spinal diseases.

M. Yves Guyot, formerly French Minister of Public Works and President of the Statistical Society, contributes an article on "The Commerce and Manufactures of France," in which he shows that French exports to the United States in the year 1896 decreased from $58,000,000 to $45,000,000, while imports from the United States increased from $57,000,000 to $62,000,000.

An attractive article on "Belgium: Its History, Art, and Social Life," is contributed by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis. Dr. Griffis calls attention to the recent announcement by the King of the Belgians of an international prize of twenty-five thousand francs, to be awarded in 1901 for the best work on the military history of the Belgians from the time of the Roman invasion to the present day. The writers may use the English, Spanish, Italian, German, French, or Flemish language.

A clever bit of descriptive writing is "Society in the Cow Country," by E. Hough, wherein are pictured the social customs and conditions of life in the small towns of the southwestern cattle country in the days when that now-declining industry was at its best.

MUNSEY'S.

IN *Munsey's* for August Mrs. Burton Harrison has a study of "The Woman of Fashion," showing the evolution of fashionable society in New York City. Mrs. Harrison believes that the New York of to-day has not in all respects improved on the social relations of thirty years ago.

"The girl growing up to womanhood during the stress of the nation's struggle for existence, habituated to see acts of self-denial and generosity and patriotism all about her, may not have been of finer stuff than her sister of to-day; but opportunity shaped her to better enjoy life and contribute to it in many particulars. She was, assuredly, not dependent upon her father's purse or her mother's ability to scatter money in entertaining for her degree of success as a belle in society. She was not obliged to stay at home from a party unless preëngaged for the cotillon. She was not afraid to ask in return the companions who had invited her because her home and belongings did not equal theirs in glory! And, above all, when, in the course of human events, a young man fell in love with her, she did not keep him silent and afraid to speak because he was unable immediately to provide for a wife all the luxuries that he saw surrounding her daily life at home!"

Molly Elliot Seawell begins in this number the story of the Commune of Paris. This writer regards the commune as the natural sequence of the Siege of Paris:

"It is easy enough, at this period of time, to say that the great city should have arisen from the dust and ashes of her humiliation and at once taken her place in the vanguard of civilization, without passing through the wild tempest of insanity which is known in history as the commune. But it is impossible to read the chronicle of the four months and a half of the siege, with all its horrors, without understanding that no people could pass through such an ordeal and come out of it exactly as they went into it. The good became saints—the bad became devils."

An interesting description of "The Homes and Haunts of George Eliot" is contributed by Anna Leach. Speaker Reed writes a brief popular account of "The Making of the Constitution."

GODEY'S.

IN *Godey's* for August Mr. W. D. McCrackan has an illustrated article on the Tyrolese. Mr. McCrackan offers some excellent advice to American tourists:

"The right way to enjoy the Tyrol is to wear your heart on your sleeve. Then the country will be yours for the asking.

"To be always the first to talk, even without knowing the language, to start the yodeling, to suggest zither-playing and dancing at every inn, to call promptly for refreshments—thus will your trip become a triumphal procession. In order to complete your conquest of all hearts, eat what there is; and never, on your life, turn up your nose, or object to smoking anywhere, on any occasion."

The Mazama Club, the well-known mountaineering organization of the northwest coast, is the subject of a brief article by Mae Van Norman Long. This club has scaled the heights of Mount Hood, Mount St. Helen's, Mount Jefferson, and the Three Sisters, and is just now attempting Mount Rainier.

FRANK LESLIE'S.

MRS. MARTHA McCULLOCH-WILLIAMS tells in *Frank Leslie's* for August something about tobacco and its cultivation. The whole process of preparation for the market is fully described. Not all tobacco, according to Mrs. Williams, ends in smoke.

"More and more, as the years go by, its uses are widening, both in chemistry and the arts. It makes many a fine brown dye, it helps in tanning, in medicine, and in sanitary affairs. But even if it had only the uses of luxury, all the army of smokers and chewers, not to mention the tax-gatherers, would rise to declare that therein it had a very sufficient reason for being."

That most interesting of Southern institutions, the University of Virginia, is the subject of an article by Richard Heath Dabney in *Leslie's* series on "American Universities and Colleges." Perhaps the most distinctive characteristic of Jefferson's pet university is hinted at in the following paragraph from Mr. Dabney's article:

"Student life at the University of Virginia is greatly influenced by the elective system. For this system in its perfect development implies the non-existence of the class system. A student enters any class for which he thinks he is prepared, and may take a lower course in one subject, higher course in another, and the highest in a third. There being no such thing, then, as freshmen and sophomores, there is no such thing as hazing."

Mr. Harvey Rowell, writing on "Summer Logging in Wisconsin," reminds us that the great lumber industry of that State will soon have run its course. At the present rate of cutting, he says, many of the mills will have entirely exhausted their source of supply within the next decade.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE principal article in the *New England* for August is an appreciation of Washington Irving's services to American history, by Richard Burton.

These are set forth as Irving's chief qualifications for historical writing:

"A pleasing form, the story-telling power, historic imagination, humor, and the sense of proportion. He brought these literary gifts to the study and writing of history and furnished an object-lesson in their use. Yet when the claim has been made without fear of contradiction, we must concede at once and frankly that our author, judged purely as historian, is not in the same class as others whose names suggest preëminently the writing of formal histories. His service to American history, as I have tried to indicate, was distinct and large; yet, to return to the keynote of the theme, Irving was not primarily the writer of history, but the man of letters: he chose historical subjects not so much because he felt the desire to portray man's historic unfolding as because he felt that here was picturesque material and material affording opportunity for serious, sustained work where hitherto, in sketch and mock-history, he had been at play rather than at work. But by the judgment of posterity those light things he did have risen to the surface and continue to float; they represent that by which he will longest be known and loved. Hence his place in our literature is as secure as that of any writer; and especial honors are his because he was a pioneer. Hence, too, his contribution to history was indirect, secondary to his contribution to *belles lettres*. The very fact that his leading qualities are sentiment and humor (as his best critics decide) would make this inevitable; for sentiment and humor, though valuable, are not the first requisites of the history writer. But these considerations need not belittle Irving's right to be studied and lauded in a review of the American historians."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the August *Atlantic* we have selected Mr. Muir's article on "American Forests" for quotation in another department.

In this number is begun the publication of Mr. George Burkbeck Hill's collection of unpublished letters of Dean Swift. These were all addressed to Swift's friend, Knightly Chetwode, during the year following Swift's appointment to the deanery of St. Patrick's. John Forster, Swift's biographer, described the letters as "the richest addition to the correspondence of this most masterly of English letter-writers since it was first collated," but as Forster did not live to bring his life of Swift down to the date of the beginning of this correspondence, he made hardly any use of it. The copy was returned to Chetwode's family, and has only lately come into the possession of Mr. Hill, and so, after lying hidden nearly two hundred years, these letters first see the light in an American magazine. As Mr. Hill well says, profound wonder would have seized on Swift's mind had all this been foretold to him; for all that Swift wrote about America served to exhibit only his ignorance and contempt of the country. His correspondence with Chetwode begins with the period of his downfall and dejection, just after the death of Queen Anne, and when he was entering on his humble service in Ireland, which was to continue seven years. Many of Swift's idiosyncrasies appear in these letters, as, for instance, his habit of ascribing proverbs to his grandmother, while it is known that Swift made a practice of coining proverbs himself and either saying that they were "old" or attributing them directly to his grandmother.

"One day when walking in a garden he saw some fine fruit, none of which was offered him by its stingy owner. 'It was an old saying of my grandmother's,' he said, 'always pull a peach when it lies in your reach.' He accordingly plucked one, and his example was immediately followed by all the rest of the company under the sanction of that good old saying. Another day, seeing a farmer thrown from his horse into a slough, he asked him whether he was hurt. 'No,' he replied; 'but I am woundily bemired.' 'You make good the old proverb,' said Swift, 'the more dirt, the less hurt.' The man seemed much comforted with the old saying, but said he had never heard of it before; and no wonder, for the dean had made it on the occasion."

Two extremely interesting papers in this number are social studies of American life as one finds it in communities as far apart as the new cities of Kansas and the old manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. The article entitled "A Typical Kansas Community" is contributed by Mr. William Allen White, the brilliant young editor of the Emporia *Gazette*, whose pertinent remarks during the campaign last year were so widely quoted. Mr. White's view of Kansas is by no means a somber one. He does not think that the Kansas women have hopeless faces, nor that the average Kansas town is an undesirable place of residence. In these towns there is an intense social democracy, such as does not exist in the East, and class lines are but indistinctly drawn. "Wealth plays a minor part in the appraisal of people." Even in the "real estate" colleges dating from boom times, Mr. White sees some cause for rejoicing. In many a Kansas town, he says, "the little debt-ridden college that has survived after a struggle against great odds is the nucleus around which gathers whatever life the community may have." In fact, he regards these colleges as the best things that have outlived the boom.

Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn describes "A Massachusetts Shoe Town." His paper is very largely a story of change. In the shoe town of a generation ago the social democracy was not unlike that of Kansas towns to-day, but gradually "social stratification" has come, not only in the Massachusetts shoe towns, but in all the manufacturing communities of New England. In the mill towns, however, the social changes have been effected more rapidly, and are consequently more complete.

An able representative of the colored race, Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, contributes an article entitled "Strivings of the Negro People." This essay is remarkable as a frank exposition of the negro's own conception of his place in the scheme of Western civilization. Perhaps no better statement of the needs of the negro race has ever been made than is summed up in the following sentences from this article:

"The training of the schools we need to-day more than ever—the training of deft hands, quick eyes and ears, and the broader, deeper, higher culture of gifted minds. The power of the ballot we need in sheer self-defense and as a guarantee of good faith. We may misuse it, but we can scarce do worse in this respect than our whilom masters. Freedom, too, the long-sought, we still seek—the freedom of life and limb, the freedom to work and think. Work, culture, and liberty—all these we need, not singly, but together; for to-day these ideals among the negro people are gradually coalescing, and finding a higher meaning in the unifying ideal of race—the ideal of fostering the traits and talents of the negro, not in opposition to, but in con-

formity with, the greater ideals of the American republic, in order that some day, on American soil, two world races may give each to each those characteristics which both so badly lack."

Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, in an article on "The Pause in Criticism—and After," laments the absence of an authoritative voice in modern literary criticism, and sets forth the mission of the modern critic as the interpreter of literature and life.

"The Delinquent in Art and Literature" is the rather unattractive title of an essay by Enrico Ferri, who selects characteristic types of delinquents as revealed by modern criminology, and compares them with noted imaginary figures in art and literature.

THE ARENA.

THE *Arena* for August is opened by a valuable paper from the pen of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, on evolution. We quote from it in our "Leading Articles of the Month." In another part of the number a very just tribute is paid to President Jordan's scientific attainments, and especial attention is called to his literary gifts and to his essentially poetical talent as shown in his "Matka and Kotik: A Tale of the Mist-Islands," in which President Jordan, with an imagination that suggests Kipling, has entered into the spirit of seal life and given us a tale in which the seals themselves are made to cry out against the hideous barbarity of the pelagic sealers. They have certainly found a great friend and champion in our doughty scientist.

Mr. Robert N. Reeves contributes a discussion of the limitation of wealth, in which he takes grounds in favor of the prevention of large fortunes by graduated taxation and other devices. Last month Dr. Ridpath, the editor of the *Arena*, used a contribution from Mr. Clews as an occasion for paying his respects to Wall Street. This month he discusses bimetallism, apropos of a contribution from George H. Lepper, entitled "Bimetallism Simplified." Dr. Ridpath shows that Mr. Lepper's scheme is not bimetallism at all, but merely a device for using silver under the existing single gold standard. Dr. Ridpath is of course entirely right in asserting that the word bimetallism has come into general use as signifying the equality of gold and silver as concurrent money metals; and any scheme which merely proposes the use of large quantities of the white metal subject to gold as a measure of value, should not be labeled with the term bimetallism.

This number of the *Arena* is given over almost entirely to the advocates of various so-called reforms. Mr. Norman Robinson demands the segregation and permanent isolation of criminals. Mr. B. O. Flower demands the establishment of large works of internal improvement—for example, permanent Mississippi levees and a great national policy of irrigation works in the far West—as a means for profitably utilizing the services of the unemployed, and thus increasing national wealth while diminishing poverty and relieving the labor market. Mr. Charles C. Millard, of Kansas, writes what he calls an "Open Letter to Eastern Capitalists," the purport of which seems to be that the sooner those who have acquired Western mortgages understand that they will never get their money back, the better it will be for everybody concerned. It is not a particularly coherent article, although it doubtless contains some pertinent facts. Prof. Frank Parsons publishes the thirteenth installment of his serial argument in favor of ernment ownership of the telegraph.

Mr. Thomas W. Steep has been in Cuba, and utes a short but useful paper in which he add thing to our information about the provisional ment, and takes a hopeful view of the abilit Cubans to organize and maintain a civil adminis Mr. Duncan McDermid writes a well-deserve ciation of the intellectual and ethical qualiti Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage. Dr. Henry Randall well known for his promotion of the study o sums up numerous interesting and hopeful te which have come under his notice in his cap president of the American Institute of Civics. Dickey Beery writes attractively of Shake "Tempest," and treats it as a sequel to "Hamle Stinson Jarvis discusses "Creative Man," elu the working of human faculties from the stand mesmerism.

In his editorial department, Dr. Ridpath pay ute to France, and pleads the right of that repul warm place in the sympathy of Americans. H as follows for a transfer of American preferen England to France:

"This deluded instinct of attachment to Great and this unnatural lack of sympathy for Fran cost us dearly. The two sentiments have modi national life, and have left a result different b little from what it would have been if influe other and more wholesome dispositions on o Our nationality has lost much force on both cou the score of our illogical attachment to Great Br the one hand, and of our unnatural indiffer France on the other. Under the one influence become *tolerant of subserviency* as a national tr under the other we have become in a measure *in of enthusiasm*. The addition of British subse has been aggravated with the subtraction of enthusiasm from our public and private life.

Of the modern French Republic Dr. Ridpath

"Her mobility is life and her warmth is a f ing force. France gives forth more than she ta the nations. Her republic is a splendid piece of workmanship. Her spirit is patriotic. Her pe stead of straggling over the world like adventu pirates, remain in the borders of *La Patrie*, ha vital in the possession of freedom.

Her lilies still bloom in the depth of the valley

Her vineyards are a covert under which if th peasantry it is not a peasantry forced down by sion, but only the modest residue of the stron above and beyond. The free institutions of thi ful land are the natural counterpart of our o should be all the better for warming ourselve glow of the Gallic enthusiasm. *Vive la Franc*

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" quoted from the article by Representative on "The Greenback and the Gold Standard," fr Kelley's account of the origin and purpose of the label," and from Consul-General Jernigan's stud trade tendencies of China, in the *North Ameri* July.

In the July number appears the first installm General Grant's letters to the Hon. E. B. Was

with an introduction and notes by Gen. James Grant Wilson. These letters were written during a period of eighteen years, and now appear in print for the first time. The first ten—all that are published in this number—relate to party politics from 1867 to 1875, in the main.

Mr. Daniel Logan, editor of the Honolulu *Evening Bulletin*, contributes an article on "Education in the Hawaiian Islands," from which it appears that 20 per cent. of the total appropriated expenditures made by the present Hawaiian Government are for the support of public schools, while many "independent" schools are also maintained by the people.

Miss Elizabeth Bisland moralizes on the selfishness of American parents—not that they do not indulge their children, but that this temporary and often extravagant indulgence is a serious injury in effect, and even an evidence of selfishness. The prudence of European parents in providing for their children's permanent welfare is cited by way of contrast.

The third in Mr. Mulhall's series of statistical studies of the United States is concerned with the South. Of this portion of the Union Mr. Mulhall takes a rather gloomy view:

"The condition of the Southern States is unsatisfactory, not merely because in education, industry, and wealth they are much behind the rest of the Union, but because, owing to want of facilities, their resources are not properly developed. It is true that one-third of the population is colored, but even allowing for this fact, there is no reason why the South is not altogether on a par with one of its own States, Texas, which has 22 per cent. of its population colored. With regard to the number of its inhabitants, Texas has 45 per cent. more railroads, 110 per cent. more banks than the other States of the South, and each of its hands employed in farming produces nearly three times as much."

Señor Romero, the Mexican minister at Washington, conclusively shows that the independence of the Spanish-American republics was achieved, in the early years of the present century, without the moral or material aid of the United States.

Mr. H. W. Lucy ("Toby, M.P.," of *Punch*) concludes in this number his series of portraitures of "The Queen's Parliaments."

The Hon. J. B. Eustis, our late ambassador to France, writes on the Franco-Russian alliance, which he regards as by no means an unmixed good for France—a nation which can have no lasting ties or genuine community of ideas or interests with Russia, although at present a strange and unnecessary subserviency to Russian influence seems to characterize French statesmen.

The Rev. Dr. Walton Battershall contributes a brilliant review of Ambassador White's "Warfare of Science with Theology."

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have quoted from Prof. A. D. F. Hamlin's statement of the rights of foreigners in Turkey, and from Senator Pavey's review of Mayor Strong's administration of New York City, both of which appear in the July *Forum*.

In an article entitled "The Powers and the Greco-Turkish War," Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey contends for the permanent separation of Crete from Turkey, with a term of probation under the tutelage of the powers, a plebiscite to decide its final fate, and even annexation to Greece if the popular will should so express itself.

Gustav Kobbé writes on Johannes Brahms, summing up in a single sentence his estimate of the composer's service to art by saying that it consisted in his having "created, within established forms, music wholly original, thoroughly modern, and profoundly beautiful."

Mr. Duncan Veazey calls attention to a defect in the national civil-service law, in that no obstruction exists to removals without cause, although there is a popular impression that such a provision is on the statute-books. It is a fact, however, that the percentage of removals is smaller than before the civil-service law of 1883 went into effect.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, writes on "Sugar Bounties and Their Influence." The following statement of the results of European bounty laws is interesting:

"During the past twelve years France has produced 7,985,093 tons of sugar, on which an indirect premium of 653,022,000 francs ($126,033,246) was received—a mean annual premium of 54,418,000 francs ($10,502,771). During the same period Germany produced 14,810,333 tons, on which an indirect premium of 263,444,000 francs was paid ($50,844,692)—an annual premium of 21,954,000 francs ($4,237,058). The quantities mentioned above are expressed in metric tons, equivalent to 2204.6 pounds each. In Austria the maximum of the indirect premium is fixed by law. From 1888 to 1896 the annual rate was 5,000,000 florins ($2,023,000). Last year the maximum amount of premiums allowed by the Austrian Government was 9,000,000 florins ($3,641,000), and for this year the same sum is given."

There are two other political articles in this number. Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin reviews the brief record of the McKinley administration, in the light of party promises of national prosperity, and renders an unfavorable verdict. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower contends that non-partisanship in municipal government is not feasible, and urges political reformers to direct their energies to the building up, purifying, and broadening of party organizations, all of which advice has been often given before.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. Friedrich Paulsen, of the University of Berlin, begins an important series of papers on "The Evolution of the Educational Ideal." Miss Frances M. Abbott discusses the question, "Have Americans Any Social Standards?" without arriving at any particularly definite conclusion. Mr. Thomas Gold Alvord, Jr., gives the newspaper correspondent's view of "Why Spain Has Failed in Cuba," corroborating many of the statements made by Mr. Stephen Bonsal in the May number of this REVIEW. Prof. Thomas Davidson writes on "Victorian Greater Britain and Its Future."

JOURNALS OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ETHICAL SCIENCE.

OF periodicals answering to this classification more than a dozen are now published in the United States, in monthly, bi-monthly, or quarterly issues. We note a few of the important features in the latest numbers of these publications:

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

"The Social Value of the Saloon" is the subject treated by E. C. Moore in an illustrated article which opens the third volume of the *American Journal of Sociology* (University of Chicago). This writer en-

larges on the unique service rendered by the saloon, in populous sections of large cities, as a social and food-distributing center. He does not deny the existence of serious evils in connection with the saloon, but he insists that until some better means can be found for ministering to the social needs of the people who patronize it, the saloon is not to be unreservedly condemned.

In the same number Prof. Frederick Starr gives an account of some important work in the science of criminology now being prosecuted in Puebla, Mexico, under the direction of Dr. Francisco Martinez Baca, who is said by Professor Starr to have made "the most important original contribution of material yet made in criminology in America."

The Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch contributes a thoughtful paper on "The Stake of the Church in the Social Movement."

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

The leading paper in the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is Commissioner Senner's exposition of the immigration question. Dr. Senner does not look for the solution of the problem through the introduction of an educational test, but considers it of primary importance that arriving immigrants should be properly distributed over the country. This work should be done, he argues, by a "National Land and Labor Clearing House."

Prof. William I. Hall gives a description of the George Junior Republic. Mr. James W. Pryor reviews the formation of the Greater New York charter. Prof. S. N. Patten writes on "Over-Nutrition and Its Social Consequences."

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

In the *Political Science Quarterly* Mr. A. D. Noyes, of the New York *Evening Post*, begins an exhaustive review of the "Financial Record of the Second Cleveland Administration." His first article is mainly occupied with the story of the fight for the repeal of the silver-purchase act in 1893, in which the administration won its last distinct legislative victory—within eight months after inauguration day.

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow's article on "Trade Combinations at Common Law" is an important contribution to the literature of the subject, and has marked value for purposes of reference.

Mr. Charles E. Edgerton's study of "The Wire-Nail Association" is a scientific analysis of the principles on which the modern "trusts" are founded and operated. The legal aspects of the subject are brought out in the following article—"The Nature of Corporations"—by John P. Davis.

One of the most interesting articles in the number is Prof. Arthur T. Hadley's appreciation of "Francis A. Walker's Contributions to Economic Theory." Professor Hadley writes candidly of what, in his opinion, General Walker "may have overdone or left undone," not less than of what he did.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The Committee on Municipal Administration of the New York Reform Club has begun the publication of a quarterly magazine, the current (June) number of which contains a discussion of municipal ownership by the Hon. Edward M. Groat and Mr. Allen Ripley Foote. Mr. Groat argues in favor of New York's ownership of the gas supply, while Mr. Foote's article is entitled "No Government Should Operate an Industry."

Several of the papers read at the recent Louisville Conference for Good City Government are publi this number of *Municipal Affairs*, and there is cellent summary of articles from periodicals, bibliographical index.

THE JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The University of Chicago's *Journal of Po Economy* has an article by George G. Tunell o version of the Flour and Grain Traffic from the Lakes to the Railroads," from which we have elsewhere.

The most elaborate paper in this number is a of monetary reform in Russia by H. Parker According to this writer, the recent experience o sia has been most discouraging to bimetallists.

Another important monetary article is Mr. Ed Meade's study of the fall in the price of silver sin

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

Mr. Edward D. Jones writes in *Charities Rev* "Sympathy and Reason in Charitable Work." A on "The Training of Charity Workers," by M Richmond, and "The Educational Value of N Training," by Theodore F. Chapin, contain suggestive information. There is also an anon account of "Hindoo Charity," and brief contrit on such topics as "Friendly Visiting," "Em Liability," "Social Discontent," and "Workingw Clubs," together with an interesting departm "Current News and Notes."

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

Gunton's Magazine for July has editorial arti "The Philosophy of Protection," "Growing Opinion on Trusts," and " Trade and Train Germany."

Mr. Fusataro Takano contributes an inte account of strikes in Japan, of which it seems score have occurred during the past two years.

The question, "Is Cheapness an Evil?" is di by Mr. George Allen White and the editor.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ETHICS.

"The Ethical Side of the Free-Silver Campaign subject of a paper contributed to the *Interna Journal of Ethics* by Mr. Frederic J. Stimson. sociological articles in this number are "The C tion of Society as an Organism," by Prof. J. El Taggart, and "The Treatment of Prisoners," b liam Douglas Morrison.

Prof. Thomas Davidson writes on the results "higher criticism," Mary Gilliland Husband on osophic Faith," and Prof. F. J. E. Woodbridge o Place of Pleasure in a System of Ethics."

THE MONIST.

The *Monist* (Chicago) publishes a translatior important paper by Dr. Topinard, of Paris, on " a Member of Society."

"The Basis of Morals" is the subject of a posth treatise by an American anarchist, Dyer D. Lur lished in this number of the *Monist*.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA.

The Hon. James Monroe makes an interesti original presentation of the character of "Jose Statesman" in the current *Bibliotheca Sacra* (C Ohio).

The Rev. Dr. James G. Johnson writes abou proved Homes for Wage-Earners," and the depa of "Sociological Notes" is devoted to the editor cussion of timely topics.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN the *American Historical Review* Prof. Herbert L. Osgood publishes a study of "The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government," emphasizing especially the intimacy of the relationship which existed between the system of land tenure and political development in the province.

Mr. James Schouler contributes an interesting paper tracing the "Evolution of the American Voter," describing the long controversy between the ballot and the *viva voce* mode of voting, and the gradual removal of franchise restrictions in the several States.

Prof. E. G. Bourne and Mr. Paul Leicester Ford continue the discussion about the authorship of the *Federalist* which was begun in the April number by the publication of Professor Bourne's article.

Mr. William W. Rockhill continues his survey of "Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THERE are some capital articles in the July number of the *Contemporary Review*, several of which are noticed elsewhere.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

"Austriacus," writing on "The Deadlock in Austria-Hungary," lays great stress upon what he asserts to be the fact that the confidence of the Emperor Francis Joseph in the good faith of Germany was greatly shaken by the recent revelation of the secret treaty into which Bismarck had entered with Russia without Austria's knowledge. He thinks also that the German party in Austria is in great danger of pushing matters to such an extremity as to render it impossible to carry it on. As long as the emperor lives, however, there will be no upset; but if he dies? "Austriacus" says:

"The peace of Europe, the question whether Austria-Hungary can and will continue to exist in its present form and shape, depend on one life. And therein lies the danger of the situation for Europe as much as for the Hapsburg monarchy. How will things go on in Austria when there will be nobody who commands universal respect and to whose will all parties in the empire finally give way? Should the Germans then tend toward the northwest and the Slavs to the northeast, with nobody in power to prevent this double centrifugal motion, a general conflagration and a general European war would be unavoidable."

A PROBLEM OF CHRISTIAN REUNION.

Vernon Bartlet, writing on "The Lambeth Conference and the Historic Episcopate," asks whether, now that the pope has shut the door with a bang against all overtures in that direction, the Anglican Church should not reconsider the whole question afresh, and right to the bottom. If this were done, he thinks that Dr. Hort's careful discussion of the original conception of the ecclesia of Christ may help to hasten the day of clearer light and larger charity. If Protestant Christendom is to be united, the first thing to be done is to frankly recognize the reality of all existing ecclesiastical politics:

"The true problem is this: How to blend the strength of each—Diocesan Episcopacy, Presbyterianism, Congregationalism—into a finely adjusted polity, so as to minimize the abuses to which each alone is liable. That this is no academic notion, but something toward which considerable approximations have already taken place."

The first stage in the union is not formal federation or fusion of existing bodies, but the internal fusion of ideals.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Richard Heath, who has already demonstrated to his own satisfaction that John Bunyan drew his material for his "Pilgrim's Progress" from the tradition of the Anabaptists of Munster, now gives us the sequel to that paper, in which he shows how very probable it was that Bunyan heard and assimilated the story of the Anabaptists, the kingdom of Munich, by the living voice of tradition, and that it was from this source that he got most of the distinctive features in his "Holy War." The Countess Martinengo Cesaresco writes on "Husbandry in the Greek Dramatists," and Mr. Hartley Withers propounds a policy of investment for the benefit of the professional man and others who wish to save money to provide for their old age. One point on which he strongly insists is that interest on invested savings should always be reinvested.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a good number, with plenty of interesting reading in it. We notice elsewhere the article on "Genius and Stature," and Prince Krapotkin's account of "Recent Discoveries in Brain Structure."

IS THE PLAGUE COMING TO EUROPE?

Prince Krapotkin thinks it is. He thinks it is inevitable that either by a rat or by some other humble messenger the bacteria of the black death now raging at Bombay will be brought to England, and this causes him to devote some space to a very cheering account of the extent to which the serum treatment has enabled the doctors of the Pasteur school to cope with the bubonic plague. Prince Krapotkin also reports that Dr. Haffkine has adopted a plan of vaccinating people against the plague, which has been very successful. In another chapter of his paper on "Recent Science," Prince Krapotkin tells of the success which has followed the serum treatment in the cure for the snake-bite. Some of the results which he describes are truly remarkable, patients having been brought back almost from the door of death by copious inoculation of the proper serum.

THEY DO THESE THINGS BETTER IN FRANCE.

Lady Priestley, who is winning recognition as one of the brightest contributors to English periodicals, describes the difference between the French and English treatment of research. Lady Priestley is an enthusiastic worshiper of Pasteur, and exultantly records the service which the Pasteur researches have rendered to medical science, and also incidentally to such money-making industries as the manufacture of silk and the making of beer. She records with satisfaction that a site has been found on the Thames Embankment upon which a building is being built, which will be a school of hygiene as well as a school of preventive medicine. She suggests that the government vaccine station should be annexed to this new school with a suitable subsidy. Lady Priestley makes one suggestion which we have not seen before, to the effect that if any one is bitten by a dog reputed to be mad, instead of worrying themselves needlessly about what may after all be only a false alarm, they should have the dog killed and send its head to the research laboratory, where a rabbit would be at once inoculated with a portion of the dog's brain. If the dog is mad the rabbit will die after a few

days, but if the dog's character has been maligned unjustly, the rabbit will live. In that case the friends will have no need for anxiety on account of the dog biting.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Father Ryder, writing on "The Pope and the Anglican Archbishops," states in the most uncompromising fashion the Catholic contention on the Anglican orders. He says:

"Our contention is that the Church of England (1) has no orders—*i.e.*, possesses bishops, priests, and deacons in name only, without the *potestas ordinis*; (2) has made shipwreck of her faith, at least, by committing herself to positions of indifference in respect to a point of faith and its opposite heresy, and by remaining in full communion with notorious heretics; (3) has thereby forfeited all authority and jurisdiction in respect to Christ's mystical body. If it be heresy to deny the Real Presence and the oblation of Christ, which had been part of the explicit teaching both of East and West for so many centuries, assuredly it is also heresy to teach indifference as to belief or disbelief. It is this heresy of indifference upon which I am contented to base my charge of heresy against the Anglican Church. As the final cause of the manipulation of the ordinal it has vitiated both form and intention, and as formal heresy it is a bar to all exercise of jurisdiction."

REMINISCENCES OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

Sir Wemyss Reid has a very pleasantly written paper under this head, in which an old journalist who first entered the newspaper office forty years ago at a time when there was only one morning provincial daily paper in England, meditates and moralizes over the changes which have come about in his profession. He thinks that English newspapers occupy a position of unrivaled supremacy in contemporary journalism, and he deplores the extension of the vice of hasty work in the reviewing department. He laments the disappearance of the descriptive writer, and he is righteously indignant, not without cause, at the excessive vulgarity of much of the writing that disfigures modern newspapers when descriptions of public functions are mixed up with copious personal chit-chat by the writer concerning the blacking of his boots, or his conversation with his friends. The egotism of the latter-day journalists is also commented upon, but after all that is said as to the aggressiveness and apparent vanity of the modern newspaper, its brusqueness, its personality, its familiarity, and its arrogance, Sir Wemyss Reid declares that the newspaper press is not only better informed, and better equipped for the discussion of public affairs than was the press of forty years ago; it is also far more earnest and sincere.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir John Willoughby publishes the narrative of the Jameson expedition which he wrote in Pretoria jail three days after his capture. Mr. J. E. Chamberlain describes "The Growth of Caste in the United States." James Payn gossips pleasantly concerning "Conversation" and Professor Courthope has a paper on "Life in Poetry." Colonel Lockwood, M.P., tells us a good deal of information that we had not before concerning the journals of Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton." Father Ryder, writing on the "Pope and the Anglican Archbishops," states uncompromisingly his contention that the Church of England has no orders —*i. e.* possesses bishops, priests, and deacons in name only.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* contains a good ar Pascal by Leslie Stephen, briefly notic where. Two papers on the recent developments Eastern question by Captain Gambier and Benn leigh are also dealt with in another place.

ENGLAND'S MILITARY POSITION.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan takes a very gloon as to what England is getting at presen in ret an army expenditure of £18,000,000 or £19,000,00 The army at home consists of little more than tw corps of 65,000 men, nearly half of them non-e It is totally inadequate to meet the requirement country or to uphold its own footing if em arose. Something, he thinks, should be done a at once, and he sets forth proposals with preci follows, which he thinks would yield—

"From the militia, an increased militia re 30,000 men.

"From the volunteers, probably not a less n viz., 30,000 thoroughly trained volunteers.

"From the time-expired men of the line, supp ary 'Reserve D,' 20,000 men.

"Making a grand total of quite 65,000 to 75, who might be obtained to increase the numbers regular army in time of war; thus exactly dou force for the field, and at the comparatively ver additional cost in round figures of a million a y

SLAVERY IN CHINA.

Mr. Parker, who writes a very interesting acc the Burmo-Chinese frontier and the Kakhyen tr cidentally enters upon a defense of Oriental which is worth quoting. He says:

"A great fuss is made by certain philanthr thusiasts about Kakhyen slavery. Because the and the Anglo-Saxon races in turn have treate with cowardly cruelty, we assume that Eastern must be even worse, because we imagine the code of morality to be worse than our own. over twenty years' residence in China, I have had a difficulty in discerning what was the exte tinction between master and slave or mistr slave; and in none of the Eastern countries ar treated with greater harshness than childre family or hired domestics. I have seen a Chin roy hand his pipe to a male slave, who puffed good blaze for his master by putting it into mouth. I have also seen a Chinese master slave lie down and smoke opium together. A bo ant, a barber, a policeman, a slave, are all eq barred from the official career; but a slave is n off than the other three. After the lapse of th erations the taint disappears. It is often ch buy a person in China than to hire one, and ma peans do so, simply treating the 'slave' as an domestic, and never for a moment attempting their own 'dominion.'"

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

Miss Constance Sutcliffe writes an article co the Princes of Orleans which is highly eulogis she does not quite lose herself in singing the p the family until she comes to dealing with D'Aumale. She declares he was the most high man in all Europe. She says:

"Of the duke personally it is difficult to moderation. He was a king among men, a knight, a brave soldier, a fine scholar, an ill

man in the best sense of the word, and the most loyal-hearted son France ever had. If men write epic poems in the centuries to come, they will make of him their hero, and in this they will do well. The longing of his life was to serve his country—in the field if might be, but anyhow to serve; and it is pathetic in the extreme to see him offer each good gift in turn—his sword, his wealth, his literary and scientific attainments, his counsels, clear-sighted and high-souled—and have all either refused or accepted only in condescension."

FLAUBERT—BY PAUL BOURGET.

The last article in the number contains a translation of a lecture which M. Paul Bourget delivered at Oxford on Flaubert, whom he treats as "a man who possessed the religion of letters carried to fanaticism." His explanation of the charm of his books is that despite all his efforts Flaubert is ever present:

"Throughout his writings this man, who aimed at being impassive, impersonal, and unconcerned, proves to have chosen as the prime motive of all his books that evil from which he suffered himself—the being unable to fashion his life in accordance with his thought and dreams."

M. Bourget concludes by declaring that Flaubert gives to all writers the most splendid example of passionate, exclusive love of country:

"With his long years of patient and scrupulous toil, his noble contempt of wealth, honors, and popularity, with his courage in pursuing to the end the realization of his dreams and the accomplishment of his task, he looms upon us an intellectual hero, the greatest, purest, most complete of our literary artists."

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Augustin Filon gives us his second paper on the modern French drama. Mrs. Warre Cornish describes with copious samples the life and poetry of Marceline Valmore under the title of "A Woman Poet."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* is so delighted with Mr. Nicholson's extraordinary picture of the queen which was published last month that it has engaged him to do a portrait a month of leading men and women of the day. For July he has done Sara Bernhardt. There is rather a solid block of thirty-two pages devoted to "Sir Thomas Urquhart," of Cromarty, and "Richard Verstegan, *alias* Rowley"—subjects which certainly cannot be said to have much fascination for the general reader. Mr. David Hannay explains the new regulations introduced for the admission of boys to the *Britannia*. The age has been raised from thirteen and a half to fourteen and a half, and will be raised next year to fifteen and a half. The examination is made more severe, with a result that there will be an appreciable increase in the cost of sending a boy to the navy, and the ruler of the money-bag will become supreme in the one service which has hitherto supplied openings for those who were unmoneyed gentlemen. There is an out-of-the-way paper on "Religious Life in Poland," by Mr. H. Dziewickie, who tells us that the Jesuit organ called the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* sells to the extent of over one hundred and fifty thousand copies every month in Galicia and Prussian Poland, although the total population, including the Protestants and Jews, is only eight millions. Its sale is prohibited in Russian provinces, but there is a great demand for Catholic books of devotion. They are indeed almost the only books that are sold in any quantities in Russian Poland. The priests are under the strict censorship, and in large towns only allowed to read sermons which have previously been submitted to the censor. Mr. Dziewickie says:

"In those parts where the crushing despotism is not at work there are few sermons which do not contain some allusion or express some hope, which do not either touch upon the glories of the past or point to the resurrection awaited in the future. Dreams all these may be; but, if so, they are at least noble dreams. Delirium is better than death; and the very soul of patriotism, the very center of national life, is the Roman Catholic clergy. A patriot said to me one day, what I will repeat in its entirety, though I can indorse only the latter part of what he said: 'I don't believe in Christ, I don't believe in the soul, I don't believe in God; but I believe Catholicism will save Poland if Poland is to be saved.'"

Mr. Lionel Hart tells the story of the "First Chartered Company," of how the Russian company was formed in the middle of the sixteenth century:

"It finally flickered out with the birth of the nineteenth century, and its history, as that of nearly all the chartered companies, may be thus epitomized: (1) Charter, (2) trade, (3) success, (4) competition, (5) encroachment, (6) decline, (7) debt, (8) difficulties, and (9) disappearance. It gave England no colony, placed no lands under her protectorate, acquired her no new territories. But it did more—it was the pioneer of our enormous foreign trade."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN the *National Review* for July the chief place is given to three articles on the Wolcott Commission, from which we have quoted in another department. Spenser Wilkinson reviews Captain Mahan's "Life of Nelson" under the title of "The New Nelson." There are the usual three *chroniques*—British, American, and colonial.

WILL PAN-ANGLICANISM REËSTABLISH THE MASS?

Mr. Bernard Holland, writing on "The Present Position of the Anglican Church," says:

"At present the outward surface of the Anglican Church is calm compared with a period thirty years ago, but there is, I think, latent a certain profound disquietude, the kind of disquietude which precedes a final conflict of opposing convictions. The present life of the Reformed Anglican Church is becoming more and more at discord with her history and written Articles of Faith. A still distant Lambeth Conference may have a great part to play—that of sanctioning and giving due form to a victorious movement."

The victorious movement is the Tractarian movement, and the end which Mr. Holland anticipates is the "collective and formal restoration, that is, of the central conception and act of worship, as now and always understood in the Roman and Eastern churches, received in England itself before the Reformation, repudiated at the Reformation, and now in part virtually restored by the irregular action of the clergy."

THE NEW SICK MAN OF EUROPE.

Mr. J. Foreman has an interesting article upon Spain under the title of "Europe's New Invalid." He makes a curious remark, that if Cuba were free, and the Spaniards evacuated the country, one hundred thousand men would return home to swell the ranks of the unemployed and precipitate a civil war. Mr. Foreman says:

"I can see no other remedies for the calamities which must ensue than the abandonment of Spain's fifteenth-century colonial policy, the propagation of a liberal secular education among the masses, and the abolition of priestcraft. But what prospect is there of such measures being adopted?"

INSURANCE IN WAR-TIME.

Lieut.-Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, writing on "War, Trade, and Food Supply," thinks that in case of war the State should insure commerce against war risks. Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke says:

"An arrangement which I discussed with Sir G. Tryon at Malta would be to intrust the whole working of the scheme to Lloyd's, which would charge a commission on insurances effected. The business of insurance of ordinary risks would proceed as usual. War risks would be insured at low fixed premiums on conditions laid down by the Admiralty. The issue of State policies might terminate in six months or a year, by which time the 'greatest pinch' would have passed, and the underwriter, having arrived at a just estimate of war risks, would henceforth carry on the business. I am unable to understand how such an arrangement could be regarded as a State interference with trade."

CORNHILL.

"CORNHILL" for July is a readable and racy number, but without any article of eminent value.

ANIMALS AS CRIMINALS AND HERETICS.

A curious set of facts are brought to view in Dr. T. E. Withington's paper on "Legal Proceedings Against Animals." "It is an historical fact," he says, "that a cock was publicly burnt at Basle in August, 1474, for the diabolical crime of laying an egg; the egg also being burnt lest it should produce a cockatrice, or fiery flying serpent." The pig was a more frequent defendant. Record is given of a sow which was solemnly imprisoned, tried, and executed by the Paris hangman for the murder of a baby in 1403. Chassenew himself first became famous through the skill with which he advocated the cause of the rats of Autun. Caterpillars and beetles were summoned before the magistrates to answer for the ravages they committed, and were occasionally solemnly excommunicated. So late as 1731 Franciscan friars in Brazil brought an action before their bishop against the ants, great numbers of which sorely plagued them. The bishop awarded the ants a suitable place, to which they obediently went after the judgment had been read aloud before the ant-holes.

A STORY OF DR. JOWETT.

Rev. H. C. Beeching opens a paper on the poverty of the clergy with a story of the late Master of Balliol. At his dinner-table an eloquent clergyman inveighed against lay apathy:

"'It is degrading that we should have to go round and beg hat in hand for what the charity of laymen should spontaneously supply.' . . . When it was concluded, the small, piping, husky voice of the master was heard to say: 'Yes, what is degrading is that the clergy should have to exaggerate.' Then, having done his duty to his guests, the master recollected that he also was a clergyman, and owed something to his cloth, and so continued: 'I never exaggerate; but then I never get any money.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

The anniversary study is by Mr. C. H. Firth, upon the battle of Marston Moor, which was fought on July 1644. Mr. Hartley Withers gives much solid advice to intending investors on "How to Scan a Prospectus." Mr. J. W. Mackail contributes an interesting study of Piers Ploughman and English life in the fourteenth century. One of the reasons why Chaucer was popular and Langland became obsolete is found in Langland's championing the dumb toiling multitudes who cannot reward their patron.

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

IF only the *Progressive Review*, to judge by its July number, were as attractive as it is strenuous and instructive, its success would be assured. The first paper reëchoes Mr. Morley's warning note against Machiavellism, or the belated survival of a theory which would sacrifice the development of the individual and the claims of humanity to State interests. A sketch of the German university of to-day avers that though the students are conservative in respect to dueling, and only occasionally become socialists, their old idealism and passion for "the regeneration of Germany" is not dead, but asleep. Another article urges the Liberal party to accept Mr. Balfour's County Council scheme for Ireland, while protesting—not so strongly as to imperil the success of the measure—against its heavy sop to the Irish landlords. Karl Blind writes to prove that free institutions for Cuba would not result in the negroization of that land *à la* Haiti, for Cuban whites outnumber Cuban blacks by two to one; and that the negroization of Haiti has not resulted badly if one bears in mind the extraordinary advance Haitians have made in education and democracy during the last twenty years. All schools in the black commonwealth it appears are free. They number some 800 public schools, including many high schools and colleges, and some 100 private schools. There are 22 Haitian bursars at the University of Paris. Mr. W. C. Mackenzie asks for the Highland crofters "more land" and a royal navy training ship at Stornoway. Prof. Louis Wuarin, of Geneva, extols the Swiss referendum and initiative, and argues that the perils of democracy are largely obviated by making democracy more completely democratic.

COSMOPOLIS.

THE July number is varied and interesting. Among the English articles a quaint charm attaches to Prof. Max Müller's reminiscences of the ducal family of Dessau, his native town, and a sovereign State. He gives a most instructive glimpse into what life was in the old days of moss-grown feudalism and petty German States.

Of the French contributors, E. Halpérine-Kaminsky describes the present position of Russian literature. With plenty of talent and with an ever-expanding reading public, it stands at a crisis or turning-point where it is hard to discern the future direction. The writer, after dealing with present-day romance, remarks on the signal development of scientific, and notably of sociological study in modern Russia. M. Henry des Rioux concludes his study of political life in Roumania and its intense partisanships, with the despondent suggestion that perhaps absolute personal government is the only remedy for the political gangrene from which the young kingdom suffers.

Among the German papers may be mentioned Herr Francke's study of the growth of the population and the internal development of the German empire. He shows how the increasing population has helped to turn Germany from being an agrarian into a manufacturing nation. The number of mouths to be filled necessitated imports of food from abroad, to pay for which manufactured goods must be sent across the frontiers. It is interesting, in view of our fear of German competition in the markets of the world, that the writer bids his countrymen prepare for the danger of their foreign trade being similarly curtailed. He advises them to find compensation for foreign consumers in their working classes. "A highly paid, well-nourished, intelligent, and socially stable working-class population is the best and most trustworthy consumer." This suggestion may be commended to manufacturers nearer home. E. Richter discusses the feeling of pleasure occasioned by the beauty of natural scenery, and classes it with the general order of perceptions and sensations associated with art. His is a very interesting and suggestive study in psychology.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE first June number of the *Nouvelle Revue* is remarkable for a letter from the Emperor Menelik II. addressed to M. Gambetta, which Mme. Adam owes to the courtesy of Mme. Leris-Gambetta. Menelik's letter exhibits the warm friendship which he felt for M. Gambetta, who was at the time President of the Chamber of Deputies, and also the political astuteness which prompted him to make friends with such a powerful statesman. The letter is dated November 1, 1880.

M. Ebray's article on the new dangers of German emigration is a discussion of the new bill in the Reichstag on the subject of emigration in a methodic manner. Shortly stated, the object is to keep together in small communities the Germans who have emigrated to other countries, that in the presence of populations of a different race they may retain their national characteristics.

The Duchess of Fitz-James contributes an article full of recollections of the court of Louis Philippe. It is interesting gossip, which is to be continued in a future number, but it does not add much of importance to what is already known.

M. Mury's article on the King of Siam in Europe is sufficiently actual, appearing as it does in the very month of that monarch's arrival. M. Mury has a very high opinion of King Chulalongkorn's political ability, and he is evidently afraid that the king's visit to England may perceptibly modify his relations with France, whose conduct toward Siam has not been remarkable either for humanity or honorable dealing.

IN PRAISE OF THE TURK.

M. Denais, whose study of the Sultan of Turkey's personality we noticed recently, begins a series of articles on Turkish fanaticism. In this he ranges himself to a certain extent with the defenders of Turkey. He considers that the Armenian massacres were clearly carried out by order of the sultan, and that the guilt of them rests far more with the sovereign than with the people. He brings forward many remarkable facts in support of his theory that the Turks are really a very humane people. Their kindness extends to the animal kingdom to a degree which should put to shame countries like France and Italy, where man's duty to the lower animals is either ignored or very imperfectly realized. A Turkish child will never destroy a bird's nest; on the contrary, it is considered a meritorious act to buy birds from Christian or Jew hawkers in order to set them at liberty. Even the despised dog in Turkey is regarded as entitled to care and consideration. Stray dogs which encumber the streets are not, as in England, put to death, but are fed and cared for by the people themselves, and any one who injures them is certain to be fined and perhaps even to be imprisoned. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have nothing to do in Turkey. It is by such little details as these that the manners of a people must be judged. M. Denais thinks that the great fault of the Turks lies in their government and all the corruptions which it encourages. The Turks are constitutionally passive and docile, and the rule of Abdul Hamid has, if possible, increased that quality. It is easy to understand, therefore, that with a sovereign who is capricious, out of his mind, unspeakably ignorant, and yet extraordinarily cunning, and who retains in his hand all the reins of government, such a people would naturally become the accomplice of the tyrant. M. Denais' defense of the Turk at any rate has the advantage of being based upon personal experience and observation.

M. Souriau writes learnedly on the physical attraction of beauty. He develops the theory that just as the animal is unconsciously made more beautiful by the process of sexual selection, so it is possible that man, the being of imagination, the poet, the artist, may be improved by a kind of æsthetic selection.

Among other articles may be mentioned an historical study of Talleyrand as a colonizer by the skillful pen of M. Guétary. We have quoted elsewhere from M. de Coubertin's remarks on religion in the United States.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere the pathetic article by M. Talmeyr on the teaching profession for French women.

In the first June number M. d'Haussonville continues his curious and interesting account of the little Duchess of Burgundy, whom in this installment he marries.

Of more contemporary historical interest is M. Lefebvre de Béhaine's account of the relations between the papacy and Prince Bismarck. This paper covers the mission of M. de Schlœzer to Rome between the years 1883 and 1885. We are taken behind the scenes of Prince Bismarck's tortuous diplomacy and some of the striking personalities which at that time surrounded Pope Leo XIII. are pictured for us.

M. George Perrot contributes a curious study, which he calls "A Forgotten People." These forgotten people are the Sikeloi of Homer, who are always mentioned as being distinct from the Sicanes. The Sicanes appear to have arrived in Sicily first, probably from Spain, and they seem to have been driven out partly from fear of the eruptions of Mount Etna, partly by an invasion of

the Sikeloi. The latter people gave the island the name which it bears to-day. M. Perrot traces their history in some detail, and endeavors to disentangle them from the peoples of a similar name with whom they are liable to be confused. The light which is thrown upon this ancient people by archæology is very curious.

FRENCH CONSERVATIVES.

The second June number of the *Revue* is perhaps more immediately interesting. M. Piou has a very timely study of the relations between French Conservatives and the democracy. It is indeed singular that in a country like France, where everything is continually changing, the Conservative party should still find itself excluded from power. It possesses all the regular means of influence—education, intelligence, wealth, and tradition—but it has a continuous record of defeats ever since 1876. The party has no reason to blame for this exclusion from power either its chiefs or the rank and file. The cause of this unpopularity is, in M. Piou's opinion, to be found in a certain disdain, mingled with fear, which they inspire in the democracy. Napoleon once asked a great foreign lady what Europe thought of him. "The old courts," she replied, "love you about as much as old women love young ones." The feelings of the French democracy for the Conservatives may be compared to Napoleon's feelings for the old courts. As to the future, M. Piou asks pathetically, Will the democracy be a Cæsarism or liberal, materialist or Christian, Socialist or a brotherhood? That is the problem of the hour, and upon its solution depends the future of France. He points out that if the Conservatives do not exercise any longer a considerable electoral influence, they nevertheless exercise an extraordinary social influence, and it is on the social field that the decisive battle will be fought. The French Conservatives have been often enough lectured for their stoical indifference, and perhaps one more lecture from M. Piou will not make much difference.

M. Bréal has discovered a new science, which he calls La Sémantique. It is, as he explains it, the science of the signification of words as opposed to the science which deals with the sounds of words. He gives some extremely interesting examples of how words originally traceable to the same source have become invested with widely different meanings.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH ALCOHOL?

M. Lévy has an elaborate article on the idea of a State monopoly of alcohol—no doubt with reference to the proposed law in France. He writes from the point of view of an opponent of alcohol and of tobacco, and he traces the history of monopolies in alcohol from the earliest times. He develops the always dangerous argument drawn from the experience of other countries, such as Russia, Switzerland, England, the United States, Germany, and Holland. In all these countries alcohol is heavily taxed, and its sale is placed under the most rigid surveillance, though in spite of these drawbacks the consumption of alcohol everywhere increases. The idea of a monopoly of alcohol in the hands of the State is essentially a socialistic idea, and would be welcomed by that party as tending to destroy a great private industry and an enormous field in which individual initiative finds large scope. With the special arguments as applied to France we need not trouble ourselves here. M. Lévy ably points out that the advocates of a State monopoly have never succeeded in disposing of the dilemma, that the more a consumed under the monopoly the more har to the citizens, while if less alcohol is consu revenues of the country suffer in their turn.

REVUE DE PARIS.

NO article in the June numbers of the . *Paris* calls for special notice. Indeed tors seem to have carefully avoided any sul topical nature, unless a biographical sketch of Italian actress, Signora Duse, enriched with ters of Dumas *fils*, can be considered as su career of this extraordinary woman is interest many points of view. She has never sought r and exceedingly little is known of her private yet she has conquered a great place in the hist modern stage. She was born in 1859, and cam theatrical family. She made her *début* at tl four years as little *Cosette* in Hugo's "Mi and before she was twelve she had played mar spearian *rôles*. She is probably the only mode who played *Juliet* at the age of fourteen. great histrionic triumph occurred in 1879, whe just twenty years of age, in Alfieri's "Electra." after she electrified all Naples as *Thérèse* in Z rible study, "Thérèse Raquin." Signora I acted in Great Britain, in Russia, in German America; but not till this spring did she v play before the Parisian public.

In each number of the *Revue* several page voted to the Eastern question. "Athens and tinople in 1869" are described by M. Thouvene matist who played a certain *rôle* during th Empire. Although France's sympathies wer time naturally entirely Turkish, the French not scruple to write home that he considere *in articulo mortis*, and that he regarded the empire as a mummy which might, lifeless, sul considerable number of years. The article is teresting as showing what extraordinary sprin den life must even then have existed in Consta M. Lavisse continues his analysis of France' Eastern policy. He pays a tribute to the h British statesmen, and exposes, with a sense age too often lacking in French writers, son absurd delusions as to the real back-waters c diplomacy which are current on the Contine evident that M. Lavisse sympathizes with Gr he greatly blames the Greek royal family for they took, not so much in fostering, as in allo outbreak of hostilities between Greece and He declares that as long ago as last autu George already saw what was coming, and d visit to France the Greek sovereign did not h express his fears to French statesmen. M. L nies the existence of the European concert. out that what is called a "concert" really c two very definite camps, that occupied by the that by the triple alliance, with Great Britai up a middle position, trusted and liked by n the other two parties.

M. Saint-Saëns attempts to give a sketch of Gounod achieved for French music. Much French composer's peculiar type of musical ge tributed by his biographer to the fact that he ing many years of his early life, preparing priesthood, and an inmate of a seminary.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT NOTABLE WORKS BY ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL AUTHORS.

CARTHY'S HISTORY OF OUR OWN TIMES, 1880-97.

r. Justin McCarthy has completed the third volume his "History of Our Own Times" (Harper, $1.75). s new volume commences with the accession to er of the Liberal party in 1880, and brings down the ory to the present year. It goes without saying that s a most useful handbook to the events of the last nteen years, and is written with almost the same rtiality that characterized the preceding volumes. the same time Mr. McCarthy would probably have a better advised had he not yielded to the fascina- s of the diamond jubilee. His history would have nd much had it been concluded with the general tion of 1895, instead of being brought down to the ent month. But Mr. McCarthy has devoted about fourth of the book to the events of 1896-97. This s the whole perspective, for in the nature of things judicious summing up of events and movements dually becomes more and more of an interesting , to a large extent, impartial disquisition on burn- questions by Mr. McCarthy. The last one hun- d and fifty pages might with advantage have been itted.

SOME OMISSIONS—THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

r. McCarthy has dealt rather too exclusively with crete events, and hardly ever touches on the great vements of the last few years. Parliament House at stminster is treated rather too much as if it were center of the universe. In reading this later volume miss many of the most striking lessons of the past nteen years. Mr. McCarthy says nothing of the at change which has taken place in the attitude of Liberal party to the colonies. Neither does he so ch as mention the navy. But surely the prominence ich the colonies have acquired in the national mind, l the unanimous agreement of all parties as to the ssue necessity of maintaining a strong navy, are s which will be noted by future historians long after ny of the details mentioned by Mr. McCarthy are gotten. Mr. McCarthy, however, brings out very early several interesting facts. The period covered this volume will probably be noted in the future as transition period between the Victorian era and the r period upon which we are entering.

THE LESSONS OF THE DECADE.

r. McCarthy's history reads like an obituary list. scythe of death has ruthlessly cut down all those influenced the men of the last generation. But figures remain solitary and alone. The queen and Gladstone are almost the only survivors. Another which impresses the reader is the break-up of the parties. The Conservative and the Liberal parties, hough clinging to the old names, have practically ased to exist. The break-up of the Conservatives was gun by Lord Randolph Churchill, and completed by Liberal Unionists. The Liberals have seemingly hunted their old mandate and have not yet discov- a new watchw The third fact brought out unconsciously by Mr. McCarthy is the importance which the year 1896 is likely to have in our history. In that year it seems as if we see the first indications of the termination of the transition period. The new forces show some signs of consolidating themselves into definite shapes. Mr. McCarthy, however, appears not to notice this, and continues his history without a break. After all is said as to the defects of the work it still remains a very valuable compilation, especially useful as a reference book.

A FRENCHMAN ON THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

In the light of the enthusiasm created by the splendid ceremonials of the jubilee, it is interesting to read the tribute paid to the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race by a Frenchman. What are the qualities of our race which made the jubilee and all that it stood for possible? M. Edmond Demolins tries to answer this question in his book, "What is the Secret of the Superiority of the Anglo-Saxon?" a second edition of which has just been published in Paris by the Maison Didot.

THE MAN WITH THE PLOW.

M. Demolins' imagination is impressed with the omnipresence of the Anglo-Saxon, and he sounds a note of alarm. The great peril, he declares, is not to be found on the other side of the Rhine. The great adversary is to be found on the other side of the Channel and the Atlantic—everywhere, in fact, where a pioneer of the Anglo-Saxon race is to be found. "We despise that man," he remarks, "because he does not arrive, like the Germans, with great battalions or with a perfectly equipped army; we despise him because he comes alone and with a plow. But we forget what is the value of a plow and what is the value of that man." This race is everywhere, has invaded all lands and planted colonies all round the world. M. Demolins points out that the situation is a serious one, and that it is useless simply to denounce the English. On the contrary, all Frenchmen should study the Anglo-Saxon character in the hopes of discovering the secret of its superiority. He then proceeds to carefully analyze the English character and compare it with the French.

THE SECRET: I.—HIS INDEPENDENCE.

His conclusions amount to this: that the Englishman is trained up to be independent and to be equal to any occasion that may present itself in life. The Frenchman, on the contrary, is destined from his cradle to be an official of some description under the government. The French boy is taught in barrack schools, which is excellent training for an official, but which altogether unfits him for independent life. He is crammed for examination. He makes one supreme effort, and then, when he has obtained his post, drifts for the rest of his life. Parents, he complains, are cruelly kind to their children, and allow them no independence. All that a Frenchman looks forward to is a government position and a rich wife. He does not strike out for himself—he

belongs to the past. The English boy, on the other hand, is prepared from his youth up to face the battle of life. He is left to his own resources and has to fend for himself. A Frenchman depends on his family, an Englishman on himself. In private life a French parent is burdened by the necessity of providing a *dot* for his children. When they are born he does not see a human being, but a *dot*, which rises up before him like a specter. He slaves for his children, and only succeeds in unfitting them for the struggle of life.

II.—THE HOME.

But the real secret of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon, according to M. Demolins, is the way in which he regards his home. The Frenchman looks at it from the material point of view, the Englishman from the moral and spiritual. A Frenchman is bound down to a particular spot; the Englishman, on the contrary, takes his home with him wherever he goes. M. Demolins says:

"The Anglo-Saxon has an extraordinary facility of changing his abode. He does not hesitate to move his residence if a favorable opportunity presents itself of bettering his position, often by going to the ends of the earth. He fixes his gaze more upon the future than the past, and counts more upon his own personal initiative than upon traditional and family institutions. It is this necessity of the social formation which leads him to create the small cottage, because a man is less tied by a small habitation than by a large one; he is master of it and is not mastered by it. He does not cling to the stones, and the stones do not hold him."

FALSE AND TRUE PATRIOTISM.

Finally M. Demolins contrasts the various forms of patriotism. There is the patriotism founded on political ambitions and that founded on the independence of private life. Of the former the best types are France, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Spain. This patriotism is supported by a nation in arms and upon the centralization of all power. The second type of patriotism is the English. It is marked by four things: first, the extraordinary facility with which the individual leaves the mother country; second, the independence of the colonies; third, the complete repudiation of militarism; and fourth, the tendency to regulate international difficulties by arbitration. Of the seventy-two treaties of arbitration concluded since 1816, fifty-nine were made by English-speaking nations. The secret of the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon is the independence of the individual and the principle of self-government which is implanted in them. The result is that while

"On both sides of the Rhine and Alps we endeavor to revive, by all possible means, a patriotism which is dying; while we hold reviews and celebrate warlike anniversaries, an adversary which we do not see, and which we despise because it is not armed to the teeth like ourselves, quietly traverses the seas with its innumerable ships and invades the world insensible with its innumerable colonies."

RUSSIA INCARNATE: A LIFE OF PETER THE GREAT.

For over a hundred years the character of Peter the Great has been a battlefield over which historians have waged bitter warfare. By some he has been lauded to the skies as the regenerator of Russia, by others he has been denounced as a ruthless tyrant and barbarian; but he has not often been studied in the cold light of historical research. His character and life-work naturally lead to exaggerated eulogy or denunciation, according to the standpoint from which they are viewed. Waliszewski, whose work on Peter the Great ton, $2) has just been translated by Lady Mar endeavors to describe the great Russian from t of view of an impartial historian. He has succ producing an exceedingly interesting and valua mate of Peter's character and work, which it w well for both the friends and enemies of Russi country to read with care. M. Waliszewski has divided his history into three parts. In the f second he deals with Peter as youth and man third he gives us a careful summary and estima reforms introduced by Peter, and their influen Russian life.

THE SUPREME TYPE OF THE RUSSIAN PEOP

M. Waliszewski maintains that Peter was th nation of Russia, the supreme type of the Russ ple. He says:

"Peter is Russia—her flesh and blood, her temp and genius, her virtues and her vices. With his var itudes, his multiplicity of effort, his tumultuous pas rises up before us a collective being. This makes h ness. This raises him far above the pale shadow w feeble historical evocation strives to snatch out of There is no need to call his figure up. He stands b surviving his own existence, perpetuating himself tinual actual fact. . . . Once upon a time that force w 'Peter the Great.' The name is changed now. The teristics are unchanged. It is still the soul of a gre —and the soul too of a great man, in whom the thou wills of millions of human beings appear incarnat force is centered in him and he in it."

REVOLUTION INSTEAD OF EVOLUTION.

M. Waliszewski has endeavored to make thi figure throb with life before our eyes, and he l ceeded. The picture is a fascinating one, whi pels attention from its very magnitude. But M zewski by no means tries to hide his hero's def the contrary, they are set forth without any plea fication. His latest historian somewhat belittle personal influence on Russia. Russia, he says, state of evolution before his time and would hav progressed without him. Peter changed this evolution into a revolution. He swept over his and his people like a whirlwind, extemporizing venting expedients and terrorizing all aroun He gave the Russian people a tremendous push f but he was only able to do so because he push in the direction in which they were already mo

WAS AS THE ANGEL OF CIVILIZATION.

If Peter hurried the pace of Russia's progress unsuccessful war which drove him forward. H by playing at soldiering, but very soon found t is a stern taskmaster. It was his struggle to o the consequences of his presumption and ov dence which brought modern Russia into being.

Peter's working power and energy was almos human. He did everything, and did it with hands. He had too much of the Eastern and ba in his nature to be able to act upon any well-t out plan. He lived up to the liberal meaning command, "What thy hand findeth to do, do it thy might." In spite of the apparent universalit efforts his work is, speaking generally, so limited, and exceedingly superficial even withi limits. It was "a sort of replastering and pat business with nothing absolutely new about it."

ATERIAL, NOT MORAL PROGRESS.

rything else Peter was utilitarian. He ape material usefulness of Western civiliza- ıereupon imposed it upon Russia. But he ıcapable of understanding the moral basis vilization rested:

w was the exterior, and therefore he esteemed low its value. His intelligence shows, on one n quality of limitation. It is radically inacces- abstract conception. Hence he was very undging any series of events, in deducing the con- t a particular point of departure, in tracing o their causes. He was quick to seize the pracıges of civilization, but he never had any susnecessary premises of all civilizing undertaks like a man who would begin to build a house f, or who would work at the foundations and ı edifice at one and the same time. His being a er, and even a fair naval engineer, did not suf- moral forces of his people in organic motion."

DREAMER WITH WIDE-OPEN EYES.

d despotic though Peter was, possessed of a ne, yet he was an idealist. He believed in its future, and he sacrificed himself unften blindly and unwisely, to compel her to lestiny:

st he was, in virtue of that part of his nature d from the chances and incoherence of his daily He dreamed indeed, but with wide-open eyes; l the positiveness of his mind and nature, he at was his effort, so mighty his faith—by almost l possessing this phantom dream of his. He arther. He would insure the continuity of this ı of what was to be, that far-distant, tremen- , and, like the splendid despot that he was, he the very marrow of his subjects' bones—beat it y with blows of sticks and hatchet strokes. He e of eager visionaries out of a people of mere eft something better behind him than a mere left a faith which, unlike other faiths, is spirit- ad of materialized in the simple minds which ned it. 'Holy Russia' of this present day— ıtal, and majestic above all things, even as he g ready, like a many-headed Messiah, to regen- t Europe, even by submerging her, is Peter's

racts are but the skeleton, so to speak, of wski's study of Peter the Great; for the dewhich this skeleton is clothed the reader o the volume itself.

MORLEY ON MACHIAVELLI.

acmillan & Co. publish the Romanes lecture ich was delivered by Mr. John Morley at the Theater, Oxford, on June 2 last, in a clothne of sixty-four pages. The lecture itself, if full, would hardly fill ten pages of the Reıere is plenty of good matter compressed inll space.

ssible in such brief space as can be spared mpt to follow Mr. Morley in his brilliant ıtion of the Italian genius. Thomas Cromı Elizabeth, and Lord Bacon among the odern England, drank deeply at the troubled ch sprang from the Machiavellian fount. r points out that the makers of modern ıld appear equally to have sat at his feet. e Silent, Henry of Navarre, Elizabeth of rederick the Great of Prussia, and above all upply only too forcible illustrations of the extent to which the Machiavellian doctrine continues to spring up eternal in the heart of man.

Frederick the Great is "the aptest of all modern types of the perverse book." Nor does Mr. Morley refrain from the passing jibe at some of his contemporaries, of whom Goldwin Smith and Lord Wolseley are not difficult to discern. "The misgivings of a political valetudinarian" is not a bad phrase for the later writings of Mr. Goldwin Smith, and Lord Wolseley's soldier's text-book is laid under contribution to show that in the battlefield at least the ethics of Machiavelli prevail in full force. Science also, he points out, tends to give an apparent justification of the Italian's teaching. "Nature does not work by moral rules. Why should States? Is not the whole universe a sentient being haunted all day and all night long by the haggard shapes of hunger, cruelty, force, and fear?" But what is the real doctrine of Machiavelli? Mr. Morley thus summarizes the essence of the lessons which he inculcated on the world:

"He has been charged with inconsistency because in the 'Prince' he lays down the conditions on which an absolute ruler, rising to power by force of genius backed by circumstances, may maintain that power, with safety to himself and most advantage to his subjects; while in the 'Discourses' he examines the rules that enable a self-governing State to retain its freedom. The cardinal precepts are the same. In either case the saving principle is one: self-sufficiency, military strength, force, flexibility, address, above all, no half-measures. In either case the preservation of the State is equally the one end, reason of State equally the one adequate and sufficient test and justification of the means. The 'Prince' deals with one problem, the 'Discourses' with the other, but the spring of Machiavelli's political inspirations is the same, to whatever type of rule they apply—the secular State supreme; self-interest and self-regard, avowed as the single principles of State action; material force the master-key to civil policy. Clear intelligence backed by unsparing will, unflinching energy, remorseless vigor, the brain to plan and the hand to strike—here is the salvation of States, whether monarchies or republics. The spirit of humility and resignation that Christianity had brought into the world, he contemns and repudiates. That whole scheme of the Middle Ages in which invisible powers rule all our mortal affairs, he dismisses. Calculation, courage, fit means for resolute ends, human force—only these can rebuild a world in ruins."

Mr. Morley then proceeds to deal from the point of view of the moralist with Machiavellian doctrines. But he does not much improve upon Diderot's pithy criticism embodied in the suggestion that "the most distinctly Machiavellian chapters might be headed as 'The circumstances under which it is right for a prince to be a scoundrel.'"

Mr. Morley thinks that the popular clamor against Machiavelli was based upon a sound instinct. Machiavelli only saw half of human nature, and that the worst half. The world, although at tortoise pace, is steadily moving away from Machiavelli and his Romans. The modern conception of a State has long made it a moral person capable of right and wrong, just as are the individuals composing it. Machiavelli, in discussing the art of government which was the security and permanence of the ruling power, started from the fundamental principle that the application of moral standards to this business was as little to the point as it would be in the navigation of a ship. But these moral principles, which he puts on one side as irrelevant, are nothing less than the living forces by which societies subsist and governments are strong.

OTHER RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, EXPLORATION, ETC.

The Sultan and his Subjects. By Richard Davey. Two vols., 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton. $7.50.

The Eastern question is very much more than a problem in international politics, and it is not to be settled by diplomacy alone. It involves a strange but fascinating medley of races and religions, the study of which is essential to any intelligent opinion upon the subject of the future of the Turkish empire. Mr. Richard Davey's two handsome volumes, entitled "The Sultan and his Subjects," supply us with a vast amount of the knowledge that is needful to an understanding of the Oriental situation. Turkish customs are explained with a fullness of intimate knowledge that one can scarcely find elsewhere, and the inner co-working of the peculiar social institutions of the Mohammedan world and the imperial politics of the Turkish empire is set forth in greater detail and with a more interesting discussion of historic personalities than in any other book in the English language. Mr. Davey draws most of his materials and illustrations from the city of Constantinople, and his book is the more valuable on that account. The literature of detached outlying parts of the Turkish empire is more voluminous and satisfactory than the literature of the capital itself. Mr. Grosvenor's two sumptuous volumes on Constantinople had to do almost entirely with historic spots and archæological matters, and only to a very limited extent with Turkish politics and social usages and the real inwardness of Turkish life. Mr. Davey's first volume contains chapters dealing with the sultan's court and harem, with his priests and the inner organization of Mohammedan religious life, with the history of Turkish administrative reforms, with the reasons for the failure of Islamism to fulfill its assumed mission in the world, with the opinions and customs that prevail in the sultan's harem, and with much else in the social and political life that centers in Constantinople. The second volume opens with a chapter on the mosque of St. Sophia, and proceeds with a valuable chapter upon the Christians in Constantinople, this being followed by separate chapters on the Greek race, the Armenian race, and the Jewish race. Then follows an account of a trip to Broussa, in Asia Minor, the volume ending with some studies of a more or less historical and archæological character upon the walls, streets, and localities of Constantinople. The great importance of Mr. Davey's work is thus evident enough. It contains by way of prefix and appendix some valuable biographical and documentary data.

A Short Popular History of Crete. By J. H. Freese, M.A, with introduction by P. W. Clayden. London: Jarrold & Sons. 1s. 6d.

A very useful little book for those who would understand the bearings of history upon contemporary conditions in the island of Crete is Mr. J. H. Freese's brief sketch, which within the compass of one hundred and sixty-five pages gives an accurate and luminous account of the political vicissitudes of this Greek island through many centuries. The introductory chapter is by Mr. P. W. Clayden, an English Liberal of the highest standing and authority, who is one of the foremost journalists of London, and whose philanthropic sympathies are not likely to get the better of his judgment. Mr. Clayden and Mr. Freese have all along been in favor of the Gladstonian solution of the union of Crete and Greece. This little book, written primarily for our English cousins, should find a good many readers in the United States.

Pictures of Russian History and Russian Literature. By Prince Serge Wolkonsky. Octavo, pp. 287. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

This is a volume of lectures delivered during the past two years at several American universities and other institutions by Prince Wolkonsky. These lectures ar striking delineations of Russian character. The po such historical figures as John the Terrible, Peter tl and Catherine the Great are clear-cut and vivid, v great writers, Karamsin, Poushkin, Gogol, Tourger Tolstol, are sympathetically treated.

Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on phrates. By John Punnett Peters, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 375. New York: G. P. Putnan $2.50.

In this volume is begun the official narrative o mous University of Pennsylvania expedition to Bab the years 1888-90, which resulted in the discovery o cient city of Nippur, the field of the most important logical work of recent times. Dr. Peters' colleague cessor, Mr. J. H. Haynes, has within the past few m tonished the learned world by the number and valu "finds" on the site of this buried city, and this reco orignal explorations appears at an opportune tin worthy of note that public-spirited citizens of Phil have contributed upward of seventy thousand dolla prosecution of these researches.

Method in History for Teachers and Students. liam H. Mace. 12mo, pp. 328. Boston: Gin $1.10.

Professor Mace has gone far below the surface of ject, and has really formulated a systematic theory of tions which historical science sustains to pedagogic his book is a compact philosophical treatise, rathe practical manual of expedients, such as the title most lead one to expect. It is not the less valua ever, on that account.

The Student's American History. By D. H. gomery. 12mo, pp. 578. Boston: Ginn & C

While following the same general lines as the "Leading Facts of American History," the present fuller in its treatment of political and constitutiona quoting frequently from original documents, authori standard secondary writers on the points of greatest

BIOGRAPHY.

Samuel Sewall and the World he Lived In. By H. Chamberlain. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: D Fiske & Co. $2.

Judge Sewall is known to this generation as th of the famous "Diary of New England Colonial Life work is itself the best picture of the man and his ti its bulk is formidable and much of its contents dis ing. The chief message of Sewall to posterity con his exposition of New England Puritanism as it was out and lived out in the last decades of the sevente the first of the eighteenth century. The essential this legacy seem to have been comprehended in M berlain's volume, which is compact, clear, and r sedate. The illustration of the book is noteworthy, e the attempts to reproduce the farm-house archit colonial Massachusetts.

The Private Life of the Queen. By a Membe Royal Household. 12mo, pp. 306. New Yo Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Queen Victoria has never had a more modest c tending biographer than this "member of the roy hold," whose intention, the preface states, is "merel a family portrait of a dear old lady who, were she *elaine* of a country house or the schoolmistress of a village, would be admired and beloved by her neig the parish for her wisdom and good works, and by h and servants as a good mother and mistress." The

on "The Queen as a Hostess," "Court Life of a Maid-of-Honor," "What the Queen Reads," "The Queen's Fortune and Expenditures," "The Queen as a Housekeeper," "What the Queen Eats and Drinks," "The Queen's Kitchen," etc., will be read with interest by many American housewives.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

The Story of Jonah in the Light of Higher Criticism. By Luther Tracy Townsend, D.D. 18mo, pp. 120. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

Dr. Townsend employs the methods of the "higher criticism" to adduce the inherent probability of the biblical narrative. He shows that there are several species of sea monsters that could have swallowed Jonah without mutilating him, and that he might have been preserved alive in accordance with the story.

The Ancient Hebrew Tradition, as Illustrated by the Monuments. By Dr. Fritz Hommel. 12mo, pp. 366. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.75.

Dr. Hommel's volume is avowedly "a protest against the modern school of Old Testament criticism." This protest takes the form of a call to Old Testament scholars to abandon "barren speculations" regarding the origin of particular passages, and to devote themselves to the gathering of external evidence from inscriptions, etc. Dr. Hommel's own investigations on this line, the results of which he presents in this book, have been fruitful and important. He has instituted a minute comparison between the Hebrew personal names found in the Old Testament and other contemporary names of like formation disclosed by monuments.

The God-Idea of the Ancients; or, Sex in Religion. By Eliza Burt Gamble. Octavo, pp. 343. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

Sex Worship: An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion. By Clifford Howard. 12mo, pp. 166. Washington: Published by the author.

Telepathy and the Subliminal Self. By R. Osgood Mason, A.M. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Philosophy of Phenomena. By George M. Ramsey, M.D. 12mo, pp. 208. Boston: Banner of Light Publishing Company.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

Lawns and Gardens: How to Plant and Beautify the Home Lot, the Pleasure Ground, and Garden. By N. Jönsson-Rose. Quarto, pp. 414. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

This work contains many hints and directions about landscape-gardening which will be appreciated and utilized, we doubt not, by dwellers in city suburbs or in rural regions more free from the artificial restrictions imposed by town life. The author has adapted many of his suggestions to the needs of the man with a small ground-plot.

House Plants and How to Succeed With Them. A Practical Handbook. By Lizzie Page Hillhouse. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: A. T. De La Mare Printing and Publishing Company. $1.

Mrs. Hillhouse has placed in her debt all women who love flowers and yet are compelled, for lack of conservatory or hothouse, to cultivate their plants in the home in order to enjoy the blossoms. Her book covers the common range of domestic flowering plants with tolerable completeness, and is just what it purports to be—a useful manual for growers.

A Few Familiar Flowers: How to Love Them at Home or in School. By Margaret Warner Morley. 12mo, pp. 288. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

The flowers which are studied in this little volume are the morning-glory, the jewel weed, the nasturtium, the geranium, and the hyacinth. The book is designed particularly for teachers just beginning to give instruction in plant life.

Citizen Bird: Scenes from Bird-Life in Plain English for Beginners. By Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. 12mo, pp. 444. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A capital book for children, which has the rare merit of scientific accuracy both in text and illustration. It is written in story form.

Insect Life: An Introduction to Nature-Study. By John Henry Comstock. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50.

This little volume, written by Professor Comstock, of Cornell and Stanford universities, and illustrated with wood engravings by Anna Botsford Comstock, is well adapted to serve its purpose as an introduction to a study of the more minute forms of out-of-door life that are about us everywhere. The same author and illustrator prepared the excellent "Manual for the Study of Insects" which was noticed by this REVIEW in June, 1895. That more comprehensive work was designed for the use of teachers in fitting themselves to give instruction and to direct the studies of pupils. The present book is more elementary in character and will attract readers of all ages.

REFERENCE.

Banking Systems of the World. Also, Postal Savings Banks. By William Matthews Handy. 12mo, pp. 192. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.

This is a convenient handbook of information. The author indulges in neither argument nor dogmatic assertion concerning controverted points. His business is to state the facts. Most readers will find themselves indebted to him for at least one distinct addition to their knowledge of American banking experience, in the form of a brief account of the operations of the South Carolina State Bank, 1812-70.

The Statistician and Economist, 1897-98. 12mo, pp. 672. San Francisco: L. P. McCarty. $3.50.

FICTION.

The Romance of a Jesuit Mission: A Historical Novel. By M. Bourchier Sanford. 12mo, pp. 292. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.25.

Sketches in Lavender, Blue, and Green. By Jerome K. Jerome. 12mo, pp. 337. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Zuleka. By Clinton Ross. 12mo, pp. 222. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

The Burglar Who Moved Paradise. By Herbert D. Ward. 16mo, pp. 226. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Romance of Arenfels, and Other Tales of the Rhine. By C. Ellis Stevens. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Beautiful Miss Brooke. By "Z. Z." 16mo, pp. 153. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. August.

Evolution: What It Is and What It Is Not. David S. Jordan.
Has Wealth a Limitation? Robert N. Reeves.
Bimetallism Simplified. George H. Lepper.
Bimetallism Extinguished. John Clark Ridpath.
The Segregation of Criminals. Norman Robinson.
How to Increase National Wealth. B. O. Flower.
An Open Letter to Eastern Capitalists. Charles C. Millard.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—XIII. Frank Parsons.
The Provisional Government of the Cubans. Thomas W. Steep.
A Noted American Preacher. Duncan McDermid.
The Civic Outlook. Henry Randall Waite.
"The Tempest" the Sequel to "Hamlet." Emily D. Beery.
The Creative Man. Stinson Jarvis.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. August.

The American Forests. John Muir.
Some Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift.—I. G. B. Hill.
A Typical Kansas Community. William A. White.
A Massachusetts Shoe Town. Alvan F. Sanborn.
Strivings of the Negro People. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
The Pause in Criticism—and After. William R. Thayer.
The Delinquent in Art and Literature. Enrico Ferri.

The Bookman.—New York. August.

Richard Harding Davis. Harry Thurston Peck.
Victorian Literature. Clement K. Shorter.
Mrs. Oliphant. W. Robertson Nicoll.
Living Continental Critics.—IV. Jules Lemaître. B. W. Wells.
A Spanish Romeo and Juliet. A. M. Huntington.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. August. (Marine Number.)

Specialties of Warship Design. William H. White.
Fast Torpedo Boats. A. F. Yarrow.
The Problem of Steamship Design. Henry H. West.
The Launching of a Ship. Robert Caird.
Hydraulic Principles Affecting a Floating Ship. F. P. Purvis.
Marine Boiler Furnaces. D. B. Morrison.
Steamers for Shallow Rivers. J. L. Thornycroft.
The Design and Building of a Steamship. Archibald Denny.
Water-Tube Boilers in the Navy. W. M. McFarland.
The Naval Weakness of Great Britain. C. W. Dilke.
The Modern Marine Engine. Charles E. Hyde.
American Sound and River Steamboats. Leander N. Lovell.
The Auxiliary Machinery of an American Warship. F. M. Wheeler.
Ship Building and Transportation on the Lakes. J. R. Oldham.
Steel for Marine Engine Forgings and Shafting. R. W. Davenport.
The Coaling of Steamships. S. H. Smith.
Submarine Navigation. John P. Holland.

The Century Magazine.—New York. August.

The Lordly Hudson. Clarence Cook.
A Journey in Thessaly. Thomas Dwight Goodell.
The Alaska Trip. John Muir.
Down to Java. Eliza R. Scidmore.
A Day in Norway. Horace E. Scudder.
Another Day in Norway. H. H. Boyesen.
Characteristics of Jenny Lind. Henri Appy.
What Jenny Lind Did for America. Fanny M. Smith.
John Burroughs. Hamilton W. Mabie.
London at Play. Elizabeth R. Pennell.
Controversies in the War Department. John M. Schofield.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. August.

Life in Washington, D. C. William E. Curtis.
Uses of Electricity in Medicine and Surgery. G. H. Guy.
Commerce and Manufactures of France. Yves Guyot.
Do Labor-Saving Machines Deprive Men of Labor? C. D. Wright.
Street Life in London. Ned Arden Flood.
The Tax on Inheritances in Italy. G. R. Salerno.
How to Guard Our Youth Against Bad Literature. A. Comstock.
The Sugar Beet in France. P. P. Dehérain.
Belgium: Its History, Art, and Social Life. W. E. Griffis.
Herbert Spencer: An Episode. Foster Coates.
Society in the Cow Country. E. Hough.
What We Gain in the Bicycle. Maurice Thompson.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. August.

Japan's Stage and Greatest Actor. Robert P. Porter.
Fighting Snow-Drifts. Lewis McLouth.
Starving India. Julian Hawthorne.
Godfrey de Bouillon. James M. Ludlow.
Modern College Education.—V. Timothy Dwight.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. August.

Tobacco and Its Cultivation. Martha McCulloch-Williams.
University of Virginia. Richard H. Dabney.
Summer Logging in Wisconsin. Harvey Rowell.
In the Empire of the Mikado. J. Simms.
Beasts of Burden. Frederick A. Ober.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. August.

Those Blessed Tirolese. W. D. McCrackan.
Woman's Work at the Tennessee Centennial. Anna N. Benjamin.
Mountaineering on the Western Coast. Mae VanNorman Long.
The Story of a Mexican Jar. Robert O. Babitt.
Onteora: An Ideal Summer Club. Carolyn Halsted.
A Bedouin Dance. Eleanor Hodgens.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Inauguration. Richard H. Davis.
The Hungarian Millennium. F. Hopkinson Smith.
White Man's Africa.—X. Poultney Bigelow.
The Century's Progress in Physics.—II. Henry S. Williams.
A State in Arms Against a Caterpillar. Fletcher Osgood.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. August.

Droch's Literary Talks.—IX. Vacation Wanderings.
Indoor Window Gardening. Eben E. Rexford.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.

Bird Artists. Frank H. Sweet.
Are You Going to College? A. L. Benedict.
Our Street Names. William W. Crane.
A Similitude of Ships. M. A. DeWolf Howe.
The Book which has Most Benefited Me. Annie S. Winston.
The Charm of the Inexact. Charles C. Abbott.
The Marine Hospital Service. Joanna R. Nichols.
Singing: Its Past and Its Possibilities. Gertrude E. Wall.
Jonathan Hale's Book. Edith Dickson.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Great Dynamite Factory at Ardeer. H. J. W. Dam.
C. D. Gibson on Love and Life.
The First Meeting of Lincoln and Grant. Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. August.

Summer on the Sands.
The Summer Colony at Lenox. C. M. Lincoln.
The Making of the Constitution. Thomas B. Reed.
The Women of Fashion. Mrs. Burton Harrison.
The Commune of Paris. Molly Elliot Sewell.
The Homes and Haunts of George Eliot. Anna Leach.

New England Magazine.—Boston. August.

Washington Irving's Services to American History. Richard Burton.
Old Days and New in Northfield. Ann M. Mitchell.
Summer Birds of New England. William E. Cram.
Oliver Holden, the Composer of "Coronation." A. Brown.
Nathaniel Emmons and Mather Byles. James R. Gilmore.
Block Island. Samuel W. Mendum.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Woman Collegian. Helen W. Moody.
Impressions of Mount Rainier. Israel C. Russell.
The Workers. Walter A. Wyckoff.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. July.

Marine Photography.
What Photography Can Do for the Artist. R. B. Drummond.
The Lumiere Cinematograph Camera.
Photography in Natural Colors.
Photographic Chemicals and Their Adulterations.

American Historical Register.—New York. (Quarterly.) July.

Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockam.—II. James Sullivan.
Lucero the Inquisitor. Henry C. Lea.
The Kotow Question. William W. Rockhill.
The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government.—I. H. L. Osgood.
Evolution of the American Voter. James Schouler.
The Authorship of the *Federalist*. P. L. Ford, E. G. Bourne.

American Journal of Sociology. Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Social Value of the Saloon. E. C. Moore.
Study of the Criminal in Mexico. Frederick Starr.
State of the Church in the Social Movement. W. Rauschenbusch.
On a Difference in the Metabolism of the Sexes. W. I. Thomas.
Social Control.—VIII. Edward A. Ross.
Eccentric Official Statistics.—II. H. L. Bliss.
A Programme for Social Study.—II. I. W. Howerth.

American Monthly.—Washington. July.

The Constitution. Anna L. Platt.
Fort Niagara. Jane H. P. Robinson.

American Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. July.

Seth Low: A Character Sketch. Edward Cary.
"Homewood"—A Model Suburban Settlement. E. R. L. Gould.
Revival of the French Universities. Pierre de Coubertin.
Higher Deaf-Mute Education in America. A. W. Greely.
Edward Bellamy's New Book of the New Democracy. S. Baxter.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. July.

The Racial Geography of Europe.—VI. W. Z. Ripley.
Forecasting the Progress of Invention. W. Baxter, Jr.
Some Facts About Wasps and Bees. R. W. Shufeldt.
The Principle of Economy in Evolution. Edmund Noble.
Let Us Therewith Be Content. Ellen C. Elliott.
Wild Flowers of the California Alps Bertha F. Herrick.
The Planet Saturn. Clifton A. Howes.
North and South. Spencer Trotter.
The History of Alcohol.—II. C. E. Pellew.
The Mob Mind. Edward A. Ross.
Are Scorpions Matricides and Suicides? J. Vilaró.

Art Amateur.—New York. July.

Modern Painters of Holland. J. J. Townsend.
Reflections in Pen and Ink Drawings.
Some Hints in Sketching.—II.
Landscape in Charcoal. Zulma DeL. Steele.
Past Fashions in Woman's Dress. Alice E. Ives.

Art Interchange.—New York. July.

Ornamental Art of the Renaissance.
Designs for Silks and Wall Papers.
Out-of-Door Sketching. W. M. Chase.
Designing for Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.
Hints on House Decoration.

Atalanta.—London. July.

Danish Memories. Continued. Lady Jephson.
The Queens of Southern Europe at Home. Laura A. Smith.
July; the Lion. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.

Badminton Magazine.—London. July.

Solent Yacht Racing. Barbara Hughes.
Reminiscences of Albanian Sport. Randolph Ll. Hodgson.
Frederick Archer. Godfrey Bosville.
The Monster Fish. Capt. G. Ferrand.
Walks and Climbs in the Zillerthal. Lionel W. Clarke.
A Bicycle Gymkhana. Susan, Countess of Malmesbury.
Through the Black Forest Awheel. A. R. Quinton.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. July.

Modern Conditions in the Money Market.
The Branch Bank System of Scotland.
Scotch Banks in England.
Stock Exchange Values.
Life Assurance Companies' Investments.

The Bankers' Magazine.—New York. July.

The Beginnings of Banking. Isaac Loos.
Russian and Japanese Finances.
Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.
American Bankers' Association.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) July.

The Tell-el-Amarna Letters. J. M. P. Metcalf.
The Cosmogony of Genesis and its Reconcilers. H. Morton.
Further Studies of the Bloody Sweat of our Lord. W. W. Keen.
Joseph as a Statesman. James Monroe.
How to Promote the Study of Greek. Henry A. Scomp.
Improved Homes for Wage-Earners. James G. Johnson.
The Idea of the Kingdom of God. Edward M. Chapman.
Evolution Theories and Christian Doctrine. W. D. Mackenzie.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. July.

Cricket and the Victorian Era. Prince Ranjitsinhji.
The Present Government in Turkey; its Crimes and Remedy.
Alexandroffsky Central; a Prison of Siberia. J. Y. Simpson.
Golf; Its Present and its Future.
Galicia; an Unnoted Corner of Spain. Hannah Lynch.
Trouting from a Coracle. A. G. Bradley.
St. Brendan of Clonfert and Clonfert-Brendan. Æneas J. G. Mackay.
The Græco-Turkish War; What Happened in Thessaly. G. W. Steevens.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. June 15.

American Competition on British Markets.
Proposed Construction of Light Railways in Germany.
French Sugar Law.
The Silk Trade of Lyons.
The Encouragement of Industry in Japan.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. July.

Complaining of Our Tools. Arnold Haultain.
Picturesque St. Pierre. Mrs. E. A. Randall.
Children of the Town.—I. Esther T. Kingsmill.
A Glimpse of Norway.—I. Winnifred Wilton.
Premiers of New Brunswick Since Confederation. J. Hannay.
The Royal Grenadiers' Colors. T. E. Champion.
The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. E. A. Meredith.
My Contemporaries in Fiction.—IX. David Christie Murray.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. July.

The Guards' Bands. Ernest M. Jessop.
Old Boots. Robert Machray.
London in the Queen's Reign. Theodore A. Cook.
Knighted at Windsor. K. B.
The Police of Paris. Major A. Griffiths.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. July.

Swift Cruisers of the United States Navy. W. L. Cathcart.
The Tall Business Building. D. Adler.
Tendencies in Steam Engine Development. J. B. Stanwood.
The Cotton Industry in India. John Wallace.
Electro-Chemistry at Niagara Falls. Frederick Overbury.
Marine Engine Bearings. John Dewrance.

Catholic World.—New York. July.

The Development of Dogma. David Moyes.
Blessed Richard Whiting. F. Felix.
Edmund Burke, the Friend of Human Liberty. George McDermot.
The Soul of Southern Acadia. Columba C. Spalding.
Catholics and the Revolution. Francis T. Furey.
Some Characteristics of the Normans. Charles Gibson.
Life at a Life-Saving Station. Frances Albert Doughty.
The Genius of James C. Mangan, Poet.
Historic Relics of the "Lost Ten Tribes."

The Catholic University Bulletin.—Washington. (Quarterly.) July.

The Avesta and the Bible. Charles F. Aiken.
Empirical Utilitarianism. James J. Fox.
New Hand-Books of Philosophy. Maurice F. Egan.
Erigena and Aquinas. William Turner.
Anglo-Saxon in an English Curriculum. William Sheran.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. July.

Brussels; Belgium for the Britisher. M. Corbet Seymour.
On the Collecting of Autographs.
Some Remarkable Habits of Insects. Percy H. Grimshaw.
Mount Athos.
Atlantic Boat Voyages. W. B. Lord.
The Submerged Forest at Leasowe.
With a Steam-Launch on the Orinoco. Stanley Paterson.

Charities Review.—New York. June.

Sympathy and Reason in Charitable Work. Edward D. Jones.
Hindoo Charity.
The Training of Charity Workers. Mary E. Richmond.
Friendly Visiting. Leonora Hamlin.
Employers' Liability. Mary S. Oppenheimer.
Social Discontent—Its Extent and Causes. E. P. Wheeler.
Educational Value of Manual Training. T. F. Chapin.
New York City Conference of Charities.

Contemporary Review.—London. July.

The Fate of Greece. E. J. Dillon.
The Queen and Her Ministers. Emily Crawford.
The Deadlock in Austria-Hungary. "Austriacus."
The Lambeth Conference and the Historic Episcopate. Vernon Bartlet.
Our Trade with Persia. John Foster Fraser.
The Archetype of John Bunyan's "The Holy War." Richard Heath.
Husbandry in the Greek Dramatists. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
How to Invest. Hartley Withers.
The South Africa Bubble. "Quæsitor."

Cornhill Magazine.—London. July.

Marston Moor, July 2, 1644; an Anniversary Study. C. H. Firth.
The Poverty of the Clergy. Rev. H. C. Beeching.
Piers Ploughman and English Life in the Fourteenth Century.
Legal Proceedings Against Animals. E. T. Withington.
How to Scan a Company Prospectus. Hartley Withers.

Cosmopolis.—London. July.

(In English.)

Royalties.—I. F. Max Müller.
A Tragic Novel. George Moore.

(In French.)

Political Life in Roumania. Henry des Rioux.
Notes on Russian Literature. E. Halpérine-Kaminsky.

(In German.)

Increase in Population and the Internal Development of the German Empire. E. Francke.
Concerning Pleasure in Landscape Beauty. E. Richter.
A Journal. Lady Blennerhassett.
French Literature in the Past Year. J. J. David.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. July.

Queen Victoria. John Gilmer Speed.
Old Trinity and its Tombs.
The First Flag-maker of America. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
An American Miniature Painter: Amalia Küssner. J. D. Wendling.
Siberian Aborigines. T. G. Allen, Jr.
Women as Journalists.

The Dial.—Chicago.

June 16.

The Triumph of the Middleman.
The Metre of "In Memoriam." C. A. Smith.

July 1.

A Jubilee Retrospect.
The Metre of "In Memoriam." W. J. Rolfe.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Dr. Lea's History of Indulgences. R. W. H. Kent.
The French Expedition to Ireland in 1798. Donat Sampson.
The Communion with Three Blades of Grass. Walter Sylvester.
The Holy See and Pelagianism. Dom J. Chapman.
Some Troubles of the Elizabethan Episcopate. Dom Norbert Birt.
St. Francis de Sales as a Preacher. H. B. Mackey.

Economic Journal.—London. (Quarterly.) June.

Agrarian Reform of Prussia. Continued. L. Brentano.
The Debasement of the Coinage Under Edward III.
Senses of "Capital." Irving Fisher.
The Incidence of Taxation Upon Ireland. Bernard Holland.
The Pure Theory of Taxation. F. Y. Edgeworth.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. July.

The Upbuilding of a Marine Carrying-Trade. John Codman.
The Paris Fire and the Building of Temporary Structures. H. H. Statham.
Characteristic American Metal Mines. Titus Ulke.
Causes and Prevention of Water Fermentation. S. McElroy.
The Patent System as a Factor in National Progress. W. C. Dodge.
Architectural Relations of the Steel-Skeleton Building. F. H. Kimball.
Growth and Development of the Steel Rail in Ameri G. Prout.
Electricity in the Modern Machine Shop. Louis Bell.
The Economy of the Modern Engine Room. Edgar K
The Busiest Canal in the World. W. P. Kibbee.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

The Glorious Reign of Queen Victoria. With Portra F. Austin.
The Queen's Homes.
The Queen's Children. With Portraits. Mary S. Wa
The State Pageants of the Victorian Era.
The Queen's Army. Charles Lowe.
The Longest Reigns in the World.
The Queen's Head. J. Holt Schooling.
The Raiment of Victorian Women.
The Railway Travel of Queen and People. John Pen
Soldiers of the Queen, 1837-97. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood
Imperial Expansion in the Victorian Era. J. Scott K
The Literature of the Victorian Era. Edmund Gosse
Forty Years of Journalism. Frederick Greenwood.
The Queen's Navy, 1837-97. Wm. Laird Clowes.

Fortnightly Review.—London. July.

Pascal. Leslie Stephen.
England's Military Position. Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Ha Allan.
The Modern French Drama. Continued. Augustin I
England and the European Concert. Capt. J. W. Ga
The Burmo-Chinese Frontier and the Kakhyen Tribes Parker.
Pacific Blockade. T. E. Holland.
The Princes of Orleans. Constance Sutcliffe.
The Greek War as I Saw It. Bennet Burleigh.

The Forum.—New York. July.

The Powers and the Græco-Turkish War. T. S. Woo
The Rights of Foreigners in Turkey. A. D. F. Hamli
Non-Partisanship in Municipal Government. R. P. I F. D. Pavey.
The McKinley Administration and Prosperity. J. L. lin.
Why Spain Has Failed in Cuba. T. G. Alvord, Jr.
Johannes Brahms. Gustav Kobbé.
A Radical Defect in Our Civil Service Law. D. Veaz
Sugar Bounties and Their Influence. Harvey W. Wil
The Evolution of the Educational Idea.—I. Friedrich sen.
Have Americans Any Social Standards? Frances bott.
William Wordsworth. A. P. Peabody.
Victorian Greater Britain and Its Future. T. David

Gentleman's Magazine.—London.

June.

Siam: In King Chulalongkorn's Dominions. Percy C ing.
Village Clubs and Mediæval Guilds.
Sainte-Beuve. C. E. Meetkerke.
Victims of Circumstances in India. Donald N. Reid.
Side Lights on Chinese Religious Ideas. E. H. Parke
Wine in Its Relation to Health. Dr. Yorke-Davies.

July.

In the Angoni Country, Africa. A. Werner.
English Clergy in Fiction. C. Fortescue Yonge.
The Stage History of "King Richard the Second." Lawrence.
Workingmen's Insurance in Germany. C. B. Ro Kent.

Good Words.—London. July.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria. Dean A. P. Pure
Of Some Birds with Little Song. Rev. R. C. Nightin
St. Paul's Cathedral. Concluded. Rev. W. C. E. Ne
St. Francis of Assisi. Concluded. Canon Knox Littl
The Union Jack. Alex. Ansted.

The Green Bag.—Boston. July.

Attorney-General McKenna.
The Old Sumptuary Laws. George H. Westley.
Bench Within New York City.
The Criminal Code of China. Albert Swindlehurst.
The Study of Law. W. E. Glanville.
Kentucky Lawyers of the Past and Present. Sallie F

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Philosophy of Protection.
Growing Sound Opinions on Trusts.
Dangers of a Wrong Point of View.
Strikes in Japan. Fusataro Takano.
Trade and Training in Germany.
Is Cheapness an Evil? George A. White.
Milestones of Freedom.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. July.

The Declaration of Independence.
The Old Clay Pipe. W. L. Calver.
Cape Town To-day. Minna Irving.
The Status of the Nicaragua Canal. C. F. Parsons.
The Early Life of James G. Blaine. W. G. Irwin.

Homiletic Review.—New York. July.

The Training of True Preachers. Joseph Parker.
The Case of Theology versus Science. W. W. McLane.
The Pulpit in a Republic. Carlos Martyn.
Story of the Creation. Continued. J. F. McCurdy.

Intelligence.—New York. July.

The Unseen World. Andrew W. Cross.
Ourselves Critically Considered. Dr. Dowson.
The Rationale of Astrology. John Hazelrigg.
Consciousness, Conscience, and "Being."—XXIII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Mental Pasturage. Helen M. North.
Mirage. Paul Avenel.
The Philosophy of the Divine Man.—II. Hudor Genone.
Fruit in Tradition. W. H. Galvani.

International.—Chicago. July.

The Walls of Constantinople. Emma P. Telford.
Art and Photography. Maurice Bucquet.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. July.

The Ethical Side of the Free Silver Campaign. F. J. Stimson.
The Conception of Society as an Organism. J. E. McTaggart.
When the "Higher Criticism" Has Done Its Work. T. Davidson.
The Treatment of Prisoners. W. D. Morrison.
Philosophic Faith. Mary G. Husband.
The Place of Pleasure in a System of Ethics. F. J. E. Woodbridge.

The International Studio.—New York. July.

Fritz Thaulow, the Man and the Artist. Gabriel Mourey.
Revival of English Domestic Architecture.—VI.
South Holland as a Sketching Ground. George Horton.
Decorative Art at the Champ de Mars.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. May.

Mole Antonelliana. G. W. Percy.
Engineering Value of Magnetic Surveys. W. S. Aldrich.
Engineering as a Learned Profession. D. C. Humphreys.
Municipal Lighting in the United States. F. W. Cappelen.
Artificial Lighting. George D. Shepardson.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bimonthly.) July.

Necessity of a Well Organized and Trained Infantry. J. G. Harbourd.
A Strategical Study. Lieut. H. H. Sargent.
Relative Efficiency of Infantry and Light Artillery. W. E. Birkhimer.
How to Improve the Condition and Efficiency of the National Guard. H. A. Giddings.
A System of Fire Control for Sea-Coast Artillery. W. C. Rafferty.
Preparation of Volunteers for Field Service. Capt. F. F. Eastman.
Application of Field Defenses. Lieut.-Col. M. H. G. Goldie.
Field Artillery Firing Regulations. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen.
Musketry Fire and Training. Gen. H. R. Browne.
Sir Evelyn Wood on Cavalry.
The Græco-Turkish War.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) June.

Monetary Reform in Russia. H. Parker Willis.
The Fall in the Price of Silver Since 1873.
Diversion of the Flour and Grain Traffic. George G. Tunell.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe. (Bimonthly.) May-June.

Sea-Coast Mortar Fire.
On the Size and Shape of Powder Grains. Nikolaus Ritter.
The Resistance of Air to the Motion of Projectiles. F. Siacci.
Canet's Quick-Firing Field Guns.
The Hotchkiss Automatic Machine Gun.

Leisure Hour.—London. July.

Charles Booth's Book, "Life and Labor of the People in London."
The Walls of Constantinople. Sydney C. N. Goodman.
Six by the Sea in Normandy. Mrs. Scott Moncreiff.
What the Civil War Has Left in America. E. Porritt.
The Jewish Poor of London.

Longman's Magazine.—London. July.

Bacteriology in the Queen's Reign. Mrs. Percy Frankland.
An Angler's Summer Eve. F. G. Walters.
Henri d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale. Mrs. H. Reeve.

Lucifer.—London. June 15.

Reincarnation. Continued. Mrs. Besant.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
The World's Fairy Lore. Mls. Hooper.
The Phædo of Plato. Continued. W. C. Ward.
The Akâshic Records. C. W. Leadbeater.

Ludgate.—London. July.

Famous Ghosts. Edwin S. Grew.
Floriculture in the Royal Parks. Alexis Krausse.
The Norfolk Broads. H. C. Shelley.
Big Choirs and Their Conductors. F. Dolman.
Titled Criminals; Romantic Leaves from Family Histories.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg. July.

Melancthon and the Augsburg Confession. J. W. Richard.
Christian Burial. George U. Wenner.
The Preaching for a Theological Crisis. David H. Bauslin.
John Wesley and the Salsburgers. A. G. Voigt.
The Word of God in Christian Worship. Edward T. Horn.
The Day of Pentecost: Acts ii. Eli Huber.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. July.

The Lesser Elizabethan Lyrists. Stephen Gwynn.
Slavery in West Central Africa. Major Mockler-Ferryman.
The Zoölogical Gardens at Amsterdam. C. J. Cornish.
The Problem of the Kangaroo. Edward E. Morris.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. July.

Nahida Ruth Lazarus. M. Ellinger.
The Kohut Memorial Volume.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July-August.

Notes of an English Ramble. Frank M. North.
Should Methodists "Sing Low"? John Lee.
The Primary Impression of Preaching. T. W. Hunt.
The Function of Doubt. J. H. Willey.
George Eliot—A Sketch. J. B. Kenyon.
Religious Thought in England Between Puritan and Methodist. W. C. Madison.
The Vendetta. I. F. Russell.
Christ in the Twentieth Century. J. I. Buell.
The Planting of the Methodist Church in Italy. S. M. Vernon.
The Biography of Spirit. G. M. Hamwell.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) July.

Egg Structure and the Heredity of Insects. Jacques Loeb.
The Value of Pain. Woods Hutchinson.
Man as a Member of Society. P. Topinard.
The Basis of Morals. Dyer D. Lum.
Lau-Tsze's Tau-Teh-King. Paul Carus.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. July.

Medical Missions. John C. Berry.
The Alumni of Anatolia College. George E. White.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. July.

Spiritual Movements of the Half Century. A. T. Pierson.
The Moravian Missions in Labrador. Paul de Schweinitz.
Missionaries' Trials.—I. Egerton R. Young.
The Transformation of Uganda.—II. T. A. Gurney.
Persian Mohammedans and Mohammedanism. Robert E. Speer.
A Glimpse of Iceland. Miss M. E. Adams.
The Scandinavian Mission Among the Santhals.
The Worship of the Earth in China. Henry Blodgett.

Month.—London. July.

The Prospects of Reunion. George Tyrrell.
Two Centuries of Converts. Continued. Herbert Thurston.
Our English Catholic Bible. Sydney F. Smith.
Aid for Catholic Prisoners on Discharge from Prison. Arthur J. Wall.

Music.—Chicago. July.

Glimpses of Music in Telegu Land. Ellen Kelly.
Forms Spontaneously Assumed by Folk-Songs. J. C. Comfort.
Hans Von Bulow at Weimar. Egbert Swayne.
Music and Æsthetic Theory. Henry M. Davies.

Municipal Affairs.—New York. (Quarterly.) June.

New York City Should Own the Gas Supply. E. M. Grout.
No Government Should Operate an Industry. A. R. Foote.

The Progress of Municipal Reform. Clinton Rogers Woodruff.
American Political Ideas and Institutions. Leo S. Rowe.
The City's Purse. Henry DeF. Baldwin.

National Magazine.—Boston. July.

The American Tourist in Switzerland. R. H. E. Starr.
The Landing of the Emigrant. Joanna R. Nichols.
Christ and His Time.—VIII. Dallas L. Sharp.
The Prehistoric Newspaper. Edward Everett Hale.
Some Chicago Studios. Harriet H. Hayes.
The Chinese Literary Graduate. Wilbur T. Gracey.

National Review.—London. July.

British Interests and the Wolcott Commission:
The Monometallist View. T. Lloyd.
The Bimetallist View. Elijah Helm.
An Imperial Standpoint. F. J. Faraday.
Present Position of the Anglican Church. Bernard Holland.
Mahan's "Life of Nelson." Spenser Wilkinson.
Women. Countess of Desart.
Spain; Europe's New Invalid. J. Foreman.
War, Trade, and Food Supply. Lieut.-Col. G. S. Clarke.

Nineteenth Century.—London. July.

England's Opportunity—Germany or Canada? Henry Birchenough.
The Jameson Expedition; a Narrative of Facts. Major Willoughby.
The Growth of Caste in the United States.
On Conservation. James Payn.
Genius and Stature. Havelock Ellis.
The Pope and the Anglican Archbishops. Father Ryder.
The French and the English Treatment of Research. Lady Priestley.
The Wrecking of the West Indies. Mayson M. Beeton.
How Poor Ladies Live. Frances H. Low.
Women's Suffrage Again. Mrs. Chapman.

North American Review.—New York. July.

General Grant's Letters to a Friend.—I.
The Greenback and the Gold Standard. Marriott Brosius.
Education in the Hawaiian Islands. Daniel Logan.
The Union Label. M. E. J. Kelley.
Are American Parents Selfish? Elizabeth Bisland.
Progress of the United States.—III. M. G. Mulhall.
The Housing of the English Poor. Lord Monkswell.
Commercial Trend of China. Thomas R. Jernigan.
The United States and the Liberation of the Spanish-American Colonies. M. Romero.
The Warfare of Science with Theology. Walton Battershall.
The Queen's Parliaments.—II. H. W. Lucy.
The Franco-Russian Alliance. J. B. Eustis.

The Open Court.—Chicago. July.

History of the People of Israel. C. H. Cornill.
Eschatology in Christian Art. Paul Carus.
Catholicism in Italy. G. Flamingo.
In Nubibus. G. J. Low.
Determinism and Monism vs. Morality. Antonio Llana.

Outing.—New York. July.

A Highland Holiday. Ed. W. Sandys.
The New Twenty-Footers. R. B. Burchard.
Artistic Photography Awheel. John Nicol.
Cycling Clubs and Their Spheres of Action. A. H. Godfrey.
The Yachting Circuit of Lake Erie. G. F. Flannery.
Along the Riviera Awheel. Paul E. Jenks.
Camps and Camping. Ed. W. Sandys.
Across the Alleghanies Awheel. J. B. Carrington.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. July.

Alexander Baranoff and the Russian Colonies of America. Arthur Inkersley.
Peculiar Rubricas Attached to Early Spanish Signatures. W. M. Wood.
Mountain Observatories. Edward S. Holden.
Where the Gray Squirrel Hides. Charles S. Greene.
Some Educational Institutions.—I. Mrs. S. E. Rothery.
Enemies of Ocean Commerce. Charles E. Naylor.

The Outlook.—New York. July 3.

The Trinity of the Spirit. Lyman Abbott.
The Debs Coöperative Commonwealth. R. S. Baker.
The Higher Life of Geneva. Louis Wuarin.
Some Literary Associations of Geneva. Elbert F. Baldwin.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Justin McCarthy.
The Measure of the Missionary Spirit. F. W. Hewes.
Some American Essayists. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. July.

Then and Now: Some Contrasts, 1837-97. J. Holt Schooling.
Audley End. Miss E. Savile.
General Lee of Virginia. Henry Tyrrell.
Yachting. R. S. Palmer.
The Victorian Stage. Frederic Whyte.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Hume's Ethical System. Ernest Albee.
Kant's Conception of Leibnitz' Doctrine of Space and Time. Mary W. Calkins.
Wundt's System of Philosophy. Charles H. Judd.
The Aristotelian Teleology. J. D. Logan.

The Photo-American.—New York. July.

Intensification. Harvey Webber.
Some Hints on Mounting. James G. McCurdy.
Stepping Stones to Photography.—VI. Edward W. Newcomb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. June.

A Plea for Study. G. S. Coman.
Short Talks on Picture-Making. F. Dundas Todd.
Use of a Dark-Room Window Looking Into the Studio.
Illumination of a Negative for Enlarging Purposes.
Pyro.
The Chassagne Color Process.

Photographic Times.—New York. July.

Diffusion of X-Rays. J. E. Boyd and H. C. Moore.
Spectacle Lenses in Photographic Work. Henry S. Curtis.
Bas-Relief Photography. E. J. Prindle.
Composition. G. Davidson.
Utilization of Weak and Flat Negatives. C. H. Bothamly.
Naturalistic Photography.—III. P. H. Emerson.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly.) July.

Folk-Songs and Tales from Modern Greece.
Immortality as a Motive in Poetry. F. H. Williams.
Browsings in "Hamlet." W. S. Kennedy.
The Ideals of Womanhood. Charlotte Porter.
Some Lyrics of "Anacreon." John Patterson.
Two Singers of Sunrise: Lanier, Gilder. Grace D. Goodwin.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. June.

The National Finances, 1893-97. Alexander D. Noyes.
Trade Combinations at Common Law. F. J. Goodnow.
The Wire-Nail Association. Charles E. Edgerton.
The Nature of Corporations. John P. Davis.
Walker's Work in Economics. A. T. Hadley.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

Albrecht Ritschl. F. H. Foster.
Princeton College Administrations in the Eighteenth Century. J. DeWitt.
Liturgical Position of the Presbyterian Church. L. F. Benson.
Doctrinal Features of Isaiah. Geerhardus Vos.
Apostolic and Modern Missions.—III. Chalmers Martin.
Imprecatory Element in the Psalms. J. W. Beardslee.
The Harmony of Galatians and Acts. M. W. Jacobus.

The Rosary Magazine.—New York. July.

Corpus Christi in Seville. Joseph Selinger.
American Congregation of St. Catherine de Ricci.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.
A Camaldolese Monastery. Columba Keenan.

Sanitarian.—New York. July.

Thermics and Thermo-Dynamics of the Body. F. J. B. Cordeiro.
The American Climatological Association Proceedings.
Koch's Improved Tuberculin. T. P. Corbally.
Life Insurance and Public Health Problems. F. L. Hoffman.
Disease Prevention in New Jersey—New Laws.
London's Many Noises.
The New Disinfectant - Formaldehyde Gas.
The Promoters of Small-Pox. A. N. Bell.

The School Review.—Chicago. June.

The Committee on College Entrance Requirements.
Department of Secondary Education at Milwaukee.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. July.

Patrike's Places; or the Renaissance and the Scottish Reformation.
Glimpses of Aberdeen, 1570-1625. John A. Black.
Henry Cockburn; a Great Lawyer. D. Brown Anderson.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. July.

a Old Volume of Reports. G. R. Bishop.
ncerning the Context. H. W. Thorne.
ndrances to Acquirement of Speed in Shorthand. J. W. Keller.
eed—Legibility. H. L. Andrews.

e Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) July.

rsonal Relics of the Queen and Her Children. W. G. Fitz-Gerald.
om Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XXXVII. H. W. Lucy.
plosions. Framley Steelcroft.
w a Racing Boat is Built. S. J. Housley.
e Evolution of the Typewriter. C. L. McC. Stevens.
ptains of Atlantic Liners.—II. Alfred T. Story.
le-Shows.—IV.
itch-Scarers.

The University Magazine.—New York. April-May.

ickinson College. Horatio C. King.
istorical Sketch of the Albany Medical College. J. M. Mosher.
Musical Interests at the University of Michigan. C. H. Gray.
The Western University of Pennsylvania.

Westminster Review.—London. July.

A Plea for Serbia. A. H. E. Taylor.
The History of the Week as a Guide to Prehistoric Chronology.
Robert the Bruce and the Anglo-Scottish Controversy. R. M. Lockhart.
Waterloo (Bonaparte and Byron). H. G. Keene.
A Public School for the Unorthodox. Stanley Young.
New Views of Trade. Robert Ewen.
Sunday Observance Legislation. Mark H. Judge.
Why Are the Clergy Unpopular?

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. July.

Papers for Professional Photographers. John A. Tennant.
Portrait Work in the Studio.
A Maine Town.
Photographing Groups.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

June 5.

aunching the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, North German Lloyd Steamer.
akob Böhme. Leopold Witte.

June 12.

lterbog. Rector Werner.
he Electrical Industry at Rheinfelden. F. Bendt.

June 19.

lterbog. F. Hugo.
ueen Victoria. R. Berg.

June 26.

he Hellenic Struggle for Liberty. Albanus Scolare.
hunderstorms and Lightning Conductors. Dr. Klein.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 12.

he Telegraph in the Service of the Public. Post-Director Bruns.
oreign Words in the German Language. Dr. Otto Warnatsch.
onsumption.

Heft 13.

e Grande Chartreuse. J. Odenthal.
e Hedgehog. J. Dackweiser.
e Planning of Central Railway Stations. Dr. W. Rossmann.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. June.

Heinrich von Staphan. A. Von Werner.
Archduke John of Austria and Greece; Unpublished Letters.
Franz von Lenbach's Reminiscences. Concluded. W. Wyl.
Modern Study of the Psychology of Crime. Prof. Kirn.
Verdi. H. Erhlich.
Ernst Curtius. H. Telzer.
France and the Danube Principalities After the Paris Congress, 1856.
Open Letter to Dr. W. Bode. A. von Werner.
The French Mediterranean Colonies. Prof. Czerny.
The Luxury Theater and the People's Theater. Dr. H. Mielke.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. June.

Descartes as a Naturalist. P. Schultz.
The Origin of Money. O. Seeck.
Heine in Unpublished Letters. E. Elster.
The Jungfrau Railway. Dr. F. Wrubel.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 20.

German Ocean Liners. H. Reuter.
The Borgia Rooms in the Vatican. Dr. H. Barth.
The Bosnian Provinces. J. Stübben.

Heft 21.

Pfarrer Kneipp and His System. Dr. Kreusner.
Rubinstein's Literary Remains. Concluded.
The Bosnian Provinces. Continued.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

June 1.

Letter from Menelik to Gambetta.
e Making of the United States. Coubertin.
and Mme. de Chateaubriand. Comtesse de Magallon.
New Danger of German Emigration. A. Ebray.
e Salon of 1897. J. Dargene.
ter on Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

June 15.

ne Old Memories. The Duchesse de FitzJames.
leyrand as a Colonizer. J. Guetary.
King of Siam in Europe. F. Mury.
kish Fanaticism. J. Denais.
Warships Wanted. Commandant H. Chasseriaud.
ysical Attraction and Beauty. P. Souriau.
erature of the German Empire. V. Rossel.
ter on Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

June 1.

al Repression and the Popular Welfare. H. Joly.
ffir Labor in the Transvaal Gold Mines. Concluded.
e Depopulation of France.

June 16.

e Life of the Working Classes in England. H. Clément.
rty Organization in the United States and Belgium.
e Depopulation of France.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

June 5.

The Condition of Workmen in America. E. Levasseur.
Napoleon at St. Helena. Continued.

June 12.

Napoleon at St. Helena. Concluded.
The French Association for the Promotion of the Study of Greek. M. Bréal.

June 19.

The French Fleet at Cronstadt in 1824.
Juan Valera. Jacques Porcher.

June 26.

Byzantine Africa. R. Cagnat.
Fustel de Coulanges. G. Pellissier.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

June 1.

The Marriage of the Duchess of Burgundy. The Comte d'Haussonville.
Leo XIII. and Prince Bismarck. Comte E. Lefebvre de Rehaine.
A Forgotten People—The Sikiloi. G. Perrot.
Women Teachers. M. Talmeyr.
Lombroso and His Theories as to Genius. G. Valbert.

June 15.

The French Academy in the Seventeenth Century. G. Boissier.

The Conservatives and Democracy. J. Piou.
A New Science. M. Bréal.
The Alcohol Monopoly. R. G. Levy.
The Seine Assizes. J. Cruppi.

Revue Encyclopedique.—Paris.

June 5.

Marionnettes. Ernest Maindron.
Exploration, etc., in Asia, 1896. G. Regelsperger.

June 12.

The Bank of France. Gustave Soreph.
Marionnettes. Continued. E. Maindron.

June 19.

The Nomination of Cardinals.
Henri d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale.

June 26.

Antiseptics. Simon Duplay.
"Ramuntcho" by Pierre Loti. G. Pellissier.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

June 1.

Signora Duse. Comte Primoli.
Athens and Constantinople in 1859. L. Thouvenel.
The Sakalaves. Geosclaude.
Icelanders. Duranti.

June 15.

Charles Gounod. C. Saint-Saëns.
Berlin During the Barricades. Comte A. de Circourt.
The Salons of 1897. M. Hamel.
Bernadotte and the Bourbons (1812-14). L. Pingaud.
Our Eastern Policy. E. Lavisse.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. June 10.

The Progressive Party in France.
The Money Market in Paris. L. Lacombe.
The Problem of Depopulation in France. Dr. J. Bertillon.
The Evolution of Labor Legislation. R. Jay.
The Reform of the Drink Traffic. A. G. Desbats.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

June 1.

French Poetry in 1897. Henry Bérenger.
The Adam Mickiewicz Centenary. L. Mickiewicz.

June 15.

The Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Comte L. de Norvins.
Russia and Hungary. Raoul Chélard.

July 1.

Our Literary Critics. Georges Pellissier.
The Paradox in Woman's Beauty. A. de Neuville.
L'Irichrome (a New Coloring Process). Georges Brunel.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

June 5.

The Future of Tunis. M. Levasseur.
The Explosive Properties of Solutions of Acetylene.

June 12.

Vision and Photography by the Röntgen Rays. C. M. Garl
The Future of Tunis. Continued. M. Levasseur.

June 19.

The Influence of the Condition of the Heart on Individu
Evolution. J. Kunstler.
Railways in Madagascar. A. Duponchel.

June 26.

The Progress of Astronomy During the Last Twenty Ye
G. W. Hill.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the July numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see page 256.

Aberdeen, 1570-1625, Glimpses of, J. A. Black, Scots.
Advertising, Evolution of Newspaper, O. Herzberg, Lipp.
Africa:
The South Africa Bubble, CR.
Slavery in West Central Africa, Mac.
In the Angoni Country, Africa, A. Werner, GM.
White Man's Africa—IX., Poultney Bigelow, Harp.
Alcohol, The History of, C. E. Pellew, APS.
Arizona, The Casa Grande of, C. Mindeleff, NEM.
Armies: See also contents of JMSI; US; USM.
England's Military Position, H. Havelock-Allan, FR.
Art: See also contents of AA; AI.
The Practical Value of Art, Carroll D. Wright, MM.
Astrology, The Rationale of, J. Hazelrigg, Int.
Athos, Mount, CR.
Augsburg Confession, Melancthon and the, J. W. Richard, LQ.
Austria-Hungary, The Deadlock in, CR.
Autographs, On the Collecting of, CJ.
Bacteriology in the Queen's Reign, Mrs. P. Frankland, Long.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Baranoff, Alexander, and the Russian Colonies of America, OM.
Bellamy, Edward: New Book of the New Democracy, S. Baxter, RR.
Bible and Biblical Criticism:
Doctrinal Features of Isaiah, G. Vos, PRR.
Imprecatory Element in the Psalms, J. W. Beardslee, PRR.
The Harmony of Galatians and Acts, M. W. Jacobus, PRR.
Our English Catholic Bible, S. F. Smith, M.
Bicycling:
Through the Black Forest Awheel, A. R. Quinton, Bad.
A Bicycle Gymkhana, Bad.
Blockade, Pacific, T. E. Holland, FR.
Bookmen, American—VI., M. A. DeWolf Howe, Bkman.
Bosses: Are the Bosses Stronger Than the People? CM.
Brahms, Johannes, Gustav Kobbé, F.
Broncho, The Play of the, Lipp.
Brussels: Belgium for the Britisher, CR.
Building, The Modern Business, J. L. Steffens, Scrib.
Burial, Christian, G. U. Wenner, LQ.
Burke, Edmund, the Friend of Human Liberty, CW.
Burke: A Centenary Perspective, Kate H. Claghorn, AM.
Byron, Lord, Reconsidered, J. Talman, MidM.
Cabot, John, Scrib.
Canals: The Busiest Canal in the World, W. P. Kibbe, EngM.
Casa Grande of Arizona, The, C. Mindeleff, NEM.
Caste in the United States, Growth of, NC.
Catholicism in Italy, G. Fiamingo, OC.
Catholics and the Revolution, F. T. Furey, CW.
Charity: See contents of CRev.
Charitable Work, Sympathy and Reason in, E. D. Jo
CRev, June.
Chautauqua Lake, A Tour Around, T. L. Flood, Chaut.
Chief Justices of the United States, The Seven, Chaut.
China:
Commercial Trend of China, T. R. Jernigan, NAR.
Worship of the Earth in China, H. Blodgett, MisR.
Criminal Code of China, A. Swindelhurst, GBag.
Chinese Religious Ideas, Side-Lights on, E. H. Parker,
The Chinese Literary Graduate, W. T. Gracey, NatM.
Christ and His Time—VIII., Dallas L. Sharp, NatM.
Christ in the Twentieth Century, J. I. Buell, MR.
Church, Present Position of the Anglican, B. Holland, N
Churches of Poitiers and Caen, M. G. Van Rensselaer,
Civil Service Law, A Radical Defect in Our, D. Veazey,
Clubs, Village, and Mediæval Guilds, GM.
Cockburn, Henry—A Great Lawyer, D. B. Anderson, S
Commerce, Ocean, Enemies of, C. E. Naylor, OM.
Communion with Three Blades of Grass, The, W. Syl
ter, DR.
Consciousness, Conscience, and "Being"—XXIII., Int.
Conservation, On, James Payn, NC.
Constantinople, The Walls of, S. C. N. Goodman, LH.
Corporations, The Nature of, J. P. Davis, PSQ.
Corpus Christi in Seville, Joseph Selinger, R.
Cotton Industry in India, John Wallace, CasM.
Creation, The Story of the, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
Credit: Does Credit Act on the General Level of Prices?
Cricket and the Victorian Era, Black.
Cuba: Why Spain Has Failed in Cuba, T. G. Alvord, Jr.
Cuba, Spain, and the United States, C. Benoist, Chaut.
Deaf-Mute Education, Higher, A. W. Greely, RR.
Denmark in America, E. S. White, MidM.
Determination and Monism vs. Morality, Antonio Llana,
Disinfectant, The New—Formaldehyde Gas, San.
Dogma, The Development of, David Moyes, CW.
Doubt, The Function of, J. H. Willey, MR.
Drummond, Prof. Henry, D. M. Ross, McCl.
Education in the Hawaiian Islands, D. Logan, NAR.
Educational Idea, Evolution of the—I., F. Paulsen, F.
Egg Structure and the Heredity of Insects, J. Loeb, Mon.
Eliot, George—A Sketch, J. B. Kenyon, MR.
Emigrant, The Landing of the, Joanna R. Nicholl, NatM.
England:
The Queen's Parliaments—II., H. W. Lucy, NAR.
Victorian Greater Britain and Its Future, F.
Eschatology in Christian Art, Paul Carus, OC.
Essayists, Some American, H. W. Mabie, Out, July 3.
Ethics: See contents of IJE.

Evolution, The Principle of Economy in, E. Noble, APS.
Evolution Theories and Christian Doctrine, W. D. Mackenzie, BSac.
Explosions, F. Steelcroft, Str.
Farmers, A Club of Millionaire, F. Coates, Chaut.
Finances, The National, 1893-97, A. D. Noyes, PSQ.
Floriculture in the Royal Parks, A. Krausse, Lud.
Flowers, Wild, of the California Alps, Bertha F. Herrick, APS.
Folk-Songs and Tales from Modern Greece, PL.
Folk-Songs, Forms Spontaneously Assumed by, J. C. Comfort, Mus.
Food Supply, War, Trade, and, NatR.
Franco-Russian Alliance, The, J. B. Eustis, NAR.
Freedom, Milestones of, GMag.
French and American Constitutions Compared, N. Grön, A.
French Expedition to Ireland in 1798, D. Sampson, DR.
Galicia: An Unnoted Corner of Spain, Hannah Lynch, Black.
Geneva, Higher Life of, L. Waurin, Out, July 3.
Genius and Stature, Havelock Ellis, NC.
Ghosts, Famous, E. S. Grew, Lud.
Gladstone's Life, The Story of, Justin McCarthy, Out, July 3.
Golf: Its Pesent and Its Future, Black.
Grant, General:
Campaigning with Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, CM.
General Grant's Letters to a Friend—I., NAR.
Grant in a Great Campaign, Hamlin Garland, McCl.
Grant's Life in the West—XX., Col. J. W. Emerson, MidM.
Greece:
Greek Monachism, Z. T. Sweeny, Cos.
The Fate of Greece, E. J. Dillon, CR.
The Greek War as I Saw It, B. Burleigh, FR.
Græco-Turkish War, The, JMSI; G. W. Steevens, Black; G. Eastman, Chaut.
The Powers and the Græco-Turkish War, T. S. Woolsey, F.
Greek, How to Promote the Study of, H. A. Scomp, BSac.
Greenbacks and the Gold Standard, M. Brosius, NAR.
Hawaiian Islands, Education in the, D. Logan, NAR.
Heredity, Natural Selection, Social Selection, and, A. Hagarth (1697-1764), J. C. Van Dyke, CM.
Homes, Improved, for Wage-Earners, J. G. Johnson, BSac.
House of Commons, Celebrities of the—II., T. P. O'Connor, Harp.
Housing of the English Poor, Lord Monkswell, NAR.
Hunting: After Big Game in Africa and India, CM.
Husbandry in the Greek Dramatists, CR.
Ireland, A Glimpse of, M. E. Adams, MisR.
Immigration Question, The, Joseph H. Senner, AAPS.
Immortality as a Motive in Poetry, F. H. Williams, PL.
India:
Plague-Stricken City, F. E. Clark, Lipp.
Victims of Circumstances in India, D. N. Reid, GM.
The Horrors of the Plague in India, J. Hawthorne, Cos.
The Cotton Industry in India, John Wallace, CasM.
Indigences, Dr. Lea's History of, R. W. H. Kent, DR.
Insects, Some Remarkable Habits of, P. H. Grimshaw, CR.
Insurance, Workingmen's, in Germany, C. B. Roylance-Kent, GM.
Intention, Forecasting the Progress of, W. Baxter, Jr., APS.
Ireland, The French Expedition to, in 1798, D. Sampson, DR.
Israel, History of the People of, C. H. Cornill, OC.
Jackson, Andrew, at Home, Rachael J. Lawrence, McCl.
Jackson Expedition, The, Major Willoughby, NC.
Japan:
Strikes in Japan, Fusutaro Takano, GMag.
Encouragement of Industry in Japan, BTJ, June.
The New Civil Code of Japan, Tokichi Masao, A.
Jett and the University Ideal, W. J. Ashley, AM.
Jews Poor of London, LH.
Joseph as a Statesman, James Monroe, BSac.
Junior Republic, The George, W. I. Hull, AAPS.
Kangaroo, The Problem of the, E. E. Morris.
Keats, Two Odes to—II., W. C. Wilkinson, Bkman.
Lakes: Our Inland Seas, F. W. Fitzpatrick, MidM.
Lakes of New England, Natural History of the, NEM.
Lambeth Conference and the Historic Episcopate, V. Bartlet, CR.
Lanier, Gilder: Two Singers of Sunrise, Grace D. Goodwin, PL.
Law and Lawyers: See contents of GBag.
Law, General, of Virginia, H. Tyrrell, PMM.
Legal Proceedings Against Animals, E. T. Withington, C.
Legislatures, The Decline of, E. L. Godkin, AM.
Life-Saving Station, Life at a, Frances A. Doughty, CW.
Lighting, Municipal, in the United States, JAES, May.
London as Seen by C. D. Gibson—VI., Scrib.
London in the Queen's Reign, T. A. Cook, CFM.
London, Play in, Elizabeth R. Pennell, CM.
Lot, Seth—A Character Sketch, Edward Cary, RR.
Lyrists, The Lesser Elizabethan, S. Gwynn, Mac.
McKenna, Attorney-General, GBag.
McKinley Administration, The, and Prosperity, J. L. Laughlin, F.
Madison, Dolly, Saving the Declaration of Independence, LHJ.
Man as a Member of Society, P. Topinard, Mon.
Manual Training, Educational Value of, T. F. Chapin, CRev. June.
Marine Carrying Trade, Upbuilding of a, J. Codman, EngM.
Marston Moor, July 2, 1644, C. H. Firth, C.
Martha's Vineyard, William A. Mowry, NEM.
Mayflower, The Log of the, McCl.
Mediterranean, The Markets of the, Margaret S. Hall, FrL.
Mecca, The Return from, Eugene Duerr, G.
Melancthon and the Augsburg Confession, J. W. Richard, LQ.
Mexico, As They Do Things in, Edward P. Gaston, Harp, LHJ.
Middleman, The Triumph of the, D, June 16.
Missionary Spirit, Measure of the, F. W. Hewes, Out, July 3.
Missions: See contents of MisH; MisR.
Mob Mind, The, Edward A. Ross, APS.
Mohammedans, Persian, and Mohammedanism, MisR.
Monastery, A Camaldolese, Columba Keenan, R.
Monetary Reform in Russia, H. P. Willis, JPEcon.
Money, Honest: A Symposium, A.
Money Power, The Citadel of the, H. Clews, J. C. Ridpath, A.
Mood, The American, W. D. Howells, Harp.
Morals, The Basis of, D. D. Lum, Mon.
Morris, William, Walter Crane, Scrib.
Municipal Government, Non-Partisanship in, R. P. Flower, F. D. Pavey, F.
Music: See contents of Mus.
Navies: Swift Cruisers of the United States Navy, W. L. Cathcart, CasM.
Negroes, Booker T. Washington's Work Among the, MidM.
New Brunswick, Premiers of, Since Confederation, CanM.
New England, The Future of Rural, A. F. Sanborn, AM.
Newspaper, The Prehistoric, Edward Everett Hale, NatM.
New York, The Greater, Charter, James W. Pryor, AAPS.
Niagara, Fort, Jane H. P. Robinson, AMon.
Normans, Some Characteristics of the, C. Gibson, CW.
North and South, Spencer Trotter, APS.
Norway, A Glimpse of—I., Winnifred Wilton, CanM.
Norfolk Broads, The, H. C. Shelley, Lud.
Normandy, Six by the Sea in, Mrs. Moncreiff, LH.
Observatories, Mountain, Edward S. Holden, OM.
Opera, The Genesis of a Comic, Cos.
Orleans, The Princes of, Constance Sutcliffe, FR.
Overnutrition and Its Social Consequences, S. N. Patten, AAPS.
Pain, The Value of, W. Hutchinson, Mon.
Paris Fire and Temporary Structures, H. H. Statham, EngM.
Paris, The Police of, Major A. Griffiths, CFM.
Parks: Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, E. A. Meredith, CanM.
Pascal, Leslie Stephen, FR.
Patent System as a Factor in National Progress, EngM.
Pelagianism, The Holy See and, D. J. Chapman, DR.
Pentecost, The Day of, Eli Huber, LQ.
Persia, Our Trade with, J. F. Fraser, CR.
Photography: See contents of AP; RA; PB; PT; WPM.
Physics, The Century's Progress in—I., H. S. Williams, Harp.
Plague in India, Horrors of the, J. Hawthorne, Cos.
Poe, The Personality of, Appleton Morgan, MM.
Poets, California, at Home, Elizabeth Vore, J. T. Connor, G.
Police of Paris, The, Major A. Griffiths, CFM.
Presbyterian Church, Liturgical Position of the, PRR.
Princeton College Administrations in the Eighteenth Century, PRR.
Prisoners, The Treatment of, W. D. Morrison, IJE.
Protection, The Philosophy of, GMag.
Railways in Germany, Construction of Light, BTJ, June.
Racial Geography of Europe—VI., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Racing Boats, Building, S. J. Housley, Str.
Reform Club's Feast of Unreason, C. A. Towne, A.
Reigns, Longest, in the World, EI.
Research, The French and the English Treatment of, NC.
Reunion, The Prospects of, George Tyrrell, M.
Revolution, Catholics and the, F. T. Furey, CW.
Robert the Bruce and the Anglo-Scottish Controversy, R, MWR.
Rosary and Holy Eucharist, J. M. L. Monsabre, R.
Rousseau and the French Revolution, C. H. Lincoln, AAPS.
Rubricas Attached to Early Spanish Signatures, W. M. Wood, OM.
Ruskin, John, B. O. Flower, A.
Russia, Monetary Reform in, H. P. Willis, JPEcon.
St. Pierre, Picturesque, Mrs. E. A. Randall, CanM.
Saturn, The Planet, C. A. Howes, APS.
Scorpions Matricides and Suicides, J. Vilaró, APS.
Serbia, A Plea for, A. H. E. Taylor, WR.
Sheridan's Ride, Gen. G. A. Forsyth, Harp.
Shorthand: See contents of Sten; SJ.
Siam: In King Chulongkorn's Dominions, P. Standing, GM, June.
Siberian Aborigines, T. G. Allen, Jr., Dem.
Silk Trade of Lyons, BTJ, June.
Sister of Charity, Every-Day Life of a, Lida R. McCabe, Cos.
Slavery in West Central Africa, Mac.
Small-Pox, The Promoters of, A. N. Bell, San.
Social Standards, Have Americans Any? Frances M. Abbott, F.
Society as an Organism, The Conception of, J. E. McTaggart, IJE.

South, North and, Spencer Trotter, APS.
Spain: Europe's New Invalid, J. Foreman, NatR.
Spanish-American Colonies, The United States and the Liberation of, NAR.
Sport, Albanian, Reminiscences of, Bad.
Sports in the Seventeenth Century, W. A. Baillie-Grohman, CM.
Sterling, John, E. W. Emerson, AM.
Strikes in Japan, Fusutaro Takano, GMag.
Suburban Settlement, A Model, E. R. L. Gould, RR.
Sugar Bounties and Their Influence, H. W. Wiley, F.
Suicide Among the Ancients, Lawrence Irwell, Lipp.
Sumptuary Laws, Old, G. H. Westley, GBag.
Sunday Observance Legislation, M. H. Judge, WR.
Switzerland, An American Tourist in, R. H. E. Starr, NatM.
Swordsman, The Modern, Jerome C. Bull, MM.
Tariffs, The Battle of, W. L. Wilson, MM.
Taxation: The Single Tax in Operation, H. H. Lusk, A.
Telegraph Cables, Girdling the Globe with Submarine, NEM.
Ten Tribes, Historic Relics of the Lost, CW.
Tesla, Nikola, the Electrician, C. Barnard, Chaut.
Theaters and the Drama:
The Victorian Stage, F. Whyte, PMM.
The American Drama, Ingram A. Pyle, Lipp.
The Modern French Drama, A. Filon, FR.
Theology *vs.* Science, The Case of, W. W. McLane, HomR.
Theology, Warfare of Science with, W. Battershall, NAR.
Trade, New Views of, R. Ewen, WR.
Trade Combinations at Common Law, J. Goodnow, PSQ.
Trinity, Old, and Its Tombs, Dem.
Trusts, Growing Sound Opinions on, GMag.
Tuberculin, Koch's Improved, T. P. Corbally, San.
Turkey, Present Government in, R. H. Lang, Black.
Turkey, The Rights of Foreigners in, A. D. F. Hamlin, F.
Typewriter, The Evolution of the, Str.
Uganda, Transformation of—II., T. A. Gurney, MisR.
United States:
The Making of the Nation, Woodrow Wilson, AM.
The Greatest Nation on Earth, W. G. Jordan, LHJ.
Progress of the United States—III., M. G. Mulhall, NA
Universities, Revival of the French, Pierre de Coubert RR.
Unseen World, The, A. W. Cross, Int.
Vendetta, The, I. F. Russell, MR.
Victoria, Queen: See also contents of EI.
Queen Victoria, J. G. Speed, Dem.
The Queen and Her Ministers, Emily Crawford, CR.
Personal Relics of the Queen and Her Children, Str.
Wales, Prince of, Personal Side of the, G. W. Small LHJ.
Walker's Work in Economics, A. T. Hadley, PSQ.
War, Trade, and Food Supply, NatR.
War, Civil, in America: What it Has Left, E. Porritt, LH
Wasps and Bees, Some Facts About, R. W. Shufeldt, APS
Water Fermentation, Causes and Prevention of, S. McElr EngM.
Waterloo (Bonaparte and Byron), H. G. Keene, WR.
Wesley, John, and the Salsburgers, A. G. Voigt, LQ.
West Indies, The Wrecking of the, M. M. Beeton, NC.
West Point: The Military Academy, Capt. James Park Harp.
Whist Fads, "Cavendish," NEM.
Wine in Its Relation to Health, Dr. Yorke-Davies, GM.
Witch-Scarers, Str.
Women:
Women, Countess of Desart, NatR.
The Raiment of Victorian Women, EI.
Women's Suffrage Again, Mrs. Chapman, NC.
Some Women Writers of Canada, M. B. Sanford, G.
Womanhood, The Ideals of, Charlotte Porter, PL.
Women's Patriotic Societies, Marion Palmer, LHJ.
Past Fashions in Woman's Dress, Alice E. Ives, AA.
The Colored Woman of To-day, Fannie B. Williams, G.
Wordsworth, William, A. P. Peabody, F.
Yacht Racing, Solent, Barbara Hughes, Bad.
Yale, Undergraduate Life at, H. E. Howland, Scrib.
Zillerthal, Walks and Climbs in the, Bad.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
BRec.	Bond Record.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
Exp.	Expositor.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
IA.	Irrigation Age.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LAH.	Lend a Hand.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
OD.	Our Day.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reform Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
RR.	Review of Reviews.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1897.

The King of Siam and His Sons.....Frontispiece

The Progress of the World—

A Question of Free Speech..... 259
The College President as the Man at the Helm.... 259
Dr. Andrews and His Opinions..... 260
The Blundering Trustees..... 260
Dr. Andrews' New Field..... 261
Wheat, Silver, and Prices..... 261
Silver Approaching the 40-to-1 Ratio..... 262
Will Plentiful Gold Make Cheap Gold?..... 262
The World's Gold Output..... 263
Our Silver Embassy in Europe..... 263
The Klondyke Situation..... 263
Canadian Policy in the Gold District..... 264
The Tariff and the Returning Tourists..... 265
The Tariff and the European Sugar Bounties... 266
Will Europe Retaliate?..... 266
The Ten-per-cent. Clause and the Canadian Route..... 266
The Canadian Policy..... 267
Acquiescence in the New Tariff..... 267
The Chaos of American Taxation..... 267
Assessment Problems..... 268
The Case of Westchester County..... 268
Crying Need of Tax Reform..... 269
Currency Reform..... 269
Our Foreign Relations..... 269
Canovas Assassinated..... 270
A Risk of Modern Rulers..... 271
The Czar's August Visitors..... 271
Kaiser Wilhelm's Activity..... 272
An International Duel..... 272
England and the Soudan..... 273
England on the Afghan Borders..... 273
The Parleying at Constantinople..... 274
The Recent Parliamentary Session in England.. 275
The King of Siam on His Travels..... 275
The Tate Gallery in London..... 276
Some Notable Gatherings..... 276
Affairs in New York..... 277
The Nicaragua Commissioners..... 278
Mr. McKinley as a Reformer..... 278
Some Further Appointments..... 278
Justice Stephen J. Field..... 279

With portraits of Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Hon. Joseph H. Walker, John Brisben Walker, Col. William L. Distin, Baron von Thielmann, Senator McEnery, the late Señor Canovas, Gen. Marcelo Azcarraga, Señor D. Juan Coll y Pujal, Prince Henri D'Orleans, the Count of Turin, General Albertone, the Ameer of Afghanistan, Lord Kelvin, Prof. F. W. Putnam, Sir John Evans, Moses P. Handy, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Justice Field, and other illustrations.

Record of Current Events..... 280

With portraits of John C. Sheehan, Robert J. Tracewell, M. H. Herbert, W. H. D. Haggard, Francis B. Loomis, Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Mr. Gladstone and the colonial ministers, Signor Guglielmo Marconi, Dr. S. A. Andree, the late James R. Doolittle, the late Pom Kwang Soh, the late A. J. Mundella, and other illustrations.

Current History in Cartoons..... 285

With reproductions from various American and foreign journals.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission—A Trio of American Engineers.

I. Lewis Muhlenburg Haupt, A.M., C.E..... 292
By Henry Wysham Lanier.
With portrait of Professor Haupt.

II. Rear Admiral John G. Walker..... 298
By James Barnes.
With portrait of Admiral Walker.

III. Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A..... 302
With portrait of Captain Carter.

Canovas: Spain's Foremost Statesman..... 306
By ex-Minister J. L. M. Curry, LL.D.
With portrait of Señor Canovas.

President Andrews and the Situation at Brown..... 310
With portrait of President Andrews.

An Open Letter to the Corporation of Brown University..... 316

Simon Pokagon on Naming the Indians..... 320
With portrait of Chief Pokagon.

The Sine Qua Non of Caucus Reform..... 322
By Ralph M. Easley.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The New "Sayings of Christ"..... 325
When Were the Gospels Written?..... 326
Mr. Roosevelt and the New York Police..... 327
Are the Rich Growing Richer and the Poor Poorer?..... 328
Ruskin Among Workingmen..... 328
Recent Socialistic Experiments..... 330
Cleaning the Streets of New York..... 330
President Andrews on College Education..... 331
Booker T. Washington on the Negro's Weakness and Strength..... 333
An Indian on the Future of His Race..... 334
Life on the Klondyke..... 335
The Yukon Valley Gold-Fields..... 336
"Golden Rhodesia"..... 337
Defects in Our Naval Staff..... 338
The Future of Naval Warfare..... 340
The Progress of the Middle West..... 341
Speaker Reed on the New Tariff Law..... 342
Japan's Currency System..... 343
English and American Statesmanship..... 344
Is the French Republic a Failure?..... 346
The King of Siam and His Kingdom..... 347
An Anglo-Indian Novelist..... 348
The Return of the Jews to Palestine..... 349
A Study of Martin Luther..... 350
Father Hyacinthe..... 351
The Late Father Hewit..... 352
The New Administration in Canada..... 353
Recent Economic and Social Legislation..... 355
The Coal-Strike Injunctions..... 356

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 357

The New Books..... 372

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 376

Index to Periodicals..... 382

TERMS: $2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.

THE CROWN PRINCE. PRINCE CHAKRAPAT.

THE KING OF SIAM AND HIS SONS. (*See page 275.*)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVI. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1897. No. 3.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

A Question of Free Speech.

Brown University—the chief educational center of the historic community that Roger Williams founded on the basis of an honest freedom of belief and utterance—has this summer given the country occasion for a searching discussion that will doubtless have useful results. Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews became president of Brown some eight years ago. He was a graduate of the institution, and after honorable and successful work in other important colleges, he became a professor at Brown. In 1888 he was induced to take the chair of political economy at Cornell University, where his work was remarkably acceptable and his popularity was unbounded. The next year, the presidency at Brown becoming vacant, the trustees selected Dr. Andrews as of all men the one best adapted to the position. His incumbency has been extremely advantageous to the institution. He has brought into its faculty men whose work has won national and even world-wide reputation, he has vastly increased the number of students, and in every way possible he has enlarged and enriched old Brown's educational appliances, so that the young men of Rhode Island and vicinity now possess in their home college a vastly better opportunity for instruction than ever before. In all his work for the university, President Andrews has been faithful to the best educational ideals; and the result has been a most fortunate atmosphere of harmony and good-will. When Dr. Andrews was selected for the post he has filled so well, it was perfectly understood that the board of trustees reposed in him that full confidence that the American college president has always been supposed to enjoy. But now they have asked him to wear a muzzle; and his case involves principles that so deeply concern all other college presidents and professors that it has disturbed unwontedly their vacation repose.

The College President as the Man at the Helm.

In no other country, perhaps, can there be found a group of men who hold positions in educational work and in society at large that are precisely analogous to those held by American college presidents. Although they are selected in the first instance by the boards of trustees, they at once become the authoritative heads of their respective institutions, and are by no means supposed to be the agents or servitors of the trustees, or to take their instructions from those bodies. Least of all has it ever been supposed that it was a part of the business of boards of trustees to tell the college presidents what opinions they ought to hold upon public questions, or precisely what their utterances ought to be. The trustees of an educational institution are undoubtedly justified in considering from time to time the question whether or not a president's administration is advantageous or disadvantageous; and if they are convinced that it is bad and growing worse, it may then become their duty to ask him to resign. But he is not a person to be held in tutelage. The president of a college is selected as a man who is to be placed at the helm and to be trusted—especially when the sailing is not altogether smooth. But the trustees of Brown University would seem to be a timorous, half-hearted folk, for they have lacked the calmness, patience, and reserve strength to trust the man at the helm when the first little storm has come up. Instead of going about their ordinary affairs, waiting tolerantly and letting the man at the helm alone, as common sense would have dictated, they have crowded around him, jogged his elbows, and told him they loved him just as much as ever, but were dreadfully, oh, so dreadfully, afraid he might steer wrong and bring damage to the vessel. They assured him they desired him to remain at the helm, merely asking that he should distrust his own knowledge and judgment and

endeavor to rely upon theirs, which in turn would quite surely reflect the environment of public opinion. They seemed to be surprised when the man at the helm promptly informed them that self-respecting men did not steer under such limitations, and that he must therefore step aside. The trustees will meet at Providence on September 1 to act upon his resignation.

DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Dr. Andrews and His Opinions.

President Andrews is a man whose interest in current questions is keen and intelligent. He is well versed in economics and has given very special attention to the money question. His position as a student of monetary science was sufficiently attested by his appointment in 1892 by President Harrison as one of the American delegates to the International Monetary Conference. For years Dr. Andrews has been well known to be a bimetallist. Last year, however, before the campaign opened, he went abroad for a well-earned vacation, and has only very recently returned after an absence of a year or more. President Andrews has made contributions to this REVIEW, and our readers have been well aware of his belief in the feasibility of the rehabilitation of silver by the great commercial nations of the world as a full money metal. He is certainly not eccentric in holding this opinion, inasmuch as it is the view that has been repeatedly taken with absolute unanimity alike by both great American parties. We have kept a somewhat constant notice of President Andrews' utterances, and if he has ever on any occasion stepped forth to advocate the free and unlimited coinage of silver by the Unite alone at the ratio of 16 to 1, we have nev of it. He is reported to have said to so in private that he had become inclined pe to the opinion that American free coinag of itself so affect the market for silver as gold and silver at a parity. Most men w studied the question as carefully as Dr. A has, certainly think otherwise. But, such men are all modest enough to unc that their opinions are not infallible, a respect the sincerity and learning of a n Dr. Andrews, who may not agree with t must be remembered that Dr. Andrews participate in the great political campaig year, and further that he has not been gating any so-called monetary heresies an students of Brown University. The pr at Brown who teach political, economic, an science are none of them free-silver m President Andrews has confidence in t honest thinkers and good teachers. They have the fullest confidence in him, a views are well set forth in the open le dressed by them to the trustees, which lish in full in another part of this issue.

The Blundering Trustees.

What Dr. Andrews' views on th question may or may not be is, a a wholly irrelevant matter. Th tion is whether a board of trustees acts w trying to supervise the religious, political sophical, economic, or scientific orthodox president and faculty of a universit trustees of Brown University are excelle tlemen who have meant well, but who ha a serious blunder in trying to muzzle on most loyal, fair-minded, and sensible m ever presided over an American college. been said that the trustees were afraid tha dent Andrews' opinions on the silver might prevent certain prejudiced perso giving money for the endowment of the tion. But the stories about men ready great gifts but for their conscientious op to the president are of course apochrypha greatest mischief that the blunder of the trustees has accomplished has been the st ening of an opinion, already too prevale our American colleges and universities coming so eager to secure large gifts fron millionaires that political economy must taught with constant reference to the alle ceptibilities of those persons. In actua the teaching in most of our higher institu learning is admirable for its fairness an ance. To return to the particular case Andrews, the trustees should have reme

HON. JOSEPH H. WALKER, OF MASSACHUSETTS.
(Dr. Andrews' chief opponent in the Brown board of trustees.)

that he is exactly the same kind of man he was when they selected him with full knowledge of his qualities. They must have known that so forceful and energetic a personality would always have opinions of his own, and that his opinions could not be expected at every juncture to coincide with those of the members of the corporation. They seem to have been unduly led by the strong will of the Hon. Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts. Mr. Walker is a member of Congress and holds the important position of chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Walker is not famous for an easy toleration of opinions different from his own. To express it in the amusing manner of a private correspondent, "This Brown affair is going to be historic—it is Roger Williams' battle over again, and it is Massachusetts, in the person of arrogant, blundering Joe Walker, that precipitates the controversy." Of course Mr. Walker is wholly sincere in his attitude.

Dr. Andrews' New Field.

The *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for September makes the important announcement that President Andrews has consented to take the educational directorship of a new movement, to be called the Cosmopolitan University. This is to be a correspondence school, intended in the most practical manner to aid aspiring people in home study. The project is one conceived by Mr. John Brisben Walker, of the *Cosmopolitan*. In the current September number of that magazine President Andrews has an interesting article, which we summarize as one of our "Leading Articles of the Month," in which he sets forth his views of modern education. In our great nation of seventy-five million people there is ample room for all existing educational agencies, and for many more besides. Every method that can be devised for giving educational opportunities to those who now lack them deserves welcome and encouragement. It is to be hoped, therefore, that President Andrews and Mr. Walker may have the largest measure of success in their new undertaking, which, as we understand it, is not intended to rival or to disparage any other work, but rather to supplement and aid everything that is worthy in our educational life.

Wheat, Silver, and Prices.

There are some close observers of the trend of public opinion in the presidential campaign last year who express the opinion that Mr. Bryan would have been successful but for the sudden and very considerable rise in the price of wheat in the month of October, without any corresponding rise in the price of silver, which, instead, fell off considerably. But if the price relations of wheat and silver had any object-lesson to convey last autumn, the price

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER.

phenomena of the present season should teach the lesson still more significantly. The price of wheat went up steadily in August, until it reached an average figure higher than at any harvest period for a number of years preceding. Cash wheat was worth a dollar a bushel in New York when this paragraph was written. At the same time, the price of silver fell day by day, until it had reached the lowest point on record; and after lingering for a few days it gradually but inevitably sagged still lower, with no prospect of an early recovery, but on the contrary with much prospect of a steady further decline. There is nothing whatever that is mysterious about the advance in the price of wheat, and nothing, on the other hand, that should be hard to understand in the fall in the price of silver. The two movements bear no causative relation to one another. Wheat has been going up because the world's available supply, as compared with the world's effective demand, is relatively small this year. As we explained last month, the European wheat crop is much scantier than usual, while of those countries that usually export wheat to Europe the United States is the only one that has a considerable surplus. This is not a normal situation, but it is for the moment a fortunate one for our farmers. A number of years ago, a condition of the world's markets that in the nature of things could not be permanent gave American farmers high prices through a series of seasons for all the wheat they could produce. The wheat-growing districts of the West and the money-lenders of the East counted altogether too much upon the continuance of those high prices, and the West was boomed on a basis of fictitious values. The reaction has been very serious.

WHEAT TO SILVER: "Go away and play with some one your own size."—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

The present recovery of prices should n made the occasion for a new period of sp tion, but it should be taken advantage of f purpose of liquidating indebtedness and m ready to face low prices as the normal cond Meanwhile we should be thankful for the p relief to the agricultural community, even t it should last for only a season or two.

Silver Approaching the 40-to-1 Ratio

As for the fall in the price of sil would seem to be due to market c tions that are as tangible as thos have influenced the price of wheat. Th proved machinery used in the production o ver has materially lessened the average c the processes of mining and reduction, an tended to enlarge the output. Much more half of the silver now produced in this co comes from mines in which the silver is in connection with lead or copper. The m demand for the other metals makes m operations profitable even when the silver i on the market at a very low price. Thus, sidering silver as a commodity like lead, iron, or copper, it is easy to understand th falling price is due to a relatively increase ply as compared with the effective demand would seem that smaller quantities of silver in former years have been sent to China India for purposes other than monetary. mints of India still remain closed agains coinage of the silver rupee. Japan has ad the gold standard. The United States Go ment has ceased to buy and store silver bu Thus the conditions which tend to cheape cost of production and to enlarge the supply been simultaneously opposed by conditions have relatively lessened the demand. W the last month the bullion value of our sta silver dollar has fallen to forty-two cents o whereas last year, when the political cam was at its height, the bullion value of the ranged from fifty-three to fifty cents.

Will Plentiful Gold Make Cheap Gold?

The rapid increase in the prod of gold since the development South African gold-fields ha some students of monetary science to mal suggestion that the abundance of the metal might change the tendency, so th cheapening of gold would bring back som like the old ratio between the two money m These students of the subject would seem t overlooked one very important fact. Th creased output of gold has not only been current with a greatly increased demand but this increased demand has been the str and the more confident for the very reaso

the enlarging production seemed to justify the new claim that gold might safely be made the single monetary standard of the whole commercial world. Russia, Austria, and Japan have been following the example of Germany, the United States, and France in adopting the English policy of a monetary system based upon the accumulation of gold reserves. This strengthened confidence in gold as a sufficient monetary standard has naturally been accompanied by a further disposition to let silver find its natural price level as an ordinary commodity. And so it happens that the increasing abundance of gold, instead of making silver more precious relatively, has had just the opposite effect, because it has made it seem the more possible to get along without silver as a money metal. This changing opinion in governmental and financial circles has undoubtedly tended to deprive silver of a certain traditional prestige which at other times has had to be reckoned with as a price-making factor.

The World's Gold Output. The recently published figures prepared by the Director of the Mint, showing the world's recent output of gold, are worth studying. It is estimated that the total gold product of all countries for the year 1896 was $205,000,000. For the year 1897 it is predicted that the aggregate output will be $240,000,000, and the opinion is ventured that three years hence the annual production will have increased to $300,000,000. That would mean a more than doubling of the yearly production of gold within a period of ten years —an economic fact of profound significance, bearing directly upon the question of the world's currency. Mr. Preston, whose figures we have been quoting, makes the following estimate of the comparative output of the gold-fields of seven different countries for the last year and this year:

	1896.	1897.
United States	$53,000,000	$60,000,000
Australia	46,250,000	52,550,000
South Africa	44,000,000	56,000,000
Russia	22,000,000	25,000,000
Mexico	7,000,000	9,000,000
British India	5,800,000	7,000,000
Canada	2,600,000	10,000,000

The United States still leads, although South Africa and Australia follow closely after. The altered position of Canada is due of course to the production of the Klondyke.

Our Silver Embassy in Europe. In the face of all these facts, which would seem to bring Nature herself into the contest against bimetallism, the work of the American monetary commissioners in Europe must be regarded as remarkable in a high degree. Our readers will remember that Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, ex-Vice-President Stevenson, and Colonel Paine, of Massachusetts, all of them ardent bimetallists, were appointed by President McKinley in the early days of his administration to proceed to Europe to conduct negotiations for the calling of an international monetary conference which should agree upon a practical programme for greatly increasing the monetary use of silver. These gentlemen have been treated everywhere with the most distinguished consideration. They have found sympathy and support in high quarters at Paris, where the prime minister and many others in official position are avowed bimetallists. They have also been received with great courtesy in England, and their errand has been considered with all the serious attention to which it was entitled by the government of Great Britain. In other countries, moreover, they have been well received. Nevertheless, although it has been frequently reported from Europe that these American commissioners were on the eve of a great success, the prospect would seem to us to be quite otherwise. Japan has made her new coinage ratio 32 to 1—just twice as high as the nominal American ratio; but the market price of bullion has been rapidly moving toward the ratio of 40 to 1. In view of such conditions, no matter to what extent the demonetization of silver has caused the divergence, it would seem almost beyond belief that the French Government and the other members of the Latin Union could be induced to resume the free coinage of silver at their old ratio of 15½ to 1. The pluck, ingenuity, persistence, and optimism of our American silver commissioners in Europe entitle them personally to high praise. They are not discrediting their country by any means. But the grounds for their faith are not so easy to discover.

The Klondyke Situation. If the Klondyke gold-fields had been located under hospitable skies, with easy means of transportation, the rush of eager adventurers would have been unparalleled in history. As matters stand, the exodus of prospectors to Alaska has only been limited by the means of transit. All the steamships regularly sailing from points on the Pacific coast to Alaskan ports have been crowded to their utmost, and various other craft have been chartered to take special parties. Probably eight or ten thousand men in all have been carried as far as the Alaska coast. Most of them are taking the overland route, from Dyea, instead of making the long de tour by way of the Yukon River. But the overland road is an exceedingly hard one to travel, and the number of would-be prospectors is vastly

in excess of the means for conveying outfits. The consequence is that a great many men have made a start on the fearful trail, with little prospect of getting over the Chilcoot Pass to the mining district before winter sets in. It is to be feared that the lack of sufficient supplies may entail serious sufferings. It is a great mistake for

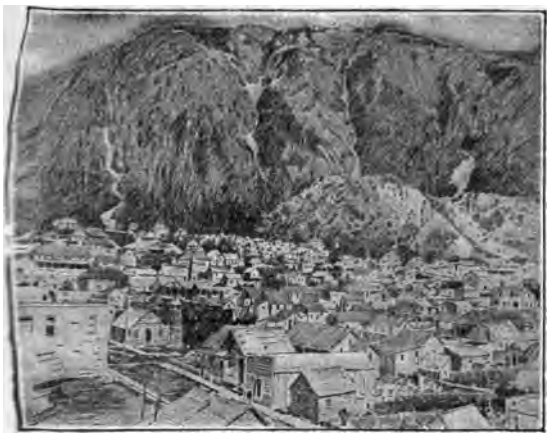
COL. WM. L. DISTIN, U. S. SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ALASKA.

any one to start for the Klondyke district—which lies practically on the arctic circle—without being well supplied with everything that he will need, especially with money. Juneau, the capital of the Territory of Alaska, will be crowded this winter with disappointed men who must wait until next summer to find the road passable to the Eldorado of their hopes. On the eve of the adjournment of Congress there was created the new office of Surveyor-General of Alaska. Hardly any surveying at all has been done in that vast region. Next spring there will be an enormous rush of American prospectors, and it is believed that the gold-bearing gravel-beds of the streams on the American side of the boundary line may prove to be as rich as those on the Canadian side. President McKinley has selected for the new position of surveyor-general a Quincy, Ill., man, Col. W. L. Distin, who is reported to be a popular citizen and a man in every way competent to fill a position that must require judgment and ability.

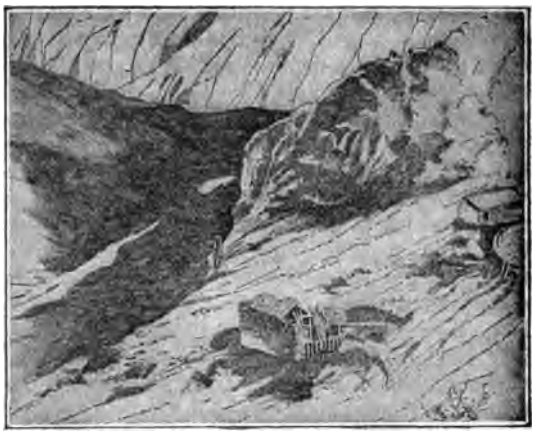
Canadian Policy in the Gold District.

There is of course no question as to the geographical location and governmental jurisdiction of the Klondyke diggings. They lie well within the British possessions. They are farther from the American line in fact than Toronto, Montreal, (Victoria, Halifax, or any other considera nadian town. The government of Canada fore, has the fullest right to make any a ments it may deem best for the governmen new mining district. It belongs to Canad scribe all rules and regulations for the out, occupancy, and recording of claims. fully within the rights of the Canadian (ment to reserve alternate claims, as was r by the Cabinet several weeks ago; and i also be entirely permissible to levy as royalty upon the output of all mines as w deemed advantageous to the Canadian tı It is of course lawful for the Canadian (ment to collect the regular Canadian duti all miners' outfits or other commodities 1 across the line. Farther than that, it is in the fullest sense, that the Government United States should coöperate with the ment of Canada in the establishment of f for the enforcement of the tariff and laws at those points where the principal r the gold regions enter Canadian territory. for the Canadian Government, on the othe to decide whether it is, upon the whole, ent to enforce the tariff laws with minute ness on that distant frontier, and wheth likely to prove a good policy to endeavoı lect large royalties on the diggings of the The Canadian authorities are reported decided at first that they would exact

A CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICEMAN ON THE AL FRONTIER.



JUNEAU, THE CAPITAL OF ALASKA.

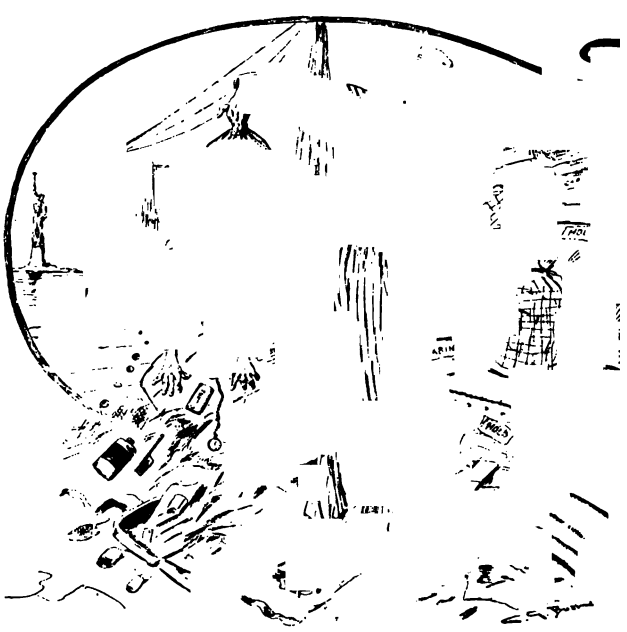


AT THE CHILCOOT PASS ON THE KLONDYKE ROAD.

large royalty, and then to have modified their plans, principally perhaps on account of the difficulties that would be encountered in so remote a region. Thus far, practically all of the gold that has left the Klondyke has been taken out by citizens of the United States, who have brought it to this country. Canada naturally wishes to know where her benefit is to come in under such an arrangement. There is involved a practical problem in taxation that our Canadian friends have a good right to work out in some way that will benefit them. Like all other problems in taxation, it has its difficulties in theory and its still greater difficulties in practice.

The Tariff and the Returning Tourists.

The new tariff has gone into operation with less friction than might have been expected. Those who do not like it have for the most part agreed to reserve their criticism. The country was manifestly tired of tariff discussion, and wanted nothing but a chance to do business upon some settled basis. It is generally admitted that the new tariff will yield an abundance of revenue after the first few months. The enormous volume of anticipatory imports will, of course, keep down the returns under the new law for half a year. American travelers returning from Europe have had to face the new fact that one may bring home free of duty not more than one hundred dollars' worth of clothing and personal effects bought abroad. On all articles in excess of this amount the regular duties must be paid. The abstract justice of this provision of the new law is too obvious to be disputed. Its expediency is less certain, and its efficiency can only be ascertained by considerable experience. Thus far the New York Custom-House officials declare that they have found it feasible to enforce the law, and that tourists coming home from foreign parts have been most surprisingly ready to tell the truth frankly and to assist the officers. Almost everything depends upon the manner in which the more representative and influential citizens treat such a regulation. If instead of complaining about the law and showing a willingness to evade it they make it a point of good citizenship and of personal honor to tell the truth and aid the inspectors, there will soon be formed a public opinion against smuggling that will gradually reduce the extent of that demeaning offense. Under the old regulations women were the principal offenders, because there was nothing definite or absolute in the application of the rules. Where a little casuis-



UNCLE SAM'S WELCOME HOME TO OUR SUMMER TOURISTS.
From the *Herald* (New York).

try will make it seem permissible to evade a regulation, women will offend more frequently than men. But where the rule is definite and the conscience has no loophole for escape, the honesty of women may be very generally relied upon as superior to that of men. All American women going abroad will now understand that they may spend one hundred dollars upon strictly personal effects, which may be brought home without paying duty. Other things bought abroad, including presents, must pay regular duties on a fair valuation without quibbling. This being the law, all travelers should govern themselves accordingly. Those who may try to escape by small tricks and equivocations will not be entitled to the good opinion of their neighbors. It is not an agreeable law, for there is nothing that travelers dislike so much as to pay duty on their acquisitions; but it is a law that should be enforced as long as it stands on the statute-book, and public opinion should compel travelers to accept it honorably.

The Tariff and the European Sugar Bounties.

The sugar-producing countries of Europe have naturally objected very strongly to that clause in our new tariff which takes note of the export bounties paid by them, and provides that an exactly equivalent amount shall be added to the regular import duty as a countervailing charge. Since the decline of the Cuban sugar crop our purchases in Germany, France, and contiguous countries have enormously increased. Unfortunately, those countries, in their rivalry to develop the industry rapidly, have vied with one another in the paying of ever-increasing bounties on the export of sugar, with the result of making that commodity very high priced to their own home consumers and abnormally cheap in countries like England, whose markets are free. It is not much of an exaggeration to say that the English workingman's shilling will buy about twice as much German sugar as the German workingman's mark (a coin of like value) will buy in Germany. This situation has been advantageous to the English consumer and has greatly aided in the development of certain food industries in England which use large quantities of sugar, such for instance as the making of preserves, jams, and marmalades, which are sold all over the world. If the United States had wanted simply to provide American consumers for the immediate present with cheap sugar, and had not desired either to encourage home production or to obtain an increase of public revenue, it is manifest that it would have been best for us to adopt the English plan and fairly gorge ourselves upon the bounty-aided export sugar of the continental countries. England's policy suits her situation perfectly.

Will Europe Retaliate?

But our Government has del decided upon a different po is proposed by this country to the industry of sugar-beet growing, a to provide American refiners with A grown raw sugar. It does not need r flection to see that the payment of expo ties by European countries operates tice as a direct attack upon our Ameri icy, and that the collection of count duties equivalent in each instance to th paid by the exporting country is a perfe proposition. It is reported that Baron v mann, who had been for a long time the am from Germany to the United States, and who has now gone back to Germany and taken an important financial position in the cabinet, has been promoting negotiations with France and the other bounty-paying countries with a view to making a joint case against the United States on th of our new tariff. Instead, however, of matic protest against that and other fe our tariff, with dire threats of retaliatio this country, it would be better by far von Thielmann's project should take the an agreement to abandon altogether the policy of paying export bounties.

BARON VON THIELMANN

The Ten-per-cent. Clause and the Canadian Route.

Another feature of the n that is involved in an atn of controversy and disput which provides that 10 per cent. shall b to the regular duties on goods from countries when such goods are not i directly, but are brought here from co territories. This clause, it would appear serted in the new tariff act at the instanc tlemen like Senator Elkins, of West who have been working incessantly for

to benefit American shipping and transportation interests. It seems to have been incorporated in the bill without discussion or public notice. Its object was, however, revealed promptly enough last month, when large quantities of Oriental wares, brought across the Pacific in British ships connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway and then brought East by that line over British-American territory for delivery to the consignees in the United States, reached the custom-houses. The Canadian tariff, if we are not mistaken, requires the payment of an extra 10 per cent. on tea, coffee, and other Oriental products brought first to the United States and then sent across the Dominion line. This policy is intended, of course, to protect and promote the business of the ships which connect with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Canadian Policy.

This feature of the Canadian tariff, taken in conjunction with the new arrangement which will give English goods 20 per cent. preference over American goods, would tend naturally enough to stir up in the United States a movement for a strongly anti-Canadian tariff policy. From the purely business point of view, Canada has much more to gain from cultivating her natural commercial relations with the United States than from any possible growth of business with England. There is, however, a margin of time for negotiations, since the new Canadian tariff policy cannot take complete effect until England is relieved of certain long-standing treaty obligations with Germany and Belgium, by the terms of which the British colonies are obliged to give as favorable terms to the trade of those countries as to that of England herself. Those treaties were terminable upon a year's notice, and England has now given that notice in order that the new Canadian tariff may have the effect that was intended by its framers. This has not greatly pleased the Germans, but it is not likely that any form of commercial retaliation on the part of Germany can be devised that would make the English sorry for having thrown up the old treaty.

Acquiescence in the New Tariff.

When the McKinley tariff of 1890 went into operation there was forthwith a great outcry raised against it on the ground that it had resulted in producing a sharp increase in the cost of living. The rates of duty prescribed in the Dingley tariff of 1897 average a little higher than those of 1890. Yet no popular clamor against it on the score of high prices is discoverable in any quarter. The altered state of the public mind is due to several facts. In 1890 the new tariff was promulgated on the eve of a Congressional election, and there was every temptation on the part of the opponents of the measure to create an exaggerated prejudice. The law of 1897 goes into effect more than fifteen months before a national election. Furthermore, the Democratic opposition to the new Republican tariff has not been very positive or pronounced, and the whole country has perhaps never before accepted the dogmas of protectionism half so submissively. The leading Democrats of Louisiana gave a great reception to Senator McEnery on his return home, to indorse his conduct in supporting the Republican tariff, which had dealt so liberally with a great Louisiana product. A good many Democrats in Congress who voted against the bill on its final passage had been very actively interested in helping to shape certain protection features which concerned their own States or localities; and their votes at the end were recorded in the negative merely for the sake of party form and consistency. They were aware that the bill would pass, and they abstained from the use of obstructive parliamentary tactics. The indications are, therefore, that the tariff question is settled for some time to come, and that public opinion will demand that it be let alone. Considered as a means for procuring a public revenue, the measure cannot be pronounced very scientific or consistent, but in its practical operation it will perhaps prove as equitable as other existing arrangements under which the long-suffering American people contribute to the public purse.

SENATOR M'ENERY.

The Chaos of American Taxation.

The plain fact is that our American systems of taxation, however satisfactory they may once have been, have fallen into a shockingly chaotic state. The ups and downs of tariff legislation illustrate this remark no better than the experiences of States, counties, and cities in their endeavor to provide themselves with funds for the ever-increasing cost of their governmental functions. The old-fashioned theory and practice of American taxation for the support of the State and local governments were as simple as possible. It was made the duty of local assessors to ascertain the true value of all real property situated within their respective townships or districts, and also

to ascertain the value of the personal property of all persons residing within that same jurisdiction. Against this valuation of real and personal property was levied the tax-rates necessary for the expenses of the school district, the township, the village or municipality, the county and the State. Gradually a number of the States have adopted the plan of raising a State revenue in large part from a tax on the gross earnings of railroad and telegraph companies and other corporations, and from still other special sources. The general property tax, however, remains throughout the Union the principal source of supply for the State, and almost the sole source of income for the county, municipal, and local governments. In the earlier days of the country—that is to say, before the war—very few people questioned the excellence and practical fairness of taxation levied against the assessed value of all property. But the difficulties involved in this form of taxation have immensely increased with the developments of the past thirty years. The assessment of real estate has become extremely difficult. Those profound changes in transportation methods and in the sources of the world's food supply which have taken so much of the rental value out of English and Irish lands, have had a similarly disturbing effect upon the assessments for taxation purposes of lands in the United States. Twenty or thirty years ago real estate in New England and New York was valued very highly. Since that time the decline in Eastern agriculture has been most severe and painful. In the West there have been very violent fluctuations in the supposed value of land, and in the light of our more recent experiences there is scarcely a man who would claim wisdom enough to lay down practical rules that the assessor could understand and follow, by virtue of which a fair and equitable assessment of the farm lands of the country could be carried out.

Assessment Problems.

But the assessment of real estate has been complicated still further by the rapid growth of towns and cities, involving a most unprecedented increase in the value of parcels of ground for building purposes. In and about these cities and towns is to be found much property as yet unoccupied, the ultimate value of which must depend upon the further growth and future prosperity of the community. In years of confidence and of industrial activity such building lots become a speculative commodity and sell rapidly at high prices. But in periods of reaction and business stagnation these unoccupied parcels of ground, particularly in the suburban zones, cannot be sold at any price. What, then, at such times, is their value for purposes of assessment? Moreover, swer shall be made to the question wl not it is equitable to tax improvements— say, buildings, etc.—at their full cost, t ing the men who build up the towns c toward the increased value of unoccupi held for speculative purposes? The g towns and the increasing costliness ings add constantly to the sum total of of the real estate against which taxes a But the increase of the American weal visible in lands and houses is not for a to be compared with the stupendous in other forms of wealth. The law just as much the duty of assessors to list at full value the personal propert citizens as to assess the real estate. point of fact, except as certain cor like banks are assessed on their capit almost no personal property at all is liste ation in many communities. The best- students of this subject would proba that a great deal more than 95 per the personal property escapes assess some parts of the country.

The Case of Westchester County.

Not many of the rich m in or near New York h accustomed to pay any taxes at all, while of those whose nam the tax lists very few have been put d anything more than a nominal sum rep a trifling fraction of their actual holdin sonal estate. The past month has wit rather remarkable agitation on this subj sessments in Westchester County, whic north of New York City, extending Hudson River to Long Island Sound, a includes among its residents or propert a much larger number of people of grea wealth than any other suburban distric United States. Under the admonition of the State judges, the Westchester C sessors attempted for the first time in m to assess real estate at its true value. total of the realty assessments for 189 mounted up to three or four times as m 1896, the proportionate difference be greater for some of the largest estates, instance as those of the Messrs. Joh William Rockefeller. Furthermore, th ors concluded to try the plan of findi personal property to levy against. Thu neighborhoods, where in 1896 the total of personal property was only a few dollars, the valuation for 1897 is several The total assessment of personal proper county is many times as large this year

ar. A great outcry has arisen against the rs, and many rich men are leagued to- to contest their action in the courts. The that this agitation in Westchester County sessments merely serves to illustrate our taxation methods. The pretense that it s an attack upon rich men as such is no oneous than the opposite pretense that it an evil disposition on the part of men of to evade their fair share of public taxa- This year's assessment of real estate in ester County is very much nearer the in- the law than last year's. But the sudden- the change in the methods of the assess- ld seem in many cases to involve practical e. As for the assessments of personal y—made in all cases arbitrarily and by esswork without previous notice or con- n—it is to be said that they reach even a small fraction of the personal property owned by the people assessed. Never- the assessment takes a form that looks e caprice and that bears no relation to nsistent policy in force throughout a n which the personal-property tax has en a farce.

ed No principle is involved, nor is any conclusion or moral to be drawn except that our methods and mechanism of are totally obsolete. The difficulties sment and taxation in and about Chi- lustrate precisely the same fact. The y everywhere, from the national Gov- t down to villages and school districts, is ase the sums annually expended through nental agencies. The public budgets are increasing absolutely from time to time, ould probably be shown that they are also ng relatively—that is to say, the public emands and receives from time to time an ng percentage of the aggregate wealth an- produced by all workers in all spheres of ic utility. This being true, it is certainly r of great consequence that the share of eral wealth that is taken for public uses not be collected by haphazard, uncertain, quitable methods, but that it should be ted under sound, workable principles, cult of practical application. We have o well satisfied with ourselves in this , and too prone to keep old methods long have outgrown them, quite unaware of t that European countries, supposedly ative, have had the courage to try sweep- ovations in order to adjust their meth- the conditions of our end of the cen-

Currency Reform. We have of late been concerning ourselves over the question of the reform of the currency, and very rightly. And yet, if it were half as easy to improve and modernize our methods of general taxation as it will be to simplify, unify, and give elasticity to the national currency, we might consider ourselves fortunate. As our pages went to press last month—carrying the announcement that the new tariff had been completed in conference committee, accepted by both houses, and signed by President McKinley—there was sent from the White House to Congress a brief message in which the President recommended the creation of a special currency commission. A bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission of non-partisan experts, who should be ready to make a report to Congress next December, was at once passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate. The Senators, however, failed to take action upon it, and Congress adjourned. It was not expected that the Senate would be willing to take up the money question in any form whatsoever, but the President and the House had at least done what they could. The executive committee appointed last winter by the Indianapolis sound-money convention has now, in accordance with its instructions, taken up the appointment of an unofficial commission. Secretary Gage, on behalf of the administration, will doubtless continue his study of the question, and thus it is likely that some interesting proposals will be laid before Congress and the country in December.

Our Foreign Relations. There is never a time when any great nation has not some questions under discussion with other countries which require the service of its best diplomats and which afford topics for exploitation by the press. No matter how trivial such questions might seem to be, they always need careful and intelligent treatment. Blundering and tactless methods may very possibly turn trifles into affairs of serious moment. No other great country in the world has to-day so little to be worried about in foreign relations as our own. Our relations with England were never so good at any time in our history as they are at present. To magnify into a serious quarrel the discussion over regulations for protecting the fur seals is absurd in the extreme. Nor does there seem to be the slightest savor of ill-will or the faintest thought of hostility on either side in the discussion with Japan concerning the rights of Japanese laborers in the Sandwich Islands. The war in Cuba of necessity makes a large amount of business for diplomatic discussion between our country and Spain. But as yet our peaceful relations with

Spain are not seriously menaced. The worst danger nowadays to the peace of nations is to be found in the recklessness of the press. The newspapers of a country should exercise the utmost

THE LATE SENOR CANOVAS.

freedom in discussing domestic affairs, but they ought always to cultivate a considerable reserve in treating of matters that might affect the peaceful relations of their country with foreign powers. Nothing could be more reprehensible than the recent attempts on the part of certain American newspapers to decoy and beguile Secretary Sherman into remarks which could be printed as interviews of a kind that might needlessly offend the susceptibilities of some other country. If Secretary Sherman ever made certain of the remarks recently attributed to him—which we do not for a moment believe—he certainly did not make them for publication, and the papers that have printed them have behaved mischievously and unpatriotically.

Canovas Assassinated.

On Sunday, August 8, the Prime Minister of Spain was shot and killed at a watering-place where he was sojourning during the parliamentary vacation. The assassin was an obscure person of Italian origin, who had espoused the views of the anarchists. There is no evidence that his action was ordered by any conspiring group or committee, although it was at first claimed that Golli—or Angiolillo, which seems to be his real name—was the agent of Spanish anarchists seeking revenge for the harsh treatment to which many scores of persons a: ed at Barcelona on suspicion had been subje in the dungeons of Montjuich, after the dast bomb-throwing episode of May, 1896. Can as the head of the Spanish Government, was urally the person with whom the anarchists w choose to deal by way of revenge. There : reason for supposing that the situation in or the Philippines, or any phase of ordinar litical controversy at home, was in any ma involved in the crime which has deprived S of her leading statesman. Canovas had identified with Spanish political life for a long period. More than any one else perha had been accorded the credit of bringing the present dynasty. He was a man of force and ability, with a blunt and outsp manner that does not belong to Spanish ticians as a class. He was particularly for literary pursuits, in which he was perhaps versatile than felicitous. We are glad to been able to secure, for this issue of the Rev some valuable comments upon the career of novas and the recent course of Spanish pol from the pen of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, form the United States minister at Madrid, and author of a very useful volume on the cons tional development and progress of Spain. would be useless to make any predictions the effect that the death of Canovas will upon the political and military fortunes o

GEN. MARCELO AZCARRAGA.
(The new head of the Spanish Cabinet.)

country. On the first report of the assassination, the friends of Cuba asserted that the death of Canovas meant the end of the war and the independence of the island. But the friends of Spain were equally ready to assert that in the presence of such a crime as the assassination of the premier all personal and party differences would be forgotten, and the whole Spanish nation rise as one man to vindicate the national honor and save the national heritage. The queen at once designated the minister of war, General Azcarraga, to serve as the head of the cabinet, and no changes of importance have taken place in the situation. There have been reports of a new coalition cabinet which should include Gen. Martinez Campos and Señor Sagasta, the leader of the Liberal opposition; but no such readjustment of official leadership is likely to occur, at least for several months. The news from Cuba for some weeks past does not seem to be fraught with much significance one way or the other.

A Risk of Modern Rulers.

After the death of Canovas it was industriously rumored in Paris that the anarchists had arranged for a series of dramatic assassinations, and that the next man on the list was to be President Faure. Such rumors of course are usually without foundation, for assassination always comes without previous announcement. Nevertheless, assaults, successful or unsuccessful, upon the lives of men in high office have become so frequent that any man who represents sovereignty or exercises practical governing authority nowadays, incurs some distinct danger. The assailants would seem more generally to be persons of disordered mind, acting wholly on their own impulse, rather than the agents of organized groups of political revolutionists. It is greatly to the credit of men engaged in a movement like the Cuban insurrection that they do not resort to assassination. All true friends of the Cuban cause were heartily glad to know that it was an Italian anarchist, and not a Cuban patriot, who committed the shameful crime of last month. The rumors that President Faure was marked for the next anarchist victim were undoubtedly circulated because that dignitary's proposed trip to Russia had brought him into very especial prominence. Yet a bomb was actually exploded near his railroad station on the day he started, and an attempt against the Grand Vizier of Constantinople was also reported on the same day, August 18.

THE FORTRESS OF MONTJUICH, OVERLOOKING BARCELONA, WHERE MANY ANARCHISTS HAVE BEEN EXECUTED RECENTLY AND SCORES OF SUSPECTS TORTURED.

SENOR D. JUAN COLL Y PUJOL, NEW MAYOR OF BARCELONA.

The Czar's August Visitors.

In order to avoid the necessity of crossing German territory, it was arranged that the president of the French republic should go to St. Petersburg by sea. Accordingly he set sail on Wednesday, August 18, on the man-of-war *Pothuau*, which vessel was accompanied by two other ships of the French navy, namely, the *Bruix* and the *Surcouf*. The embarkation was from the port of Dunkirk, and it was expected that the squadron would reach Cronstadt on Monday, the 23d, and start back to France on the 26th, after three days spent in magnificent ceremonials. The German emperor and empress meanwhile had completed their visit to Russia and were safely back in their own country some days before the head of the French State started to pay his respects to the czar. The Emperor William, in the opinion of many of his

Prince Henri D'Orleans.

The Count of Turin.

General Albertone.

THREE FIGURES IN A RECENT INTERNATIONAL EPISODE.

German subjects, made himself more obsequious to the czar and showed more eagerness to be on terms of intimacy with Russia than was consistent with the dignity of the German empire. It is believed in Germany that the principal diplomatic object of this visit of the German emperor and his leading statesmen to the czar and his ministerial advisers had direct reference to England.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Activity.

The British empire is causing the restless and nervous ruler of Germany a great deal of anxiety and distress. He would like, if possible, to form an anti-British coalition, which should include Russia and France and which would ultimately benefit the projects of Germany in South Africa, of Russia in Central Asia and China, and of France in Siam and elsewhere. On a certain day last month a number of leading newspapers in Germany, as if inspired from governmental headquarters, took up the question of the Transvaal and asserted the right of the Boers to reject altogether the suzerainty of Great Britain. At home, the German emperor has of late been overruled in the matter of the bill which proposed to give to the police the right to break up political meetings *ad libitum*, the motive of the measure being to suppress gatherings of the Social Democrats. But the emperor keeps up his spirits and his manifold activity, and it makes one's head dizzy simply to read of the manner in which he rushes from one function to another. In the third week of August he was attending the naval exercises near the port of Dantzig. On August 25 he was to be present at the unveiling of a great monument to his grandfather, the old Emperor William, at Magdeburg. Five days later he was to be at Coblentz, where the Rhine and the Moselle unite their waters, to deliver an important speech on the occa the dedication of a great public monument. or three days later he was to be at Homl witness the army maneuvers, where he w to meet the crowned heads of Italy.

An International Duel.

A duel was fought on Sunday, . 15, between a young French not seeker, commonly known as Prince of Orleans, and a young Italian of no imp whatever except the fact that he has the Count of Turin and is a nephew of the K Italy. This affair was very foolishly exag into an event of grave international sign by the newspapers of Italy and France. Henri has for some years been trying to a reputation for himself, and has proved self-advertiser of considerable ability. H a year or two ago as an Asiatic explorer, doubtful credentials. More recently he has visit to Abyssinia as a newspaper corresp for *Figaro*. The only thing in his lette secured public attention was a series of n sulting charges against the courage, hon decent self-respect of the Italian officers w been captured in the Abyssinian war and Menelik's hands as prisoners while Prince was visiting the country. As soon as the ian officers were set at liberty and were av Prince Henri's insulting charges, they w bent upon challenging the French adve The only challenge that was seriously con came from that eminent but unfortunate pant in the Abyssinian campaign, Gene bertone. His challenge, however, was se at the very last in favor of one which cam the young Count of Turin, whose royal gave him precedence. Neither of these

gentlemen is a personage of formidable appearance, but both are fairly expert swordsmen, and the duel was actually fought near Paris at sunrise on the date mentioned above. Prince Henri was stabbed in the abdomen, and thus the honor of the Italian nation was considered to be gloriously vindicated. There are no facts to show that any real effort was made by either the French or the Italian government to prevent this disgraceful occurrence. One of Prince Henri's seconds was Colonel Leontieff, whose portrait appeared in our issue for last month as that of the Russian now in high favor at the court of King Menelik and has been made governor of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia.

England and the Soudan.

The English Government, while constantly sending more troops and munitions of war to South Africa, is just now giving especial attention to the expedition that will ultimately occupy Khartoum. Another advance has been made by the Anglo-Egyptian forces under Sir Herbert Kitchener, and the important position known as Abu Hamid, above the Fourth Cataract, is now the expeditionary headquarters. A railroad is being pushed to that point from Wady Halfa, which is a point below the Second Cataract. Some powerful gunboats, now being completed in England, will be carried in sections over this railroad to get them past the worst cataracts, and will be put into the water at Abu Hamid. They will have clear navigation all the way to Khartoum. The one important military position between Abu Hamid and Khartoum is Berber. It is possible that Sir Herbert Kitchener's troops may advance to that point without waiting for the gunboats, which it is expected will be ready to leave Abu Hamid four or five months hence. The dervishes are by no means ready to give up the situation, and it is expected that they will fight valiantly and in pretty large force. But they will have no weapons that can withstand the armament of the English gunboats or the light artillery and rapid-fire machine guns with which Sir Herbert Kitchener is so abundantly supplied. The Caliph Abdullah, who is the successor of the mahdi, has Osman Digna as his mighty man of valor and the captain of his host. English pluck and science will prevail against the fierce fanaticism and unshrinking courage of the Arab Mohammedans of the desert; but there may be some hard fighting before the campaign is done.

ABD-ER-RAHMAN KHAN, AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

England on the Afghan Borders.

In still another quarter English pluck and military science are facing Mohammedan fanaticism. The emissaries of the Turkish sultan have been doing their best to stir up the Mohammedans of India to a revolt against the British, in order to pay off England for concerning herself so much about the massacred Armenians. These representatives of the sultan have received altogether too much encouragement from the Ameer of Afghanistan and his principal officers. Just across the line from Afghanistan are the extreme northwestern districts of British India, occupied by Mohammedan tribesmen who are closely related to the Afghans and who have never in good faith accepted English rule. These tribes seem to have been supplied with arms and ammunition by the ameer's own generals. Several years ago, at a time of disturbance in that remote mountain region, the British Government sent an expedition that penetrated as far as Chitral—a point which had been previously considered as well across the borders in Afghanistan. Looking at the matter purely from the military standpoint, it was the judgment of many English statesmen that there should be no attempt made to retain Chitral permanently. Lord Salisbury, however, reversed Lord Rosebery's judgment on that point, and the garrison at Chitral was maintained. In order to hold that point it was necessary to keep open a long and almost incredibly difficult line of communication. A chief strategic point in this line is the Malakand Pass, in the mountain range which has heretofore been considered the boundary line between British India and Afghanistan. Malakand is perhaps a hundred miles south of Chitral. The garrison at Malakand has numbered about three

THE MALAKAND PASS.
(The junction of the old Buddhist road and the new military road.)

thousand soldiers, most of them native Indian troops with English officers. Some weeks ago the tribesmen to the number of many thousands arose in open revolt against the British, and attacked the garrisons, concentrating with particular energy at Malakand and Chakdara. The British Indian Government hurried reenforcements forward, and these arrived in time to relieve the garrisons, whose peril lay in the approaching exhaustion of their supplies of food and ammunition. The instigators of all this uneasiness in India had evidently hoped to cause a mutiny in the army. Thousands of copies of incendiary books and pamphlets, intended to promote a "holy war," had been circulated among the native troops which make up the British Indian army. But the Sepoys have not forgotten the lesson of forty years ago, and they will not mutiny. Alrea seems likely that the uprising on the Chitral is for the most part suppressed. Large bod troops have, however, been continuously sent ward as reënforcements, and the episode will cost British India a good deal of money.

The Parleying at Constantinople.

The past month of August has precisely like the preceding mont July in its steady series of o news dispatches from Constantinople to effect that the terms of peace between Tu and the Greeks had been fully arranged, that the formal treaty was to be signed given day. Up to the time of the present ing these reports have proved to be totall void of truth or meaning. It is possible the representatives of the great powers in conferences with the Turkish Government been making great progress toward a settlen but there is no outward evidence of any pro whatsoever. The Turks are acting upon principle that possession is everything an making themselves more and more at hon Thessaly. The powers still keep their representatives in Cretan waters, but the o ing factions of the Cretan population are b means pacified, and a state of anarchy pr throughout most of the island. There have renewed reports that the King of Greece in to resign on account of the alleged determin of the powers to put the finances of Greece control of a European commission. The Ge holders of Turkish bonds are believed to b erting a great deal of influence behind the sc

THE FORT OF CHAKDARA, ON THE RIVER SWAT, THE GARRISON OF WHIC WAS RECENTLY RELIEVED.

If the Greek revenues are taken hold of by European financiers the indemnity money will not reach Constantinople at all, but will go directly to the holders of Turkish securities.

The Recent Parliamentary Session in England.

The session of the British Parliament came to an end with a promptness that was very pleasing to the members; for the British statesman hates to have public business detain him at Westminster when holiday time has come. The recess began with the second week of August, in good season for the grouse-shooting period, which always marks the orthodox time for prorogation. Englishmen who belong to the leisure class are now enjoying themselves in all parts of the United Kingdom, or else are on their vacation travels to the uttermost ends of the earth. The session accomplished very little in the way of innovation, although two important enactments must be credited to it—one of them Mr. Chamberlain's employers' liability bill, which became a law after some amending in the House of Lords, and the other the measure which subsidizes denominational schools. It looked at one time as if the whitewashing report of the Parliamentary committee on the Jamieson raid might not be made the subject of a debate in the House of Commons; but a few resolute critics of that report forced a discussion and a vote. The matter was brought up in the form of a motion by Mr. Stanhope, which demanded that Mr. Hawksley, the attorney for Cecil Rhodes, should be ordered to appear at the bar of the House and produce the telegrams that had passed between Mr. Rhodes in Africa and his representatives in London. The debate made it clear that the government proposed to stand by Mr. Chamberlain on the one hand and Mr. Rhodes on the other to the very utmost. Mr. Stanhope's motion was defeated by a vote of 304 to 77. But although Mr. Hawksley was not ordered to appear, the House had the satisfaction of summoning to its august presence a London money-lender named Kirkwood, who had refused to give testimony to a Parliamentary committee that was investigating certain scandalous aspects of the business of loaning money at usurious rates. The contrast afforded by the refusal to punish Hawksley's serious offense, while dealing so severely with Kirkwood for refusing to violate the confidence of his clients, has put the House of Commons in a rather unfavorable light before the world. The British finances, it may be remarked in passing, have been satisfactory enough this year to enable the Admiralty to announce the beginning of a number of additional armored cruisers of the most powerful and swift type, and also a number of torpedo-boats. Naval enthusiasm is greater than ever in England.

AN EPISODE IN THE PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY ON MONEY-LENDING.

(Mr. John Kirkwood called to the bar of the House of Commons for refusing to answer questions.)

The King of Siam on His Travels.

An Oriental potentate who is at present enjoying British hospitality and having his photograph taken innumerable times for the illustrated papers is the King of Siam. In his own country he is wholly Oriental in appearance; but in England he dresses as a European and looks a good deal like the bright-faced and intelligent Japanese public men who visit the United States from time to time. This royal gentleman's name is Chulalongkorn I. He will be forty-four years old this month. Next fall he can celebrate the completion of thirty years on the throne. He has several young sons, one of whom, with a nephew, is in school at Harrow. While Queen Victoria in her long reign has been gaining much territory, this King of Siam in his shorter one has not been so lucky; for a considerable slice of the boasted British empire has been gained at his expense, while the French, from another direction, have also been encroaching to an enormous extent. The king has remaining to him possibly

THE OPENING OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART—THE PRINCE OF WALES THANKING MR. TATE IN THE NAME OF THE BRITISH NATION.

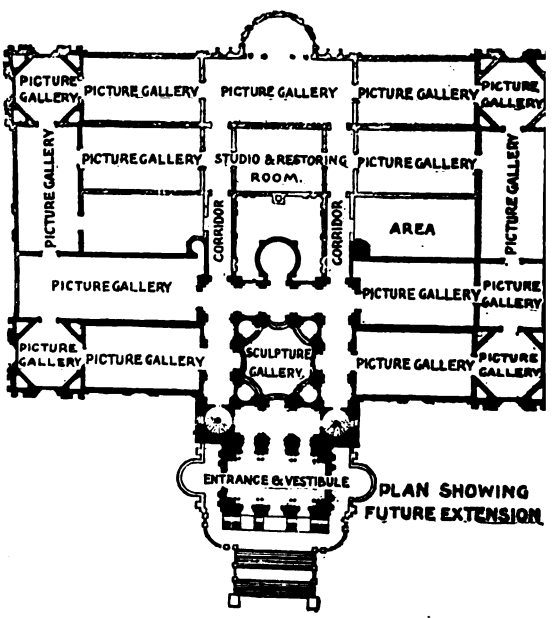
two hundred thousand square miles, with a population of five millions. Either England or France would gobble the whole country up on short notice but for their antagonism of one another.

The Tate Gallery in London.

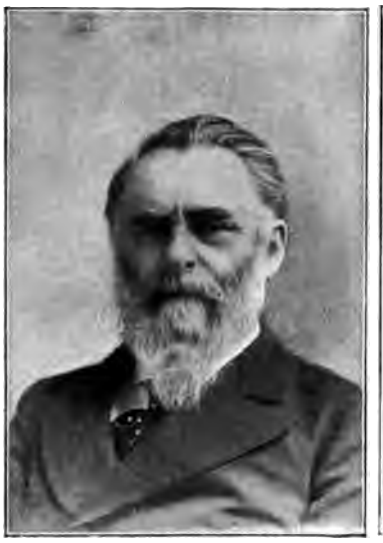
The most interesting and substantial memorial of the jubilee year is the opening of the Tate Gallery in London. Mr. Tate is a public-spirited gentleman who offered to contribute some hundreds of thousands of dollars for the building of a national gallery to be devoted to the works of British artists, if the government would furnish a site. A suitable place was secured by the demolition of the old Milbank Prison. The new gallery has been opened with a most interesting exhibition of pictures, and it will stand henceforth as one of the great attractions of the British metropolis. A diagram which we publish herewith shows the architect's ground plans as providing for great future extensions of the building with the growth of its collections of art treasures. It will now be in order for some American millionaire to build and endow an American gallery in New York, Washington, or Chicago, for the collection of worthy pictures and works of art by our own native artists. Undoubtedly such an institution, with annual exhibitions and prizes for new works of merit, would have a favorable influence upon the development of American art.

Some Notable Gatherings.

The Lambeth Conference, which toc so many representatives of the Pro estant Episcopal Church of the Unite States to England to meet with the represent tives of the Established Church of that countr and the Episcopal delegates from the Britis colonies, was an uncommonly interesting an



LORD KELVIN,
Foremost British scientist.



PROF. F. W. PUTNAM, OF MASS.,
President of the American Assoc'n.

SIR JOHN EVANS,
President of the British Assoc'n.

useful affair. The conference repudiated all idea of an ecclesiastical union which might lessen the independence of the American and colonial churches, agreeing that the best results would be found in voluntary counsel and fellowship. Its resolutions declared strongly for critical study of the Bible by those competent to carry on such inquiries; urged renewed zeal and effort in missionary propaganda in non-Christian countries; contained a strong paragraph in favor of international arbitration, and exhibited on many other subjects a great deal of practical wisdom, together with a most commendable spirit. A number of Americans have also attended an international library conference in London. English scientists, on the other hand, have come this year to Toronto as the meeting-place of the British Association. Several hundred representatives of English scientific progress and scholarship have crossed the sea, the most eminent of them being Lord Kelvin, who is foremost, perhaps, among all living men of science. The American Association had this year held its meeting at Detroit, just before the gathering at Toronto, and its members largely accepted the cordial invitation to attend the sessions of the British Association.

Affairs in New York.

The New York politicians have become much concerned about the great impending municipal campaign. President Seth Low has been spending the summer quietly on the coast of Maine, but on his return to New York early in the present month his friends will be able to show him a list of considerably more than one hundred thousand signatures of New York voters who have declared that they desire his nomination and election as mayor. This means that the candidate of the Citizens' Union must almost of necessity be indorsed by the Republicans. Tammany has been casting about very anxiously for a presentable figure-head to place in nomination against Mr. Low, but has not as yet found a man. Mr. Croker's retirement from the leadership of Tammany is declared by him to be absolute, and John C. Sheehan now holds undisputed sway at "the wigwam." Meanwhile, the efficiency of the administration of Mayor Strong is evinced in many ways. The summer death-rate has not been so low in twenty-five years as within the past few weeks. Some of the worst slums on the East Side are in process of demolition to make room for small parks. In almost every department of the city government there are healthy signs of progress. Early in the month which comes under review Col. Frederick D. Grant resigned from the Police Board, on the ground that he was opposed to certain methods which the chief of police was using, with the sanction of the board, for the detection and prevention of vice. Colonel Grant's place was at once filled by the appointment of Col. George M. Smith, a business man of excellent standing and character, and head of one of the New York militia regiments. One of the most important public improvements of the immediate future is the great public library that is to be built upon the site of the old reservoir on Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets. The

architects are busy on competitive plans. The city contributes the site and a certain amount of money for the building, while the endowment will be provided by the Astor Library, the Tilden trust, and the Lenox Library—these three foundations being now united, with Dr. John S. Billings as their administrative chief. The prospect for the early construction of the proposed underground rapid-transit system is improving. Land has been purchased or condemned for the terminals of a second bridge across the East River to Brooklyn. There is a prospect of an immediate resumption of work upon the tunnel to connect New York with New Jersey, the greater part of which was constructed some time ago. The building plans have been completed for a great botanical garden in Bronx Park, in the upper portion of New York. Still other things might be enumerated to show that the city is developing and improving in a manner that bids fair within the next ten years to work an amazing transformation.

The Nicaragua Commissioners.

The new commission on the Nicaragua Canal recently appointed by President McKinley has held a preliminary conference to devise plans of action. The three gentlemen who compose it possess most eminent qualifications, and it has seemed to us that an account of their careers would furnish for this number of the REVIEW a triple character sketch of much interest to our readers. Each of the members of the commission, representing the army, the navy, and civil life, is an engineer of high standing and enviable record. Few people, perhaps, have ever paused to consider how large a part the engineer has played in the development of the United States.

Mr. McKinley as a Reformer.

President McKinley has been spending his vacation at an attractive resort near Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain. Before leaving Washington he promulgated an order which most effectively answered the incessant rumors that he was about to undo the civil-service reform work of his predecessor in office. Mr. McKinley not only extends the merit system to many offices where it was not in use before, but he deals sweepingly with the question of removals. All previous extensions of the civil-service reform policy had concerned themselves solely with the method of appointment, and it still remained possible for appointing officers to dismiss subordinates arbitrarily on any ground whatsoever. Mr. McKinley's new order prohibits dismissals except for good cause, and gives the employee the right to know the charges against him and to be heard

MAJOR MOSES P. HANDY,
Special commissioner of the United States for Exposition.

in his own defense. The reformers are de and the spoilsmen have been gnashing the: The country is with the President.

Some Further Appointments.

Several appointments are to b among them that of Mr. Et Hitchcock, of St. Louis, to l ister to Russia. Mr. Moses P. Handy, who as chief of the department of promoti tributed so greatly to the success of the Fair at Chicago, has been appointed A commissioner for the French Exposition years hence. This appointment means t United States will make a good display a for Mr. Handy will both know what is a ate and also how to give his ideas effec Hitchcock is a business man of large inte manufacturer and railroad president, who signed all his positions of business trust i to go to St. Petersburg at a time wher dent McKinley believes a business man first caliber might very considerably aid development of the growing trade relati tween Russia and the United States. Mr cock is a great-grandson of Col. Ethan of Fort Ticonderoga fame, a grandson

Samuel Hitchcock who was prominent in the early history of Vermont, and a son of Henry Hitchcock, an eminent lawyer, who went as a young man from Vermont to Alabama and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State. One of the uncles of our new representative at the Russian court was the late Maj.-Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, of the United States Army, and his brother is the distinguished St. Louis lawyer and eminent citizen, Henry Hitchcock. The new minister was born in Mobile, Ala., just sixty-two years ago, but has been identified with St. Louis most of his life. He spent the twelve years from 1860 to 1872 in China as the representative of important business interests. The appointment is an excellent one in every way.

Justice Stephen J. Field.

The proud distinction of the longest period of continuous service on the Supreme bench of the United States is a record that now belongs to Associate Justice Stephen J. Field. Chief Justice John Marshall served from January 31, 1801, to July 6, 1835. Justice Field took his place on the bench on March 10, 1863, and on August 15 he had served for exactly the same number of years, months, and days as Chief Justice Marshall. Justice Field has passed his eightieth year, and although his mind is clear and strong, he is in somewhat enfeebled health. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney died while still in active service in his eighty-eighth year. Justice Field has made no announcement of his intention to retire to private life. He is one of four distinguished brothers, two of whom are dead. Cyrus W. Field died in 1892 and David Dudley Field in 1894. The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, who is now seventy-five years of age, is the surviving brother of the eminent jurist.

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

JUSTICE FIELD, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From July 21 to August 20, 1897.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

July 21.—The Senate begins debate of the conference report on the tariff bill....The House passes a resolution asking for an investigation of the restrictions placed by foreign governments on the sale of American tobacco.

July 22-23.—The Senate continues debate on the tariff bill....The House passes bills suspending discriminating tonnage duties on foreign vessels and establishing a new land district in Alaska.

July 24.—The Senate adopts the conference committee's report on the tariff bill by a vote of 40 to 30, and after receiving President McKinley's signature the bill becomes a law....The House passes a bill for a currency commission in accordance with President McKinley's message; Speaker Reed announces his committee appointments....The extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress comes to an end.

(From the New York *Journal*.)

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

(Who will lead Tammany Hall in the New York municipal campaign.)

HON. ROBERT J. TRACEWELL.

(New Comptroller of the Treasury.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

July 24.—The new tariff law goes into effect.

July 28.—President McKinley makes important changes in the civil-service rules, prohibiting removals without cause and extending the custom-house classification.

July 29.—President McKinley enters on his summer vacation at Lake Champlain.

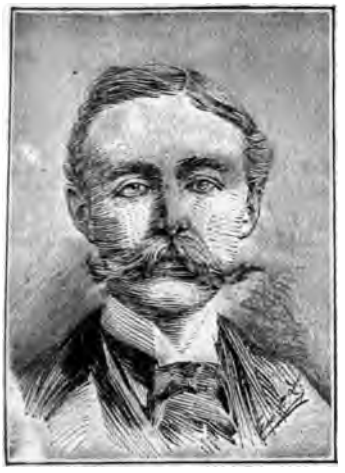
July 30.—Mayor Strong, of New York City, accepts the resignation of Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant.

July 31.—Mayor Strong appoints Col. George Moore Smith Police Commissioner of New York City, to succeed Colonel Grant.

August 5.—The Nicaragua Canal Commission meets in New York City and elects Admiral Walker president.

August 9.—The Canadian Government decides to appoint an administrator for the Yukon gold region, to amend the mining regulations so as to reduce from 500 feet to 100 feet the width of a claim running along a stream, and to establish a court for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the gold district.

August 11.—The Ohio Populists nominate Jacob S. Coxey for governor, defeating fusion with the Silver Democrats by a vote of 535½ to 174½....The Attorney-General decides that goods produced in a foreign country not contiguous to the United States which are shipped to Canada and are exported to the United States are subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. provided for in the new tariff act....The New



HON. M. H. HERBERT.
(Appointed to manage the British case before the Venezuela Boundary Commission.)

MR. W. H. D. HAGGARD.
(England's new Minister at Caracas, Venezuela.)

HON. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, OF OHIO,
U. S. Minister to Venezuela.

York State Forest Preserve Board purchases a tract of 25,000 acres of forest land....The Virginia Democratic State Convention meets in Roanoke.

August 18.—Iowa Republicans nominate Leslie M. Shaw for governor.

August 19.—The "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists of Iowa nominate Charles A. Lloyd for governor.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

July 22.—Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, of Pennsylvania, members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

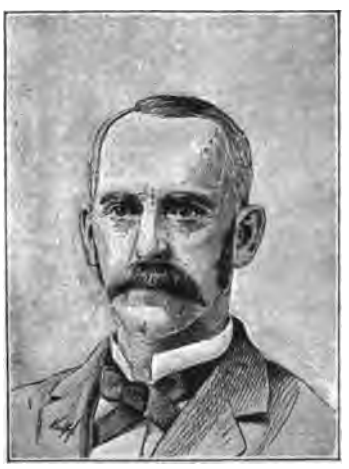
July 26.—Robert J. Tracewell, of Indiana, Comptroller of the Treasury.

August 12.—Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri, Minister to Russia.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

July 24.—The lower house of the Prussian Diet rejects the law-of-association bill by a majority of four votes, and the Diet is dissolved.

July 26.—The French Cabinet decides that the government will not be represented at the unveiling of the national monument at Sedan to the memory of the soldiers who fell there in the Franco-Prussian war.. In the British House of Commons a motion reflecting on the South Africa Committee is defeated by a vote of 304 to 77.



HON. LESLIE M. SHAW, OF IOWA.
(Republican nominee for governor.)

July 27.—In the Supply Committee of the British House of Commons a supplementary naval estimate of £500,000 for the construction of four armored cruisers is announced.

July 31.—Captain-General Weyler announces that he will grant amnesty to 1,500 Cuban exiles.

August 1.—From 12,000 to 15,000 natives are under arms in India; the government orders the Reserve Brigade to assemble.

August 3.—The Portuguese Government adopts stringent measures to repress agitation against the proposed financial legislation.

August 5.—The Spainish Government decides on certain modifications of the customs reforms proposed for Cuba.

August 6.—The British Parliament is prorogued until October 23.

August 8.—Señor Canovas del Castillo, Premier of Spain, is assassinated at Santa Agueda by an Italian anarchist.

August 9.—The resignation of the Chilean Cabinetis announced.

August 11.—Eighteen Portuguese army officers are arrested in Oporto, and martial law is proclaimed there.

August 16.—The assassin of Señor Canovas is sentenced to death by court-martial.

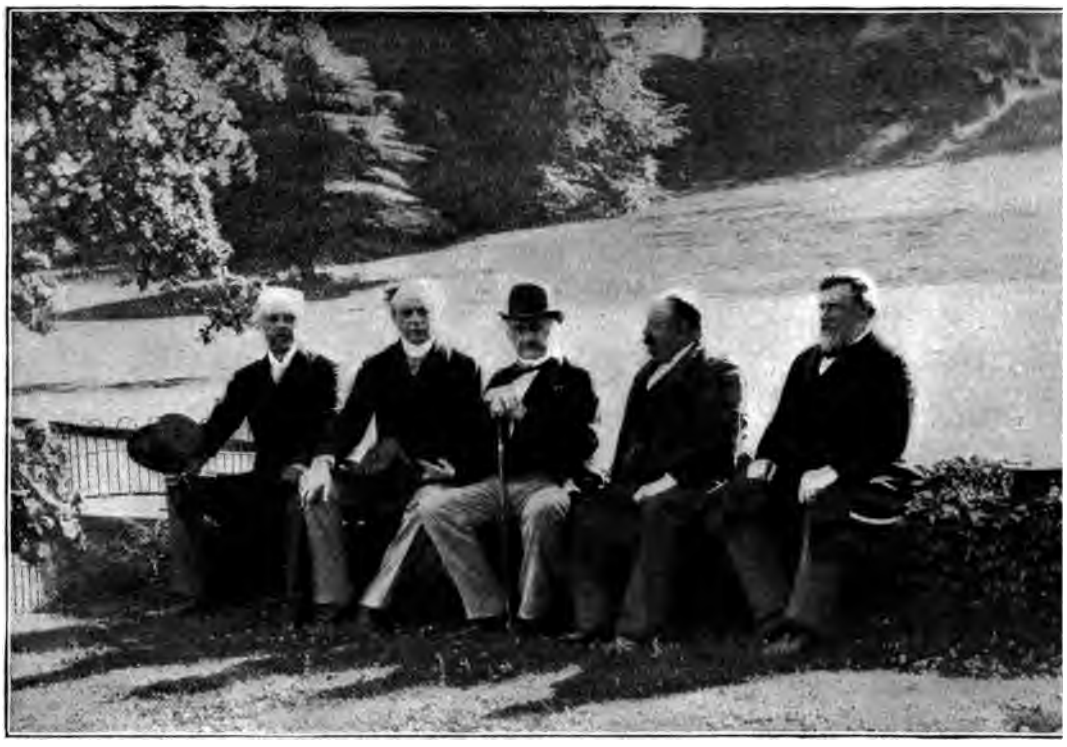
August 18.—A bomb explosion in Paris reveals a supposed attempt to kill President Faure; three bombs explode in Constantinople on the same day.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

July 24.—The Japanese Government agrees to submit the dispute concerning emigration to Hawaii to arbitration.

July 26.—The peace preliminaries drafted by the powers are presented by the ambassadors to the peace conference at Constantinople.

July 28.—The council of the Greater Republic of Central America decides that W. L. Merry, recently ap-



Sir Louis Davies. Mr. Gladstone. Mr. R. J. Seddon.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Mr. G. H. Reid.

MR. GLADSTONE AND COLONIAL MINISTERS AT HAWARDEN.

pointed United States Minister to Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Salvador, is *persona non grata.*

July 30.—Great Britain notifies Germany and Belgium that commercial treaties will be abrogated.

July 31.—A new commercial treaty between Great Britain and Germany is proposed.

August 2.—Lord Salisbury offers explanations of the delays in peace negotiations between Turkey and Greece in the House of Lords.

August 6.—The governments of Turkey and Persia send troops to the scenes of frontier outbreaks.

August 7.—The International Arbitration Conference is opened in Brussels....The Emperor and Empress of Germany are welcomed at Cronstadt, Russia, by the czar and czarina.

August 9.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is the guest of the sultan at the Yildiz Kiosk.

August 12.—Diplomatic relations between Austria and Bulgaria are severed because of the refusal of Premier Stoiloff, of Bulgaria, to apologize for an insulting letter.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

July 23.—Judges of the United States Courts in Maryland hand down decisions favorable to the receivers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in suits brought by stockholders.

July 29.—The New York City loan of $10,000,000 3½-per-cent. gold bonds is largely overbid....Decrees of sale of the Union Pacific Railroad under foreclos entered at Omaha.

July 30.—The Buffalo Refining Company mal assignment.

August 2.—All departments of the Cleveland r mills open, and about 2,000 men are put at work. borers on Louisiana sugar plantations receive advances in wages in consequence of the passage tariff bill....The Glucose Sugar Refining Con capitalized at $40,000,000, is incorporated in New

SIGNOR GUGLIELMO MARCONI.
(Who is making interesting experiments in telegraphy without wires.)

....Announcement is made of the placing of contracts for the delivery in England of 1,000 tons of aluminium of American manufacture.

August 4.—Resumption of work in Birmingham (Ala.) rolling-mills gives employment to 2,200 men.

August 16.—Most of the Fall River (Mass.) cotton mills resume on full time.

August 17.—It is announced that the Johnson Steel Company of Cleveland has received orders for 20,000 tons of steel rails to be used on electric roads in Ireland.... The annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association opens in Detroit.

August 18.—S. R. Callaway is elected president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, to succeed the late General Caldwell....Cash wheat passes the dollar mark in New York City....A large auction sale of wool takes place on the New York Exchange....Bar silver is quoted at 51¾c.

August 19.—It is announced that the business of Steinway & Sons, piano manufacturers, has been sold to an English syndicate for $5,000,000....The coal-mine operators meet and form an organization with the object of ending the strike.

August 20.—Cash wheat reaches $1.06 in New York City; September passes the dollar mark; wheat is sold for $1 in Minneapolis.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

July 21.—The National Gallery of British Art, given by Mr. Henry Tate, is opened.

DR. S. A. ANDREE.
(The fate of whose attempt to reach the north pole by balloon is awaited with great concern.)

July 22.—The Logan monument is dedicated in Chicago....Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews resigns the presidency of Brown University.

July 23.—Prof. William Libbey, of Princeton University, scales the famous "Mesa Encantada" in New Mexico.

July 25.—The bicycle corps of the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry completes a ride of 1,900 miles, from Fort Missoula, Mont., to St. Louis, in 40 days.

July 28.—A severe earthquake occurs in the valley of the Arno, Italy.

DEPARTURE OF ANDREE'S BALLOON, THE "EAGLE," FROM SPITZBERGEN.

July 31.—Charles W. Spalding, ex-treasurer of Illinois State University, is found guilty of embezzlement.

August 2.—Twenty-four members of the faculty of Brown University sign a protest against the action of the corporation in the case of President Andrews.

August 4.—The League of American Wheelmen meets in Philadelphia.

August 5.—A Tennyson Memorial Beacon, in the form of an Ionic cross, is unveiled on the Freshwater Downs, Isle of Wight.

August 6.—An explosion in a cartridge depot at Rustchuck, Bulgaria, kills 130 persons, mostly children, and injures 170 others.

August 7.—A submarine torpedo-boat called the *Plunger*, designed for the United States Navy, is launched at Baltimore.

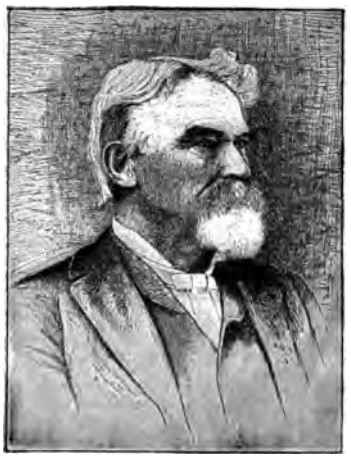
August 9.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science begins its sessions in Detroit.

August 11.—The United States torpedo-boat *Dupont*, on her official trial trips, makes an average speed of 28.58 knots an hour.

August 12.—The Grand Hotel at Baden, near Zurich, Switzerland, is burned.

August 15.—Prince Henri of Orleans and the Count of Turin fight a duel with swords at Paris.

August 16.—The town of Ostrow, in the province of Seidloe, Russia, is burned, and 4,000 people rendered homeless....Associate Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, surpasses in length of service on the bench any of his predecessors.



THE LATE JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,
Ex-Senator from Wisconsin.

August 18.—The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science opens in Toronto, Ont.

August 19.—The Medical Congress opens its sessions in Moscow.

OBITUARY.

July 21.—Rt. Hon. Anthony J. Mundella, M.P., 72....Gen. D. W. Caldwell, president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 67.

July 22.—Rev. Peter Havermans, of Troy, N. Y., 91.

July 23.—Gen. William McKinney, of Maryland, 68.

July 24.—Clarence Armstrong Seward, eminent New York lawyer, 69....Ex-Congressman Harrison Kelley, of Kansas, 61.

July 25.—Rev. Dr. Malcolm MacGregor Dana, of Brooklyn, 55....Henry Van Dyke Johns, a prominent Maryland lawyer.

July 26.—Col. John B. Anderson, a well-known Kansas railroad man, 80.

July 27.—Ex-United States Senator James Rood Doolittle, of Wisconsin, 82....Henry James, a wealthy merchant and financier of Baltimore, 76.

July 28.—Judge William L. Dayton, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, 58.

July 30.—The Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Camp, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 60.

July 31.—Charles S. Brainard, a well-known music publisher of Cleveland and Chicago, 58.

August 1.—Thos. Hillhouse, New York financier, 81.

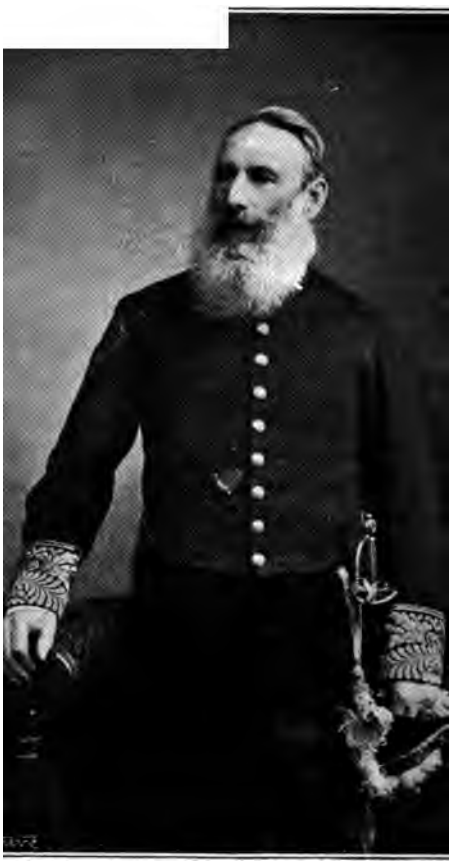
August 2.—Marie Seebach, illustrious German actress, 63.. Lieut. Michael Moore, veteran of the War of 1812, 79.

August 3.—Nelson Dingley, Sr., of Lewiston, Maine, 88.

August 4.—Prof. Frederick De Forest Allen, of Harvard University, 53.

August 5.—Dr. James Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn., 76.

THE LATE POM KWANG SOH.
(Who was once Corean Minister to the United States.)



THE LATE A. J. MUNDELLA, ESQ., M.P.

August 8.—Premier Canovas del Castillo of Sp ....William Lamb Picknell, the Boston landsca tist, 44.

August 9.—Ex-Justice Samuel McGowan, of Carolina, 78.

August 10.—Rt. Rev. William Walsham How, Bishop of Wakefield, Eng., 74.

August 11.—James Crawford Embry, Bishop African M. E. Church in South Carolina, 63.

August 12.—Sir Isaac Holden, English invent manufacturer, 90....Pom Kwang Soh, president Privy Council of Corea, 48....Frederick D. Stone rian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 56.

August 13.—Sam Chester Reid, soldier, autho politician, 79.

August 14.—United States Senator James Z. G of Mississippi, 71.

August 15.—Col. James R. Haskell, inventor multi charge gun, 65.

August 16.—Gen. David G. Swaim, U. S. A., r 63....Johnson M. Mundy, a well-known Am sculptor, 64....Charles Compton, English actor.

August 17.—Rev. Dr. William Rice, of Sprin Mass., 78.

August 19.—Prof. John Barton Foster, forme Colby University, Maine, 75....Col. Elmer Otis, A., retired, 65.

August 20.—Bishop Perry Hopkins, of the A Methodist Episcopal Church, 75.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARTOONS.

RETURN OF THE DOVE TO THE ARK.
From the Herald, New York.

THE cartoonists this month are keenly responsive to the improved business situation, and their drawings have a tendency to deal with such matters as the high price that farmers are getting for their wheat, the rush to the Klondyke gold-fields, and the extraordinary divergence in the market ratio of gold and silver. Mr. Bush, in the cartoon reproduced on this page, takes a considerable liberty with the story of Noah and the ark by representing the American eagle with some heads of wheat as the bird returning with a good message. The cartoonist of the Chicago *Times-Herald* points a pertinent contrast between the farmer, with his good crop of high-priced wheat, and the prospector struggling toilsomely to get over the Chilcoot Pass on the road to the Klondyke. This particular [illegible] is rejoicing in eighty-four-cent wheat. The [illegible] drawn only a few days ago; but since t[illegible] of advance

[illegible]
From the Examiner, [illegible]

WHY SHOULD I GO TO THE KLONDYKE?

WHY DIDN'T I STAY AT HOME?

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

in the value of this year's American wheat crop is worth more than all the gold that will be brought out of the Klondyke region for a good many years to come.

The five cartoons that follow the one to which we have just referred are all reproduced from drawings made by Mr. R. C. Bowman, of the Minneapolis *Daily Tribune*. This western work is virile and strong and indicates much versatility, as well as a keen sens of humor. Mr. Bowman's picture of life as it will b in Dawson City, the capital of the Klondyke, next wir ter, has very likely served as a timely warning to kee more than one young Minneapolitan from making to impulsive a start for the diggings. The New York may oralty campaign seems to Mr. Bowman—looking thi

DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO GO TO ALASKA.

There's any number of people up there now who can't afford to eat anything but snow.—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

CHILLY PROSPECTS.

Richard Croker and Tammany will search for the mayoralty of Greater New York.—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

way through the clear atmosphere of the Northwest—to afford a very gloomy prospect to the Tammany people, and he represents Mr. Croker and the tiger as toiling on a veritable Klondyke trail of politics, which is synonymous for the hardest possible road to travel. Mr. Bowman's cartoon dealing with Mr. Bryan and the silver question needs no interpretation, and indeed it is so clever that Mr. Bryan himself (who happens to like this department of the REVIEW) will doubtless thank us for reproducing it. On the next page Mr. Bowman reminds us in two very effective cartoons of President McKinley's dealings with his friends the office-seekers. One of them has reference to the famous order by which Mr. McKinley has so greatly extended the scope of the

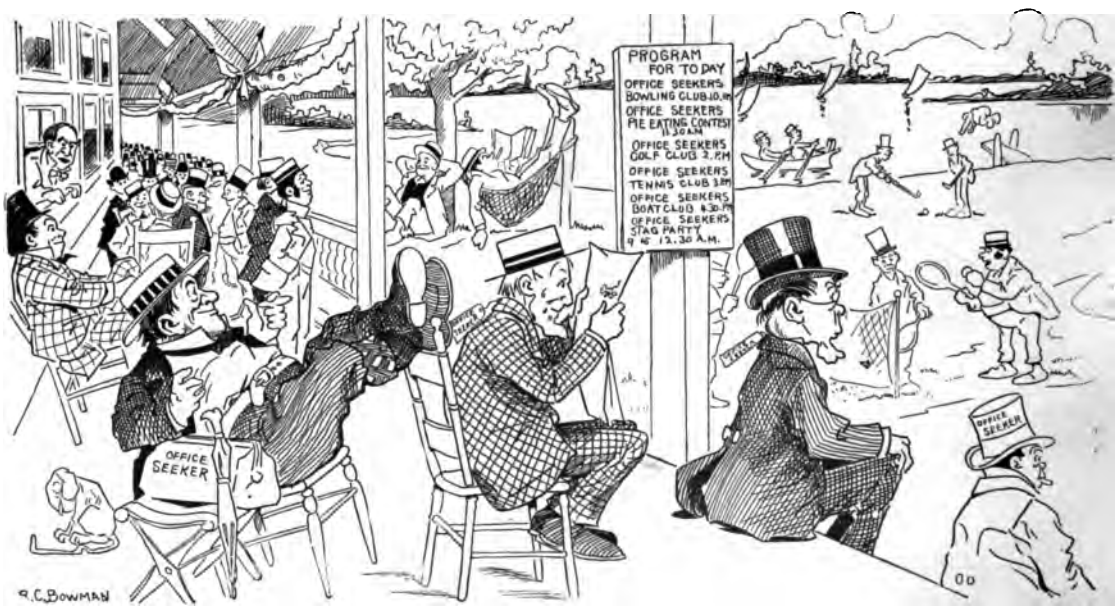
SUNSTRUCK.

W. J. Bryan still persists in carrying flowers to the dead Popocrat donk. Won't some one hand him a spade? From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

McKINLEY: "Boys, you might as well go look for other work. Uncle Sam is a little particular in employing help." From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

merit system, protecting efficient employees of the Government from arbitrary discharge. The other one gives us a glimpse of life at the Lake Champlain Hotel, where the President has been trying to get some vacation rest, and where in spite of everything a good many persistent office-seekers are said to have followed him. The Sherman letter to Lord Salisbury on the seal question has touched the sensibilities of our English friends, as shown by two small cartoons on the opposite page, one from *Punch* and the other from the *Westminster Gazette*. Mr. Davenport, of the *Journal*, who takes a keen interest in New York politics, represents Mr. Platt as lying in wait while the Seth Low procession goes by. The cartoonist of *Kladderadatsch*, in Ger-



AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

The office-seekers are spending a few weeks in the country for their health (?).—From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

many, evidently supposes that Uncle Sam is exerting himself desperately to obtain Hawaii, while the better-informed Chicago *Times-Herald* man represents that same Uncle Sam as taking a summer-day nap with the Hawaii treaty over his face to keep off the flies. The Chicago *Record* notes the fact that Mr. Debs has encountered in West Virginia an old Illinois acquaintance of his. Mr. Debs, who has been helping to engineer the coal strike, complains that the courts are enjoining him off the face of the earth. The two following pages contain clever cartoons from foreign sources on the Turkish situation and English questions.

A FANCY PORTRAIT—SHERMAN, THE POLITE LETTER-WRITER.
From *Punch* (London).

UNDISTURBED.
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

MR. DEBS (meets an acquaintance): "Well, this seems like old times."—From the *Record* (Chicago).

DANCING ON THE LION'S TAIL—HOW LONG WILL HE STAND IT?
From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

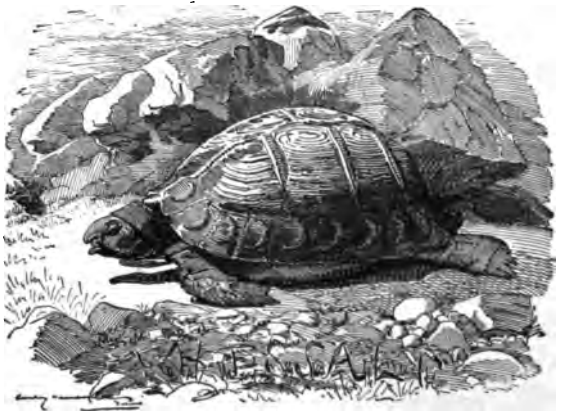
AND THE PROCESSION IS STILL GOING BY.
From the *Journal* (New York).

A DOUBTFUL MATTER: HE TRUSTS TO HIS LONG FINGERS—WILL HE GET IT?
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

TURKISH SOLDIER: "Your majesty, a poor traveler who has been obliged to fight his way through from Constantinople to Athens asks for a small war indemnity."
KING GEORGE: "You must give your gun up first."
SOLDIER: "But, your majesty, how shall such a poor traveler fight successfully if he gives up his weapon?"—From *Humoristische Blatter* (Germany).

THE EASTERN SITUATION—THEY DARE NOT FIRE FOR FEAR OF THE FALLING PIECES.
From *Moonshine* (London).

THE TURKEY-BUZZARD IN THE BRIAR-PATCH.
They are all agreed he must come out, but who is to go in and fetch him?—From the *Westminster Budget*. (London).



THE TURKISH TORTOISE.
T. T. (to himself): "They may say what they like—I'm not going to be hurried!"—From *Punch* (London).

NO HURRY.
THE SULTAN: "Dear! dear! How they do dawdle! Such in coming to a decision!"—From *Punch* (London).

THE GRAVE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMITTEE.
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).

UNREST IN INDIA.
SHADE OF LORD LAWRENCE: "I don't like the look of him. Hope they understand him better than they did in my time."—From *Punch* (London).

THE "TRICKSY SPIRIT."
(*Ferdinand*, Lord Salisbury. *Ariel*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.)
FERDINAND (Lord Salisbury): "Where should this music be? . . I have followed it, or it hath drawn me—rather."—*The Tempest Act 1, Sc. 2.*
From *Punch* (London).

THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION—A OF AMERICAN ENGINEERS.

[The new board of commissioners appointed by President McKinley, under Congressio ity, to make a final investigation and report upon the Nicaragua Canal route and upon al neering and financial aspects of interoceanic transit across Central America, consists of thr and successful engineers, one of them taken from civil life, one from the army, and one navy. The naval representative of the board is Rear Admiral Walker, one of the m Americans of our half century. The army is represented by Captain Carter, whose hig and remarkable proficiency are a just source of pride to the army engineering corps. T member of the board is Professor Haupt, of Philadelphia, whose especial fitness becom enough when the facts are understood. We are glad to present herewith some timely a the personal and professional careers of these three praiseworthy servants of the America ment and the American public. At a preliminary session of the board in New York the Admiral Walker was chosen chairman by his colleagues.—EDITOR.]

I.—LEWIS MUHLENBURG HAUPT, A.M., C.E.

BY HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

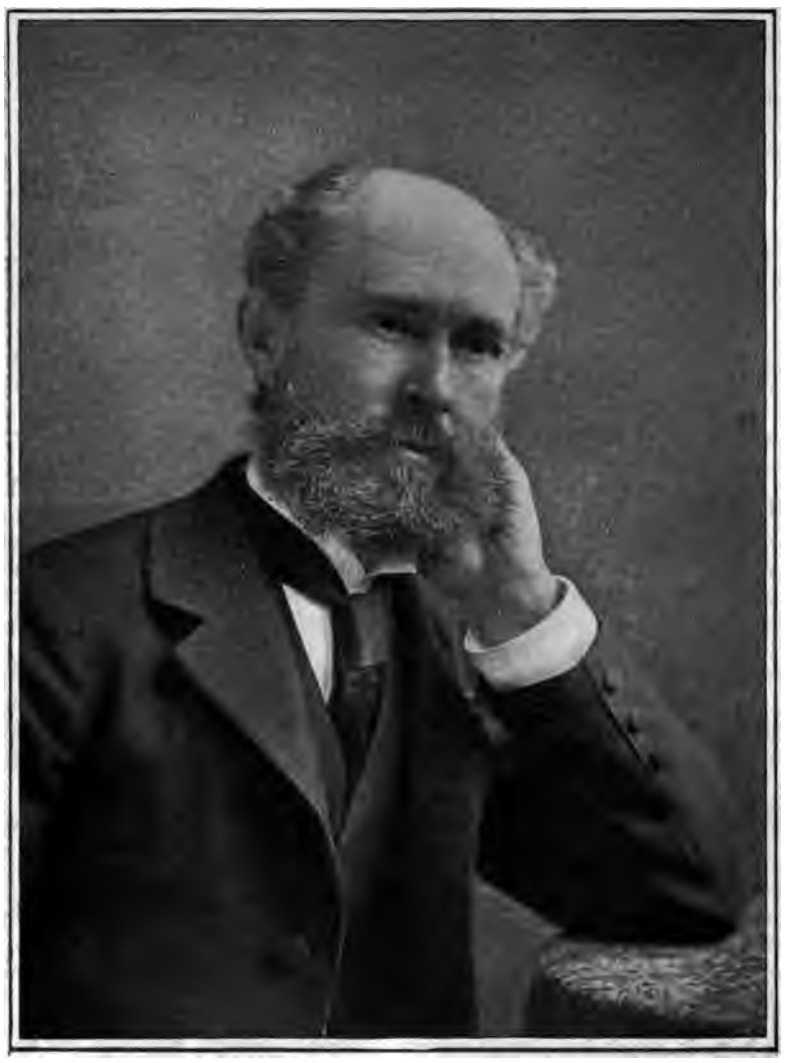
IT is surely not an exaggeration to say that no other single factor has so largely determined the directions of our national development as the railroad—using that word in a broad sense to include all the improved modern methods of transportation. The most casual comparison of the end of the nineteenth century with its beginning reveals changes in our physical, social, and mental conditions so diverse and fundamental as to make one often realize with something of a shock the truism that we are after all much the same sort of human beings as our great-grandfathers; yet the causes of these many radical divergences from our former lines of evolution can in almost every case be traced either directly to the wonderful increase of transportation facilities which has distinguished the last half century or to some logical sequence of that increase.

SOME CHANGES WROUGHT BY THE RAILROAD.

Instances which bear out this statement might be multiplied without end, but the matter is really so self-evident that corroborative testimony will occur to all. Perhaps as striking evidence as any may be found by comparing the present feeling between the North and the South with that which manifested itself from 1830 to 1860 —before the war-memories and before the Southern railroads had developed to any extent. It is at once cheap and unprofitable to reconstruct history on a foundation of "might-have-beens," and those who look upon the civil war as a predestined, foreordained, and therefore inevitable infliction, would doubtless challenge pe the assertion that it might have been a any conceivable set of conditions; but too plain to-day that much of the ranc terness and many of the inconceivably misapprehensions then current among sans of both sides could have existed on totally isolated sections. It would be l limits of imagination nowadays, with t regular currents of travel both ways the network of intricate commercial bo the railroad has woven, to fancy a Sou intelligence who could honestly be con the New England States were peo "cowardly shopkeepers," and who c his children to grow up in the belief t hoofs, and tail were part of the heritag one dwelling north of Mason and Di or to fancy that the Northern man in t picture Dixie as a country where the consisted of a succession of burly cracking long whips over the backs of slaves. If these things did not mak possible, they certainly made it easy.

THE RAILROAD A FORCE FOR UNIVERSA

In the very nature of the case no o can so conduce to peace and unity, i international, as the extension of mutu edge and sympathy consequent upon quaintance; and one wonders if the p ties might not effect a greater furth their most estimable object by attempti



PROF. LEWIS M. HAUPT.

e travel and commerce than by memorializ- and pamphleting and sermonizing! In fact, would be capable of a peculiar efficiency g these lines, for the history of American oads contains too large a proportion of stock- ery and "wreckages" to afford unmixed sure to the philanthropist. It would be dif- t to compute even approximately, but it is ap- nt enough how greatly the progress of many s of our country has been impeded through "operations" of railroad magnates who have the roads as ladders for their personal for- s, caring little about the fate of the instru- ts when they had served their turn. The fact so many of these luckless enterprises have subsequently revived and become actually pros- perous is sufficient testimony as to the vitality of their fundamental idea.

A TYPE OF THE TRUE AMERICAN.

If, then, this amorphous, monstrous thing called transportation is so noteworthy, it might be foreseen that the human beings who set it in motion and control it possess more than an ordi- nary interest. Indeed, the civil engineer seems to me typical of the highest Americanism in many ways. He is forever making the best of new- nesses and roughnesses and crudities, while plan- ning something better to take their place; one hour he is occupied with elusive problems of big

financiering and indeterminate estimates of probable travel and possible commercial development —the next he may be running a compound curve between two fixed tangents and experiencing an exquisite satisfaction as his vertical hair bisects the rod and his vernier reads absolutely true. What would be the ideal line in some cases would be absolutely ruinous in others, and all the minutiæ of location must be considered with an omnipresent realization of what the future possibilities of this particular road may be, as well as what are the financial possibilities of its promoters. The cheapest line in some regions would be dear indeed, whereas in unsettled and barren districts the first cost must usually be minimized. There cannot be many professions which combine such large and comprehensive views with such infinitesimal niceties of detail.

AN ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

Moreover—and this is perhaps the most important point of all—the conscientious engineer accepts without any fuss or parade responsibilities which a man of any experience realizes only too vividly, but which are so little appreciated by the rest of the world, including generally his own employers, that he is forced to depend entirely on his own sense of duty and his own pride in his work to guard against carelessness or slackness. His situation is often very peculiar. The promoters and financiers who are backing the scheme which engages his attention are almost invariably quite ignorant of the work it is his business to perform; if he is lazy and indisposed to try to better an obvious route by much physical and mental labor, they will accept his statements unquestioningly, and no one but himself will ever be the wiser; moreover, he starts out with the knowledge that there is one perfect route, to which he cannot hope to attain, his utmost efforts serving merely to make the approximation a trifle closer; and, finally, even when the road is finished no one can put his hand on any particular spot, or even section, and declare authoritatively that there the engineer in charge made a mistake. Other men may think so, and even say so, but at worst the culprit has but to make a stout plea of "differences in expert opinion," adding that his knowledge of possibilities was necessarily more complete than any outsider's, or to dismiss the whole matter as an instance of "professional jealousy." These two shibboleths have carried, and will still carry, many an incompetent through a tight place. Should the line be unsuccessful, the responsibility can easily be shifted to the management; should there be a terrible accident, the chances are ten to one that his fault will be obscured or concealed altogether—in a word, the civil engineer is a law unto himself, and only those who have experienced it know what that means. Any man who can in the face of such odds go quietly on, giving that unappreciated extra care and exertion, that "utmost" of himself whose existence only himself suspects, for the mere sake of the thing, must needs develop a sturdy self-reliance of many sorts. "Fame" is the best of pacemakers and policemen combined, and if fame be indeed "the space one occupies in the biographical dictionaries," the civil engineer gets even less in proportion to his work than the average toiler, for the most remarkable part of his exploits never gets into print.

But always keeping this in mind, let us not fall into the common error of adopting a converse. A tremendous amount of the best work is done by unknown men—but it by no means follows that those who have achieved eminence are incapable. In general the man with a name has had not only the capacities of his less "successful" competitor, but something in addition. Misfit reputations are common, but by no means the rule; and they are more apt to be too small than too large for the wearer. The subject of this sketch, Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, is a very representative example of the successful American engineer, and there is consequently a broader interest than the sufficient biographical one in tracing his career.

PROFESSOR HAUPT'S ANCESTRY.

To begin at the beginning in this case is to begin some time before Professor Haupt ever saw a railroad—or anything else. The first members of his family in this country, who settled in Bucks County, Pa., all exhibited a characteristic turn for mechanics and a keen interest in labor-saving manufacturing devices. His father, Col. Herman Haupt, has been for half a century one of the best-known civil engineers and "railroad men" in this country. Graduating at West Point in 1835, he was successively assistant engineer of public works in Pennsylvania; professor of mathematics and engineering in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad and then of the Hoosac Tunnel; chief of the bureau of United States military railroads all through the civil war, the onerous duties of which position he discharged in such a manner as to greatly enhance his previous reputation; general manager at one time of the Piedmont Air Line, at another of the Northern Pacific; and for over twenty years in charge of the Tidewater Pipe Line, where he has revolutionized the methods of transporting oil, bringing about a great increase of efficiency. To fully appreciate the scope of his mental activ-

is necessary to add that he is the author al valuable works on bridge construction improvement of rivers, and that he has l a drilling-engine for which the Royal mic Society of Great Britain awarded r highest prize.

FIRST ENGINEERING WORK.

on's career was influenced by him in ays. Besides an inherited tendency he things which had occupied his father's vis owed to him the reënforced impulse ame from constant association and the art in his profession. The boy's educa- l been greatly interrupted, his father's change of location causing a consequent n his school, until in ten years he had der fully a dozen different instructors. is broken study, however, proved too r his health. At the age of fourteen he ritable dwarf, four feet nine inches high, lelicate that the doctors declared his only to lie in an immediate abandonment of ork for some outdoor life. Colonel ad then been for two years in charge of t Hoosac Tunnel—whose four and three- miles of length make it still the greatest nited States—and it was only natural that ious opportunity thus offered should have ken. Lewis became officially level-rod- d in reality also amanuensis and private sman to his father. It was not easy for boy of fourteen, this field work on the and on the Troy & Greenfield road. ies of a level-rodman in rough country ous, and this section is not only rough, cipitous, the survey in places running rocky hillside where a false step meant a dred-feet drop. The boy's lack of stat-, was greatly against him; he could not e target on his rod without maneuvering, was often complicated by the precarious

Professor Haupt recalls this part of his ces with a good deal of humor, and re- w the rest of the party used to laugh at trast between his diminutive self and his ion in misery, Russell Sage, Jr., whose t and some inches looked particularly by comparison. It was the making of ysically, however. While he did not be- son of Anak, he got a start in the right n, which has enabled him to stand his physical hardship ever since—and he be- om the first day an engineer.

everal years he regularly put in his sum- this way, adopting a more academic of study in cold weather, and after some ork at the Lawrence Scientific School he received an appointment from President Lincoln in 1863 as a West Point cadet. His strong natural bent and experiences in the field told here also, and after the usual four years of work, he graduated in the Engineer Corps.

SURVEYING ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

His first taste of work as a military engineer was on the Great Lakes, where his party was engaged in surveying, with headquarters at Detroit, and during the summer he had ample opportunity to add to his theoretical attainments some practical knowledge of shore-line and offshore hydrography along the borders of Lake Superior. Winter comes early in this region and nautical work becomes impossible before the autumn is well under way, so his party put their best foot foremost and managed to finish the section allotted to them well in advance of the usual time for retreat. Returning jubilantly, they were met by the government vessel and informed that their achievement was so much appreciated that they were to have another chance to exhibit their mettle at once; so back they turned to St. Mary's River and the Neebish Rapids. And that little experience is worth recording, because it is symbolic of much of the life of the engineer, as well as of the government employee. However, one of the first things thus taught is what Ibsen calls "a modest acquiescence in the actual," which American camp-slang has long rendered by the declaration that "it's all in the day's work;" so the disappointed party attacked the Neebish Rapids, and probably developed as much enthusiasm and speed as before.

"RECONSTRUCTION" IN TEXAS.

Shortly after this young Haupt was transferred to Texas, where he was placed in charge of road construction and river improvements in the Fifth Military District. Most of Texas was then a howling wilderness, and upon his arrival at Houston he came within range of the horrific tales concerning bands of merciless desperadoes which are still meted out to the "tenderfoot" by Western humorists, but which had far more basis of probability three years after the war, although the chief danger even then was from stray gangs of "Greasers," who were both infrequent and cowardly. The railroad was then completed only as far as Brenham and a stage carried the passengers the remaining eighty miles to Austin. When his party reached Brenham they found that the places in this conveyance had to be engaged for days or even weeks beforehand; but by the merest accident they ran against a native who was the proud possessor of an ancient and bone-breaking hack, in which he offered to convey them, minus their

baggage, for fifteen dollars a head; and in this remarkable vehicle, drawn by one large white mule and one small yellow one, they finally reached their destination without mishap. The work here was miscellaneous in the extreme, ranging from road-building to conciliating the fair Texans, who at first refused to have the slightest communication with these representatives of the invaders; but the social ostracism was overcome with the engineering difficulties, and the energetic young officers became prime favorites.

Lieutenant Haupt's principal work during this period was done on the Rio Grande at Fort Brown. The river was particularly unmanageable just here, and its rapid encroachments threatened to undermine a lagoon upon which the settlement depended for its water-supply. Those in charge had been bringing in sheet-piling from a great distance, at a fabulous expense, in order to protect the bank, but Haupt, after a brief study of the conditions, devised a system of inexpensive chaparral jetties, and in a short while had entirely changed the current so that it scoured on the opposite side. It was quite a triumph for the young engineer, and it doubtless turned his attention still more to the questions of water transportation, including the difficult problems connected with the protection of channels and harbors.

LIEUTENANT HAUPT RESIGNS FROM THE ARMY.

After a little over a year of this, Lieutenant Haupt took a step which materially changed his future career. Congress was then undergoing a spasm of economy and had passed a law, with the idea of reducing engineering expenses, which seemed to cut off all chances of promotion; so Haupt, after careful weighing of pros and cons, resigned from the service and returned to Pennsylvania. He had spent some three years in Philadelphia as topographical engineer at Fairmount Park, having also charge of the location and construction of roads, when the opportunity to serve Uncle Sam in a very different capacity presented itself, and he became assistant examiner in the Engineering Department of the Patent Office. The work here was eminently to his liking, and the prospects for advancement were so bright that he hesitated a long time about accepting another honor which came to him just as he had become well established in Washington. This was an offer of the chair of civil engineering in the University of Pennsylvania, a remarkable enough position for a man still under thirty who had passed such a large proportion of his life away from the academical and theoretical branches of his profession, and he accepted it rather with the idea of brushing up his mathematics and theory preparatory to starting out independently. Professor Haupt believes to-day, in looking back upon his career, that he would have been wiser, as far as concerns his personal fortunes, to continue in his labors in the Patent Office, but in view of his record for the last two decades it may be doubted if he could have found any other method than the one adopted for so widely extending his influence. However this may be, he was for twenty years identified with this department in his university, and only resigned four years ago because of his special interest in the problems of water transportation.

This university record of Professor Haupt's is one of which any man might well feel proud. Not only has he been able to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the young men with whom he has come into contact, but his name has been connected with much outside work that is truly notable during the same period. The Government has shown its appreciation of his abilities by appointing him to superintend the surveys for range-lights on the Delaware River, in the Fourth Lighthouse District, and by enlisting his services as assistant in the Coast Survey dealing with the geodesy of Pennsylvania. At the time of the Paris Exposition he was one of the associate judges of the department of transportation, preparing the report on the railroad plant of that great exhibition, and he has made a name for himself in a succession of important legal controversies as an engineering expert peculiarly versed in the practice and theory of his profession.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.

About ten years ago Professor Haupt finally elaborated an idea which had for a long time engaged his attention and researches. One of the most arduous duties of government engineers is to keep the necessary depth of water in those harbors which tend to gradually shoal up from deposits or from shifting sand, and an enormous amount of money is spent each year in the construction of jetties to preserve the channels. After a careful and detailed study of nearly every important harbor in the world, Professor Haupt managed to deduce from the conditions met with certain laws of currents and deposits, which he found by actual tests were invariably co-existent with a particular very common conformation. Using these laws as a foundation, he evolved a plan for a single jetty of a peculiar shape, part of its length being on a curve whose concave side faced the channel, to replace the two straight walls in common use. Not only did this ingenious contrivance do away with a great deal of useless masonry—it acted also as an automatic re-adjuster of depth, the current setting up a scour-

ing motion along the curved face which preserves a deep channel there.

Every one not hopelessly "citified" has noticed how a stream invariably cuts out its bed on the inner side of a curve, and no small boy who has fished along the banks of a brook would be at a loss for a moment to spot the deep holes in such a locality. This principle, although a very minor part of Professor Haupt's idea, is exactly the one made use of. This novel contrivance took the American Philosophical Society's "Magellanic Premium" in 1887, but it has not yet had a fair trial in actual work. The only time it was adopted it succeeded beyond all expectations, speedily producing double the former depth of water, but the short-sighted backers of the scheme became alarmed at the expense of completion and left the breakwater half finished, with the natural result of causing a reversion to the old conditions in the harbor. The inventor is very philosophical about the matter, although it is evidently one close to his heart. "Everything comes to him who waits," he quotes. Certainly he is himself far too practical and too well versed in the actualities of his profession to allow himself to be misled by fallacious theories. It seems to be merely a case of the proverbial slowness with which any invention based on hitherto undetected or unformulated natural laws makes headway, and time only can show if this very beautiful and convincing chain of reasoning, in which its originator himself believes so thoroughly, is correct.

THE NEW JERSEY CANAL PROJECT.

As stated above, the cause of Professor Haupt's severance of his university ties was his desire to devote himself more exclusively to canal work and water transportation, and it is in this branch of engineering, the prime importance of which was for a long time obscured by the sensational development of the railroad, that his most far-reaching achievements have been performed. When, three years ago, the project was agitated of a great coastwise canal through New Jersey to connect New York with Philadelphia—an extension of the idea contemplating a farther cut across the neck of Delaware in order to join Baltimore similarly with the Quaker City—Professor Haupt was placed in charge of the surveys as the ablest and best-posted engineer available. After two months of field-work and several more of draughting and estimating and calculating, he prepared a terse but luminous report, in which, after carefully presenting the arguments for the route chosen and estimates of cost for both a twenty-foot and a twenty-eight-foot channel, he strongly indorsed the scheme, showing that under the most adverse conditions a saving of 45 per cent. in time between the two cities could be reasonably expected.

SOME STATISTICS ON WATERWAYS.

After pointing out that the tonnage "in sight" of the proposed waterway was nearly as great as that carried annually by the Suez Canal, the profits from which are said to pay for its initial cost every five years, he gave some striking statistics of the population and commerce affected and of the result of such expenditures elsewhere.

"It is stated by the French economists that the benefits conferred upon that republic by the expenditure of over seven hundred million dollars upon her system of free canals and waterways is equivalent to an annual return of 5 per cent. upon this enormous capital, and it was reported by the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, in 1892, that the saving on transportation effected by the St. Mary's Canal was over one hundred million dollars in two years! The same report states 'the *total* expenditure for water improvements of the lakes has amounted to about thirty million dollars, or approximately to *one-fifth of the annual saving* in transportation!'"

This report caused much discussion and aroused great enthusiasm for the scheme, and although the unsettled financial conditions have so far delayed its farther progress, it was to be expected that the President, when arranging the membership of the Colombia-Cauca Arbitration Commission, which is to sum up once for all the much-discussed Nicaragua Canal plan, should have selected Professor Haupt as one of the members. The commission will make a thorough personal investigation of the proposed route, and their findings will be awaited with no little interest.

PROFESSOR HAUPT'S VIEWS ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Concerning the actual route Professor Haupt can, of course, say nothing at present, but his views on the canal scheme itself are eminently broad and characteristic. He believes it unquestionably should and will be built. Its exact location and cost, while most necessary of determination, can in no way affect this general conclusion. Whether it costs a hundred million dollars more, as Senator Morgan declares it will, or a hundred and thirty-three million, as Colonel Ludlow has estimated, or even two hundred million, is in a broad view immaterial. It represents a colossal annual saving which the world of commerce has a right to expect and to demand, and of its profitableness he himself has not the slightest doubt. The opposition to it which has been industriously fomented by some of the trans-continental railroads is peculiarly short-sighted on their part,

for the transportation experts agree as to the truth of the apparent paradox that water competition is decidedly beneficial instead of injurious to the railroads.

"Look over the stock market," suggests Professor Haupt, "and select the roads whose stock is away above par; in nearly every case you will find these lines compete with deep-water traffic;" and at the Deep Waterways Convention a few years ago a similar statement was made, to the effect that "railroads which are paying dividends are running in competition with water in every case."

The explanation of this is found in the facts that facilities increase commerce, that a large local trade is stimulated by the canal, ar the railroad gets the bulk of the refined an ufactured products which go through the c their raw states.

As may be gathered from the brief acco the foregoing pages, the President see have made a well-nigh ideal appointm placing Professor Haupt on the new co sion, and it may confidently be expected t conclusions will not only benefit that grea ect by their influence and authoritativene that he will complete his Central American as has been the case in every other post sponsibility he has held, with an enhanced tation.

II.—REAR ADMIRAL JOHN G WALKER.

BY JAMES BARNES.

THERE are many men at present holding positions of importance in the army and navy about whose past records little is known by the general reading public, although their names have a most familiar appearance in print as they appear from time to time in the daily press. The generation born since the war have some knowledge, more or less accurate, of the doings and characters of the great leaders and popular heroes; but of the records and deeds of the young men who won their spurs in battle and have since attained distinction by a course of natural events and slow promotion in time of peace they know but little.

Rear Admiral John Grimes Walker, who was retired on March 20 of this year at the age of sixty-two, left the active service a distinguished man, hearty and vigorous in body, and, in the opinion of those who know, judged the best man to remain at the head of naval affairs. But by the law he has been retired, and all those left in the active list move up a peg in the Register.

Admiral Walker is of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in New Hampshire on March 20, 1835. He came of good old fighting stock, an ancestor of his having been one of the defenders of the town of Londonderry during the great Irish struggles. And his ancestors in this country were men of the same mold. His great-grandfather was a lieutenant in the Continental army, who served with bravery and distinction. Upon the death of his mother, young Walker went to Iowa to abide at the home of his uncle, Governor Grimes. He was appointed midshipman in the navy on October 5, 1850, and it was soon perceived that the young man had not made a mistake in choosing his calling. During cruise in the old frigate *Portsmouth* in the he drew attention to himself by his alertne strict attention to duty. Upon his retur the western waters he completed the co the Naval Academy, and was promoted to midshipman. On June 20, 1856, he made age in the *Falmouth* to Brazil, and afterwa transferred to the *St. Lawrence*, belonging South Atlantic squadron. He was promc be master on June 22, 1858, and the ver day received a second promotion to that c tenant.

A BRILLIANT WAR RECORD.

The navy just prior to the breaking out civil war was filled with young officers both the Northern and the Southern Stat were soon to have positions of great respon thrust upon them at very short notice; som equal to the occasion and others most si failed. Lieutenant Walker was among th class, composed of the young men whc watched and commended by their superi cers for their ability and steadfastness, an were soon placed in positions of impo Upon the outbreak of the war Lieutenant V was stationed for a short time on boa steamer *Connecticut*, and from this vessel transferred to the gunboat *Winona*, and he took part in the passage of Forts Jacks St. Philip, and later in the most import all the captures of the Gulf squadron, the New Orleans. With the nine men next i ing on the active list to-day Walker was missioned a lieutenant commander on Ju

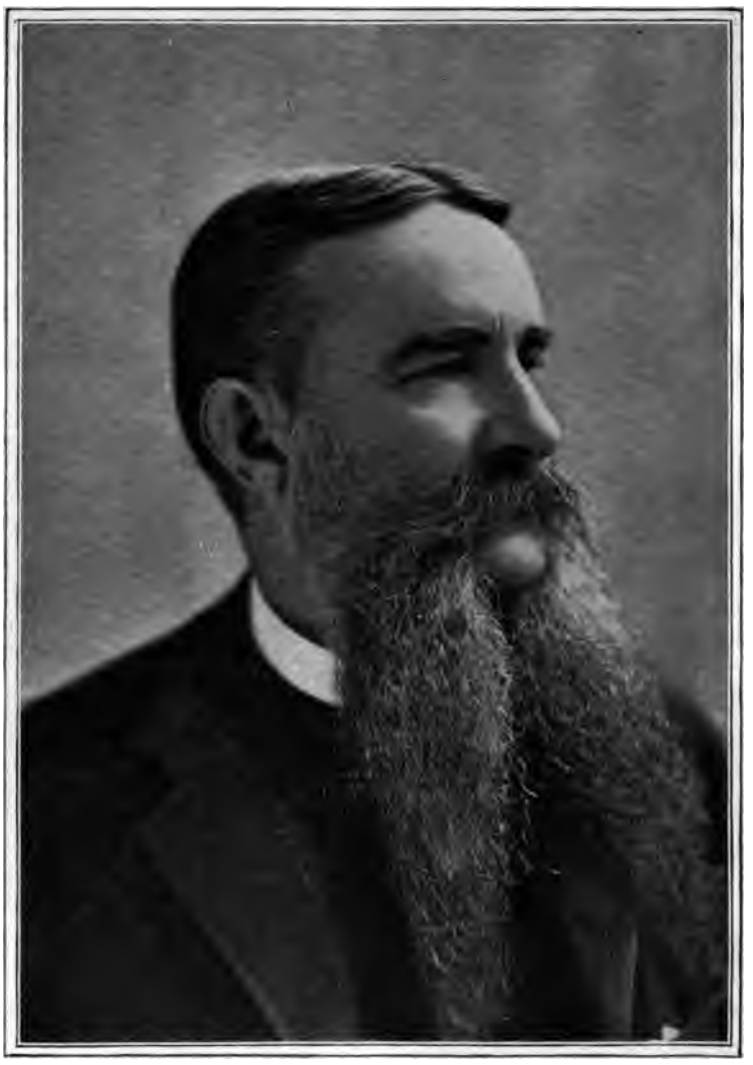


Photo by Bell. REAR ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER.

2, and in the reports of the operations before ksburg and adjacent waters his name is men- ed with honor in the dispatches sent to Wash- on. His first active command was that of steamer *Baron de Kalb*, one of those old r boats by courtesy called ironclads, for the on that their vital parts were protected by s of railroad iron and their pilot-houses and sides sheathed in what was practically old ; but they were formidable vessels neverthe- and did such good work that their record es a separate history in the Navy Department ty.

the *De Kalb* Commander Walker was ent at the attacks upon Haines' Bluff and assisted in the capture of Arkansas Post. On the latter occasion his good work was mentioned in the dispatches *cum laude*. Vicksburg, of course, was the important position of the river. It was the point that the Confederates had determined to hold at all hazards, and it cost lives and money in plenty to encompass its reduction. Many strategies were resorted to and many plans were proposed for the coöperation of the army under Grant and of the river forces above and below the batteries. One of these plans that if entirely successful would have hastened the fall of the rebel stronghold was the attempt to gain the rear of the city and the weak part of the defenses by means of a canal opening into the waters of the

river. The *De Kalb* formed part of the flotilla that made the attempt through what was known as the Yazoo Pass. In the Haines' Bluff affair the fortifications had been found deserted and were occupied and destroyed. As soon as this had been accomplished, Walker's little vessel, with three small gunboats, was sent to dislodge the Confederates, who hastily engaged in fortifying Yazoo City, whose importance as a depot of supplies for the Southern army had long been recognized. In coöperation with this expedition a land force of five thousand men under General Herron was engaged. After a sharp but decided conflict the rebels were defeated and left hastily in a confused retreat, but they had taken pains to destroy all the property they could possibly set fire to in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Union forces. Everything was saved, however, by prompt action, and but four steamers moored close under the bluffs were eaten by the flames; one Confederate gunboat was captured early in the day. A most unfortunate occurrence took place during this action. The *De Kalb* tripped across a sunken torpedo and was blown up and sunk, but fortunately in shallow water, and her officers and crew escaped without any great difficulty. Of course no blame could be attached to any commander for such an unforeseen accident, and although now without a ship, Walker found immediate and worthy employment ashore, for he was placed in command of the naval battery of the Fifteenth Army Corps, that assisted so materially in leveling the defenses and bringing the Vicksburg defenders to terms.

WELL-EARNED PROMOTION.

Upon Admiral Porter receiving orders that transferred his flag from the gulf to the Atlantic coast, he chose to take with him several of the young officers who had won his trust and confidence. Among these fortunates was Lieutenant Walker, who was given the command of the gunboat *Saco* and afterward transferred to the *Shawmut*, in which he participated in the important capture of Wilmington, N. C. During the remainder of the war Walker was employed in the coast blockading squadron, and at its close he was ordered to proceed in the *Shawmut* to the Brazilian station. On July 25, 1866, for "gallant and meritorious services during the War of the Rebellion," it was recommended by the board of promotions that he be advanced several numbers on the list—to the position of commander. This was accordingly done, to the great satisfaction of those in authority, for his worth and value as an officer and especially as an organizer of men and forces had been recognized. Admiral Porter, whose headquarters were at the Annapolis Naval Academy, appointed him his chief of staff in the fall of this same year, and he remained on shore until 1869, when he was selected, because of his special fitness for the post, to be the commander of the frigate *Sabine*. This vessel was commissioned for a cruise of instruction for graduated midshipmen from the Naval Academy, and this

LIEUT. JOHN G. WALKER AS COMMANDER OF THE "BARON DE KALB" IN 1862.

cruise is even now remembered by many of the junior officers on the list as a red-letter event; in every way it was most successful. In 1871 Commander Walker was appointed lighthouse inspector. Immediately he began a reorganization of the department, and it was not long before the thoughtfulness of his supervision and his constant care of detail began to show good results. Two years later he became the secretary and practical head of the Lighthouse Board, which position he held until 1878. During this period, on June 25, 1877, he had been promoted to be a captain. His great ability in administrative affairs clearly demonstrated the fact that he was eligible for any office of great importance, and this may account for a rather remarkable occurrence in his later life.

EXECUTIVE ABILITY.

In 1879 Captain Walker secured leave of absence and was engaged in railroad work in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

Railroad, but after a year or so he was again tempted to return to his old calling, which was indeed his proper sphere, and in March, 1881, he was ordered to command the old steamship *Powhatan*, a relic of a departed naval era, but a vessel that had done much good service and had been commanded by many famous men. In October of this year Captain Walker was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, a position requiring not only administrative power, but the greatest tact and good judgment. It was one of his characteristics that he found it easy to get on with the politicians and parties and secure their attention to naval affairs. His career at Washington showed plainly that this last appointment had been a wise one. No matter of detail escaped his notice, and although it is hard for a man occupying such a position to please every one, yet it can be said of him that the service profited by his judgment and the *personnel* improved under his guidance. Until the fall of 1889 he remained on shore. On February 12 of that year he had been promoted commodore, and in November he went on board the new cruiser *Chicago* and prepared to take charge of the new squadron of evolution—an important event in our naval history, as it marked the transition from the old order of affairs to the new.

CAPT. JOHN G. WALKER AS CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION IN 1881.

IN COMMAND OF THE "WHITE SQUADRON."

The sailing of this little fleet was heralded throughout the country, and indeed it marked an epoch. The "white squadron" became famous; it was the nucleus of our fine and modern navy. Although the vessels were comparatively small and have been cast into the shade by the powerful fighting machines completed during the last few years, they are yet fine ships and have served a good purpose. Although but a commodore, Walker was given the rank of acting rear admiral for this cruise. He had under his command the following vessels: First, the *Chicago*, from which he flew his flag, an armored cruiser of 4,500 tons, 5,000 horse-power, and a complement of 400 officers and men. With her sailing masts and topsails she presented a very different appearance from the extreme type of the modern cruiser, with its military masts and fighting tops (she has been changed to this lately), but she was a very serviceable craft, and developed 16 knots upon her trial trip—not a bad rate of speed in those days for a vessel of her size. The *Atlanta* and *Boston*, two sister ships, were of 3,000 tons each. The former was of 3,500 horse-power, and the latter developed in her official trial 4,200. The *Yorktown*, a handsome little gunboat, was of 1,700 tons, 2,200 horse-power, and had developed a speed of 16¾ knots while cruising. It was not the intention of the Government to make a holiday showing of the new ships, and although this was the first appearance of any modern vessels of our navy in European waters, the admiral was plainly out for work and practice. It must be confessed, however, that to a certain extent there was an object-lesson conveyed to the foreign powers by the sight of these trim vessels in their ports. For years the American officers had been accustomed to slowly amble from one place to another in nondescript ships that sailed when there was wind enough to carry them and steamed as well as they could under their boilers when there was not. They felt conscious that they did not represent to any extent the wealth and power of their country, and a promise of better ships and consequently better quarters and commands was hailed with great delight. The doings and whereabouts of the squadron were reported at length in all the home papers, and through the drawings of Mr. Rufus F. Zogbaum, who accompanied the fleet, their evolutions and appearance became familiar to the readers of the illustrated weeklies.

Upon the return of the squadron to the United States nothing but praise was heard for the manner in which the officers, ships, and men had acquitted themselves. Congress was stimulated un-

der the renewed interest of the country at large to vote appropriations for the farther enlargement of a national service at sea.

IN SOUTH AMERICA AND ON THE PACIFIC.

Relieved of the squadron, Commodore Walker was transferred to the South Atlantic coast and remained for some time in Brazilian waters. Upon his return to the North he was third in command at the great naval review in New York City, Admirals Gherardi and Benham being his seniors. In 1892 he was ordered to Venezuela to protect American interests jeopardized by one of the ever-recurring revolutions that break out among our sister republics like intermittent volcanoes, and later he was transferred to the command of the naval forces of the Pacific. The stand that he took in regard to the troubles at Hawaii brought him immediately before the public eye. Probably no one could have made a closer and more accurate examination of the state of affairs then existing in the Sandwich Islands than he did, and clearly his report has been borne out by subsequent events. The standpoint he took was distinctly opposed to that of the executive, and although it was overruled, the wisdom of the course he suggested (in view of subsequent events, as we have said) cannot be questioned. It was much commented upon and was remarkable for its independence and freedom from bias due to the opinions of the commander-in-chief. Upon Walker's return he was once more assigned to shore duty at Washington, in which he was employed until his retirement, his promotion to rear admiral having taken place on January 23, 1894. The position that Admiral Walker had made for himself and the value put upon his services is proved by the strenuous efforts made to have the statute law so changed that he might be appointed after his retirement to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This is the remarkable occurrence to which we have referred earlier in this article. In summing up the career of which this has been the merest outline, it is found

JOHN G. WALKER IN THE UNIFORM OF A REAR ADMIRAL.

that Rear Admiral Walker during his forty-six years of service has spent seventeen years at sea, twenty-five years on shore duty, and but five years and seven months unemployed. His sea service under the rank at which he retired was but four months, but during his active life since he had been given flag rank he had commanded three out of the four squadrons into which our naval forces are divided. He has been a close student of international affairs, and his knowledge of the conditions and difficulties existing in Central America is second to that of no one in the naval service. It is well known that he has studied carefully the question of the trans-Isthmian canals and is well informed on the subject concerning their value and practicability.

III.—CAPT. O. M. CARTER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S.A.

THE law authorizing the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of three to make the necessary additional surveys of the Nicaragua Canal route, provides that one member of that body shall be an officer of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. From the list of officers of engineers possessing the qualifications and experience which peculiarly fit them for duty of this character, the President selected Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, and nominated him for the position.

Captain Carter was born July 11, 1856, at Paitroit, Gallia County, Ohio, and received his earlier education at the public schools in that section of the State. In 1875 a vacancy occurred at the United States Military Academy for the

district in which he resided, and young Carter, then engaged in teaching school at Gallipolis, Ohio, was very anxious to secure the appointment. Since the political affiliations of his immediate relatives were opposed to those professed by the member of Congress, Carter was not successful in gaining the prize. Nothing daunted, he at once turned all his energies toward securing an appointment as a cadet at large, by no means an easy task at any time. The thoroughness with which he had accomplished everything that he had undertaken during his school days and earlier manhood had gained for him many admirers and warm friends, who assisted him in this new enterprise. Through them he obtained recognition by the present Secretary of State, and on the representation that Carter was the brightest and most capable young man in the State, the President, Rutherford Hayes, appointed him a cadet at large on April 4, 1876; by the end of the same month the name of Oberlin M. Carter was enrolled as a cadet at the Military Academy.

CAPT. OBERLIN M. CARTER, U. S. A.

A REMARKABLE WEST POINT RECORD.

His career as a cadet was a most creditable one, not only to himself, but to all who assisted him in procuring the position, and clearly showed that the strong terms of commendation which were instrumental in securing his appointment were by no means exaggerated. The cadet register for 1877 shows the name O. M. Carter at the head of the fourth class, and this standing in the class he maintained throughout the entire four years. He was graduated June 12, 1880, having attained the highest general average in the academic course made up to that time since the foundation of the institution. In the purely military part of the curriculum his record was no less enviable; after wearing the chevrons of a cadet corporal and sergeant as a first-class man, he was designated cadet lieutenant and adjutant, the most desired and coveted position in the battalion of cadets.

Lieutenant Carter's commission as a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers was dated from June 12, 1880. He spent the summer months after graduation at his *alma mater* instructing the cadets of the then first class in practical military engineering, as assistant to Capt. (now Major) Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers. From the fall of 1880 to October 31, 1882, Lieutenant Carter was on duty at Willetts Point, New York harbor, as a student officer at the Engineer School of Application, where he acquitted himself with credit. He was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in June, 1882.

ENGINEERING IN THE FAR WEST AND IN GEORGIA.

On completion of the post-graduate course at Willetts Point he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, reporting to General Pope, then in command of the Military Department of the Platte, for duty as engineer officer, which position he held for nearly two years. Most of this time was spent in the field making reconnoissances into comparatively unknown sections of Colorado and New Mexico, mapping various portions of the department and surveying and locating astronomically various military posts. He familiarized himself with all the details of field service, including the care of the men and animals intrusted to his command. No work was too arduous or onerous for the young officer to undertake, and his devotion to duty, as well as the thorough manner in which his work was done, gained for him the confidence and respect of his superiors and associates. When General Pope's promotion took him to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, he was very desirous of having Lieutenant Carter transferred to San Francisco, and subsequently recommended him to General Miles, then in command of the Department of the Columbia, as the most competent officer to conduct certain military reconnoissances into Alaska that General Miles was very anxious to have made. This transfer, however,

was not accomplished. The large increase in river and harbor improvements authorized by Congress necessitated the assignment of a greater number of officers of the Corps of Engineers to civil work, and Lieutenant Carter was relieved from duty as engineer officer of a military department on August 11, 1884.

The orders relieving him took him East, and he reported for duty to Gen. Quincy Gillmore, Lieutenant-Colonel Corps of Engineers, as his assistant. At that time General Gillmore was in charge of all the improvements along the southeast Atlantic coast, and on October 14, 1884, he assigned Lieutenant Carter to Savannah, with local charge of the various works in progress in Georgia.

After the death of General Gillmore the works were transferred to the charge of Gen. Henry L. Abbot, Colonel Corps of Engineers, and on his recommendation the works in Georgia were placed under the direct charge of Lieutenant Carter, April 24, 1888. In February, 1891, Lieutenant Carter was promoted to the grade that he now holds, captain Corps of Engineers. During that same year, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Brunswick, Ga., he conducted certain experiments to determine the influence of explosions of large charges of dynamite on ocean bars, more particularly the tendency to deepen the water. The results were published in the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he is a member.

CAPTAIN CARTER REPRESENTS AMERICAN ENGINEERS ABROAD.

In 1895 he went abroad, and was the representative of the War Department at an international congress of engineers held at Zurich, Switzerland, to consider the subject of uniform tests of materials used in engineering constructions. He attends, in the same capacity, a similar assemblage held at Stockholm this year during the latter part of August.

He has translated several pamphlets of professional interest; among them may be mentioned the "Influence of Sea Water on Hydraulic Mortars" and "Tests of Materials." In 1895 Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, during a tour of inspection of the defenses along the southeast Atlantic, was shown over those guarding the entrance to Savannah by Captain Carter. The general was so favorably impressed with the junior officer's ability, the intimate knowledge of his work, and professional zeal, that on his return to Washington he applied to have Captain Carter detailed as his aid-de-camp.

Ill health at that time, together with a strong desire to complete the magnificent work in Savannah harbor, then nearly finished, combined to postpone the actual compliance with this assignment.

Early in 1896 the then chief of engineers, Gen. William P. Craighill, recommended Captain Carter to the president of the American Society of Civil Engineers as a member of a committee to be selected for the purpose of fixing upon uniform standard tests of cement. Whether his present duties will enable him to accept the position is uncertain.

On application of the Chief of the Bureau of Military Information of the War Department, Captain Carter was detailed as military *attaché* to the American embassy at London. To enable him to comply with these orders, he was relieved from duty at Savannah on July 20, 1897, and while engaged in familiarizing himself with the duties of his new position, he received the appointment on the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF SAVANNAH HARBOR.

By far the most important work on which he has been engaged—the one which has made him most widely known in this country, more particularly through the Southeast—is the improvement of Savannah harbor. During the four years of apprenticeship under General Gillmore he personally conducted all the surveys made of that locality, carefully studied all the conditions attending the construction of the various pieces of dams or jetties, the effect of the storms on the shifting sands, the force and direction of the tidal currents, and, in short, all the details necessary to a complete solution of the problem confronting him, viz., to secure and maintain a navigable channel to Savannah sufficient to meet all present and future demands of commerce.

In 1890 he presented his project for the establishment of a channel having a depth of 26 feet at mean high water, from the city of Savannah to the sea, at an estimated cost of $3,500,000, provided funds should be regularly and adequately supplied. The project contemplated the construction of training walls, the erection of dams to close side channels, the building of wing dams or dikes to confine or deflect the water, the dredging of existing islands, shoals, etc., obstructing the proposed route, with shore protection at various localities along the new channel.

Congress adopted the project, made the first appropriation for carrying it into execution in 1892, and at the same time authorized the making of contracts for the completion of the entire work. Contracts were made in the fall of 1892, under which work was commenced immediately thereafter, and the project was completed in the spring of 1896, within the estimated cost for the

improvement. The undertaking was a bold one, and the results obtained are very creditable to the projector. When, a couple of years ago, the Atlantic squadron steamed up the harbor and anchored off the lower end of the city, doubt as to the result no longer existed, and the seemingly large amount expended was justified.

The object sought has been obtained, and there is at present a channel from the city to the sea with a navigable depth of not less than 20 feet at mean low and 26 feet at mean high tide, with a minimum width of 240 feet, a gain of 11 feet in depth since the commencement of the work under the project. Some idea of the magnitude of the undertaking may be obtained from the fact that the finished work contained 43,200 linear feet of mat dams and 46,300 linear feet of pile dams; in addition 5,900,000 cubic yards of material were removed by dredging from the selected channel.

Not content with this vast improvement over the former conditions, commerce demanded an anchorage for vessels lying in Tybee Roads, and in response to an inquiry by Congress, Captain Carter, in 1895, submitted a report showing the desirability of continuing the improvement so as to afford such a safe anchorage, by extending part of the existing Oyster Bay training wall and constructing a detached spur parallel to the currents along the axis of the shoal between Tybee Roads and Calibogue Sound. This project also provided for a steamboat channel between Beaufort, S. C., and Savannah. In the river and harbor act of 1896 Congress adopted this project and authorized the Secretary of War to enter into contracts for its completion. The work is now well under way.

OTHER RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

Another work of much importance is Cumberland Sound, Ga. Irregular and inadequate appropriations rendered necessary a new project for removing the bar obstructing the entrance. Captain Carter's plan for the improvement of this locality having met the approval of a board of engineer officers was adopted by Congress in 1896, and under authority of law contracts have been made for the completion of the work.

The other works of internal improvement with which Captain Carter was intrusted may be briefly enumerated as follows: Savannah River, Darien harbor, Altamaha, Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, Brunswick harbor, Jekyl Creek, and the inside water route between Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. On these improvements dredging, constructing works of regulation, blasting of rock, snagging, etc., formed the principal character of work. Though of minor importance to the two mentioned above, they have been none the less successfully executed, and with as much careful study and skill as the more important ones.

The civil works were not the only ones to demand time and attention, for Captain Carter was also charged with the care and preservation of the defensive works in the vicinity of Savannah, Ga., and Fernandina, Fla. It is but a few years ago that the local press reported his entering one of the magazines in Fort Pulaski and saving a considerable amount of ammunition at the risk of his life during a fire. Fortifications are now being constructed on Tybee Island in accordance with plans prepared by Captain Carter. Work of this character has made him familiar with concrete construction, and will stand him in good stead in his new field of engineering.

THE NICARAGUA SURVEY.

The foregoing brief outline of a very creditable career clearly indicates that he is well fitted to satisfactorily perform the duties that will necessarily devolve upon him as a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. His experience in the West conducting surveys through a wild, uninhabited country will be of inestimable value to him in making the surveys through Nicaragua, and the men under him will fare the better because of such experience. The hydrographic work in Greytown and Britto harbors and in the lake will be but a repetition of the work he has personally performed in the harbors along the Georgia coast. The dredging operations through the lowlands adjacent to Greytown harbor will recall some of the work he has already performed. His knowledge of concrete constructions will be of use when the locks are under consideration; in short, there is but little of the work with which he will not be familiar.

Captain Carter is one of the most pleasant and genial of gentlemen, a very general favorite, and he will be found a most charming companion by his associates. Though a hard student of his profession, he has found spare moments to devote to literature and to the study of art, in both of which he is well versed. He speaks French fluently, German and Spanish sufficiently to make himself understood. He is endowed with an energy that is tireless and a power of application and of concentration of thought that is truly remarkable. His duty is his first consideration; when a task is before him he sets to work to accomplish it, and nothing can detract his attention until it is finished. Though fond of society, social duties or pleasures have never interfered with his work. It is to these qualities that he owes the success that his career has merited.

THE LATE CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.

CANOVAS: SPAIN'S FOREMOST STATESMAN.

BY EX-MINISTER J. L. M. CURRY, LL.D.

IN the public mind, among well-informed persons, there is much misapprehension or ignorance of Spain, her history, people, government, and institutions. These, if seen at all, are seen through a discolored medium. A thorough study after a residence in the country and a familiarity with the civil administration and the habits and opinions of the people is requisite to an intelligent understanding. This is true of all foreign governments and people and especially so, for manifest reasons, of the Iberian Peninsula. At the threshold it is necessary to recognize facts that Spain is poor and Spain is proud, that these conditions materially affect interco with strangers, domestic usages, and home foreign policy. The government is closely mod after Great Britain and is practically a gov ment by the Cortes through the cabinet ministry. The queen regent has as little civ political power as Queen Victoria. The principal or dominant parties, the Conserva and the Liberal, for years have alternately

airs through the respective ministries Canovas and Sagasta. There are sub- or separate organizations of these par- feeble or divided to gain ascendency, ie Republican, the Carlist, the Social- last few years insurrections in Cuba and pine Islands have greatly embarrassed nment and excited the entire popula- ving once been enriched and exalted to s power by immense continental pos- hich have almost entirely slipped from Spain reluctantly yields the last vestige iously, frantically, almost suicidally, hat must soon escape her grasp unless onsent to their assuming a connection mother country similar to that which ween Canada and Great Britain. A strous with brilliant military achieve- . great prowess makes it difficult and for her to accept or submit to the ndition, inevitable as it appears to be. rying on remote wars in an attempt, us far, to suppress rebellions by incom- cers and with an empty treasury and t, without misuse of terms, be called nkruptcy. The national finances are able, incurable condition, and there is e prospect of a redemption of bonds war is over. Agriculture, fruit-raising, d manufactures are scarcely remuner- ider a severe and prolonged strain and naladministration, in peace as well as most fruitful sources of revenue have ed in advance to exacting creditors or exhausted. Lotteries, State owned and have regularly appeared in annual nong the estimated receipts, but this deceptive policy only aggravates ex- and enhances impecuniousness. The and profitable commercial policy as Adam Smith, Mill, and Gladstone has ried, and restrictive tariffs and *octroi* and long have been the accepted t has seemed incomprehensible that ler such adverse circumstances, does what she is unable to prevent and is with the revolting provinces; but safely affirmed that there is not a man, r child of any party in the whole o is willing to yield sovereignty over Cuba. Loyalty to the monarchy and he Church are distinguishing charac- Spaniards, and one or the other, con- pride of ancestry or nation, will ac- what is strange and inexplicable.

and necessarily imperfect *résumé* of story for the last half century will en- appreciate the character and work of the murdered statesman. They have been years of conflict, civil war, rebellion, conspiracy, changes of rulers, such as few equal periods can parallel. (A fuller and more picturesque account of the events and persons may be found in a little book—"Constitutional Government in Spain" —published by Harper & Brothers.)

On the death of Ferdinand in 1833, Christina, by the will of her husband, was constituted guardian of the children and became regent, to save the throne for her infant daughter. The claims and machinations of Don Carlos, the brother of Ferdinand, imperiled the succession, as he asserted a right to be the sovereign. From this claim originated Carlism, the spring "of woes unnumbered" which has cursed poor Spain with heavy expenditures and hostile rivalries and bloodshed and uninterrupted excitement and apprehension. The old Gallic law of France prevented the succession of female heirs to the throne, but the practice of Spain had been almost uniformly different. Ferdinand in 1831 revived and restored the preëxisting law, allowing the succession of women. This he had the right to do, according to the opinion of the most accredited jurists of Europe and of Caleb Cushing, than whom our country has had no diplomatist better versed in international law. All foreign powers, including the pope, have denied the legitimacy of Don Carlos, but his followers, now as heretofore, are availing themselves of every opportunity which gives faintest hope of success. Christina was an excessively wicked woman, cruelly neglectful of her children, avaricious, ambitious, intriguing, immoral, and by her excesses so exasperated her subjects that she was banished with her abettors. Espartero was chosen regent, but had soon to escape into exile. In 1843 Isabella, at thirteen years of age, the Cortes having declared her eligible, was sworn in as reigning queen. With a defective education, in her inexperience and immaturity she became the prey of the bad and the designing and fell a victim to their plots. With the rising sentiment in favor of a better government and in indignant protest against flagrant abuses, the people drove her from the palace and the country. Her expulsion shows that the statesmen and people were able and willing to resort to the necessary means, however drastic and forceful, to free their country from the wrongs and oppressions of a weak and wicked reign. A provisional government was at once established. In 1869 a constitution was promulgated, liberal in many of its features, establishing an elective monarchy, but instability and incertitude were "the order of the day." Leopold of Hohenzollern was proposed as king, and although, under

proper advice, he declined the proffered honor the mere attempt to put him on the throne caused the Franco-Prussian war, the collapse of the French empire, the extinction of the Napoleonic dynasty, and the establishment of the republic of France. Amadeo, brother of King Humbert, was elected king and accepted the post of danger, soon illustrating anew the old adage, "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Tired of unstable ministers and of the factions which surrounded and harassed him, he cheerfully abdicated his royal authority and returned to his native Italy. Such unprecedented dynastic change excited consternation. Everything was in confusion. Castelar declared that "the great problem is to ally order with liberty." A republic sprang into existence. In less than a twelve-month four presidents, Figueras, Pi y Margall, Galmeron, and Castelar, succeeded one another like the rapidly changing views in a kaleidoscope. The army overthrew the republic, which fell without a struggle, and a regency was announced under the presidency of Canovas. This movement was for the avowed purpose of enthroning Alfonso, son of Isabella, and it was accomplished with celerity and to the general satisfaction of the nation. In 1885 Alfonso died and his widow, Maria Christina of Austria, became queen regent. In May, 1886, Alfonso XIII. was born a king, and all royal decrees have since been issued in his name in conjunction with the regent. Carlos, in exile, protested against the "usurpation" of the infant king.

Antonio Canovas del Castillo was an illustration of what has not been infrequent in monarchical and aristocratic governments. Men of genius, of great industry and capacity, in spite of adverse early environments, of the accidents of birth and fortune, rise to positions of eminence and are accepted as leaders, possessors of the true right divine. He was of humble origin and was born in Malaga in 1828, and his career was as remarkable as that of any who have sprung from the ranks of the people. In youth he essayed engineering and journalism, and this early experience in affairs was very helpful to him afterward when he was charged with graver and more wide-reaching responsibilities. Elected in 1854 from his native district to the Cortes, he was subsequently so continuously in office that his biography is a history of his country. His wide and varied experience as *chargé d'affairs* at Rome, as Governor of Cadiz, as under secretary of the interior, as minister of finance and the colonies gave him acquaintance with men and a thorough insight into every department of administration. His university life, when he was a fellow-student of Castelar, with whom, despite the widest political differences, he an unbroken personal friendship, his libe cation and connection with the press mad student of literature, history, and polit he made creditable contributions in addre lectures and books. Like many of his poraries in England, France, and Germ did not allow his public service to narrow tellectual range, but widened it by aut and companionship with the thoughts of writers. His library, rich with choicest was his delight, and in his vacations he there, with his accomplished wife and guests, as much enjoyment as in the con of the forum. A member of the Roya emy of History, he made proof of his int preparing several volumes of history. The is the intellectual center of Madrid, and t tures on scientific, literary, historical, ge ical, political, and ethical subjects deliv the most cultured and learned are am principal educational influences of Spain best men regard it as a high distinction a honorable privilege to be invited to appea the association. Canovas delivered ann dresses, as president of the society, on m political science, and they are among th valuable disquisitions which have emanat this distinguished body.

Being a faithful and laborious student, cious reader, he accumulated much kn which was an unfailing resource in his nu debates in the Cortes. Having a pass such conflicts, his ambition and courage him into the arena, where he reveled *gaudia certaminis.* His quick conception and apt illustrations, strong imagination, ous language, power of condensed exp earnestness of purpose, buoyant energy, wit, mordant sarcasm, made him a great d He was not like the polished, persuasiv liant, gifted Moret, nor was he endowed exuberant fancy, the expressive metapl overwhelming elegance of Castelar. His was unique, strong, impassioned; it was logic; and I have heard him in the Cort he seemed the embodiment of burning ism. Preëminently he was a Spaniard soul-absorbing love of country, her la traditions, achievements, institutions, int by the national characteristics of pride an alry and strikingly illustrated in his dying *Long live Spain.*

By capacity for leadership, force of i calm wisdom, ripened knowledge, he bec sagacious statesman and the controlling p ity of the Conservative party. In the tr and disordered times, in the mutations

ties and reigning sovereigns, he was the inflexible advocate of monarchy and the friend of the Bourbon dynasty. Step by step he ascended the ladder, holding office after office, and yet, in public positions or in the background, he was the adviser and counselor. Although the army was the visible agency in bringing about revolutions in behalf of the exile, it was his hand that guided and his brain chiefly that directed. It was unquestionably through his ability and his fidelity to his sovereign that the Alfonsist movement was so wisely planned and conducted to such signal success. During the interregnum between banished mother and restored son he acted with consummate judgment, waiting and working for the proper moment, the full time, when he could move with assurance of victory. With patience, sagacious discrimination, faultless prudence, he acted, and when the decisive hour arrived nothing was left to chance. With wonderful prevision everything had been prearranged. The exiled queen having formally abdicated in favor of Alfonso, Canovas had discreetly obtained authority from him to take the necessary steps as emergencies might arise and for forming a provisional government until the king himself should reënter his dominion. When he did arrive he confirmed what had been done, appointed Canovas premier and president of the council, and put back, as far as he dared, the royal prerogatives *in statu quo* priór to the republic and the accession of the Italian. For far-seeing and practical statecraft nothing in modern times surpasses this *coup d'état*. A restoration is said to be worse in England than a revolution, but such was not the experience of Spain at this time.

The year after the accession of the king the demand for a new constitution, with more definite grants and limitations, was acted upon, and the instrument which remains as the organic law Canovas was the chief agent in framing and securing the adoption of. In no equivocal terms it recognized hereditary monarchy, the division of power into the usual departments, and the rights of person and property. It established "the Apostolic Roman religion" as the religion of the State and obliged the State to maintain the worship and its ministers. In language too dubious toleration is conceded of other forms of worship. While this too cautious provision was vehemently opposed by the bishops and clergy, it is to the credit of Canovas that he gave to it his cordial support.

In November, 1885, when Alfonso died, Christina, his widow, was at once appointed regent. It was a time of intense anxiety. What Carlists and Republicans might do to accomplish their peculiar views was a matter of earnest conjecture. The throne, in this crisis, needed the united cooperation of all its friends. Canovas and his fellow-ministers tendered their resignations. With a self-sacrifice and magnanimity that exalts him to the pinnacle of loyalty and patriotism, he advised the queen to form a Liberal government, that she might have in her difficult position the support of both parties and thus tide over what threatened to wreck the established order. Sagasta was then placed at the head of the cabinet.

Canovas has been prime minister during the Cuban war and has had, of course, in the present strained relations between his country and the United States, most perplexing questions to act upon. The public mind on both sides is too inflamed for an impartial or accurate judgment, but the opinion may be safely hazarded that when the correspondence is published it will be found that Canovas, in all that constitutes intelligent and skilled diplomacy, has been no whit inferior to his antagonists nor to any of that profession, so renowned in Europe.

Under her laws and usages Spain allows, in large measure, manhood suffrage and eligibility to office, freedom of association, of speech, of press, of education, and except in some particulars, due to illiterary, to church power, to bad administration, to perverse adherence to traditions, is not distinguishable from other enlightened governments in Europe. In view of this personal and civil freedom, it is strange that radicalism, or anarchy, should resort to the remedy of brutal assassination in order to avenge supposed wrongs or get rid of alleged evils. The gospel of the dynamite and the dagger, of which Wendell Phillips spoke in his Harvard oration, produces, sooner or later, its legitimate results. The deaths of Lincoln, Garfield, Cavour, the Czar of Russia, and Canovas make men hold their breath in timorous apprehension, and show that on both continents no precaution affords perfect security against the most atrocious crimes. Spies, detectives, police, soldiers, seem alike impotent to prevent fatal assaults. Perhaps intellectual or moral education, or patriotism, best safeguards rulers and leaders. To the queen regent, once asking with curious concern about the absence of attending soldiers about the person or movements of President Cleveland, I replied that I had several times seen her majesty and children walking, unattended and with fearlessness, in the Retiro, a public park, and that her best security was in the loyalty of her people, on whom she relied with entire confidence.

PRESIDENT E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, OF BROWN UNIVERSITY.

PRESIDENT ANDREWS AND THE SITUATI(AT BROWN.

IN spite of the unfortunate condition of things which just now prevails at Brown University, the friends of education may find some comfort in the thought that so exceptionally widespread an interest in an academic trouble gives evidence of a solicitude for the best interests of the higher education in America more extensive, if not deeper, than we can easily imagine to have prevailed in other countries or at other times. The editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has believed that a large part of the public interest centers round the personality of Dr. Andrews, and that some discussion of his character and history would be welcome to many readers. He has asked this discussion at the hands of the present writer, whose an will not be used as a shield of unfairness.

Elisha Benjamin Andrews was born i dale, N. H., on January 10, 1844. Hi was a Baptist minister of unusual force acter. His mother was characterized to days by vigor of mind and strong int public affairs. One of his brothers is, Chief Justice of the State of Connectic drews' boyhood was spent chiefly in Cor and Western Massachusetts. At an e (about seventeen) he entered the Unio He served in the artillery, in which he b lieutenant. He has the reputation of been an unusually faithful, brave, and in

After the war, having determined to ›llege, he rapidly prepared himself, and entered Brown University, where he duated in 1870 with high rank. He heology, and was for a year or two pas- Baptist church at Gloucester, Mass. was for a brief period president of Deni- ersity at Granville, Ohio. Next he was al years a professor of homiletics in the heological institution at Newton Center, he was called, soon after the death of Lewis Diman, to take the chair of his- political economy at Brown University. pied this chair six years, and then went ell as professor of economics. A year 1889, he was called back to Brown to the duties of the presidency and the ship of philosophy.

be seen that Dr. Andrews has taught, as taught with great success, in several departments. One of his colleagues has es called him the last of the Anakim, the last representative of that old-time ollege president and professor who could nost any subject with equal facility, be- eminence lay not so much in the spe- n which marks the modern professor as general strength of mind and teaching hich it is to be feared the modern college generate as the old college did. Dr. is indeed a man of extensive scholar- he books which he wrote as a professor, nanuals of history and economics, though the ordinary student to digest, evince ginality and power of thought, and were on extensive and laborious study. The nich he has written while president have from want of the time necessary to make ecution adequate to their plan. The ex- em to think that his "History of the States," in two volumes, contains many detail; but they appear to concede that good piece of work as respects its spirit eral tone, presents the main facts cor- nd exhibits an extraordinary grasp upon movements of our national life. Cath- d the entire absence of sectionalism mark Andrews' writings. His "History of ed States During the Last Quarter Cen- as been thought by the critics to be a l inadequate performance, yet to reveal sense of the realities of American life ppy gift of seizing what is salient and istic in the modern march of events. It ant to know that, devoted as Dr. Andrews to the work of administration, he is by e a thinker and a scholar. To some s who saw him when he first heard the news of that vote of the corporation which has been so much debated, he said that while he did not suppose they wished him to resign and he had no mind to resign if it were contrary to his duty to the university, his personal preference was decidedly to be free from the details of administrative work and to give his attention, if he could, solely to certain interesting problems of scholarship. The field of his present chief interest is philosophy, in which he is an original, learned, and acute thinker. Dr. Andrews has also great power and considerable repute as a preacher; his sermons are original, thoughtful, and convincing. Those who have learned from unscrupulous newspapers to think of him as a passionate and blatant demagogue would be surprised to learn that his public addresses are almost exclusively addressed to the intellect and consist of close reasoning, unaccompanied with rhetorical display or appeals to the emotions.

No doubt many persons who have watched the present trouble from the outside have asked themselves the question how it came about that eight years ago a corporation which differed not very greatly from that of the present day chose Dr. Andrews to be president of Brown University. The question is a pertinent one, for the choice is understood to have been made with little opposition, and certainly no other candidate stood near him in the public mind in 1889. The fact is that he was without doubt the best choice that could be made, it being understood that by the charter the choice of president is limited by the qualification that he must be a Baptist. After six years of professorial service in Providence, Professor Andrews and his characteristics were perfectly well known to the corporation. They believed that he had administrative ability, they knew that he had high character, progressive ideas, great power of work, great devotion to his *alma mater*, and extraordinary power over young men.

The characteristic last mentioned deserves, perhaps, a foremost place in the characterization of President Andrews. In eight years he has increased the college from a membership of 268 to one of 751. This growth, perhaps unprecedented among the New England colleges, has been due mainly to one thing—to the remarkable attractive power which Dr. Andrews exerts over young men. It may fairly be said that nearly every young man at Brown University in these last eight years has regarded the president with unbounded enthusiasm. No conspicuous college president except Francis Walker has during this period possessed such a hold upon the hearts of his students. The main cause of this is his own warmth of heart toward them, his constant and minute care for their general and individual in-

terests. He believes in young men. He believes that nearly all of them mean to do right, and they respond to his confidence in a manner that has made discipline in recent years hardly more than a nominal thing at Brown. When it has been necessary it has been applied with firmness; but Dr. Andrews is just and open-minded, and not arbitrary, and the boys always feel that he understands and appreciates them. He watches over their interests as individuals with great care, does all that he can to help those who are needy, and looks out for those who are not doing well to an extent that would hardly seem possible in a college that has now become so numerous. His success in dealing with students rests also in part upon his keen sense of humor; in part upon a certain surviving boyishness in him. He loves a good game of baseball, and his interest in all manner of college athletics is perfectly genuine. No doubt the students also like his straightforward, democratic ways, his *bonhommie*, and even what they would call his want of style in dress and such things; but the main sources of the hearty affection with which they regard "Benny" are on a higher plane, and do honor both to him and to them—his power, his honest manliness, his affection for them and confidence in them. It is these qualities, too, which have in large measure caused young men to flock to Brown University.

Passing to the qualities which have been more especially evinced since Dr. Andrews from a professor became a college president, it may be said that one of the most salient of these is his organizing power. It has shown itself in large matters and in small. He has a genuine love of system and a practical grasp upon the details of business. He has systematized with unusual skill the clerical work of his office, the minor accounts of the university, and the business of the faculty. A multitude of practical details require the attention of a college president, many of them relating to things which ought to be transacted by lesser men—questions of repairs, of heating, of water-supply, of all sorts of things. Dr. Andrews has attended to them all with patience, method, and business ability. He has created a new organization of the faculty, whereby the bulk of its work is performed by committees, with great saving of the general time. He is, by the way, an admirable presiding officer, rapid and orderly in the transaction of business, watchful, disinterested, and courteous. When in rotation the college presidents and professors of New England met at Brown University, the skill with which Dr. Andrews presided over their deliberations was noticed as unusual. He is not an indeal presiding officer for an occasion demanding grace of manner, but he is eminently businesslike.

Many who read these words will say, "Then how can it be that Dr. Andrews has landed the university in financial difficulties so grave?" The proper reply is that he has not done so. There has been a great deal of newspaper misrepresentation regarding the financial aspects of his administration. He has always been ardent and hopeful, and not always perfectly prudent and economical. There have been deficits, though there is now a society of guarantors which meets them. But it is not true, and probably one could not find a member of the corporation well informed concerning the college finances who would assert that the real deficits of the last eight years have been greater in proportion to the total magnitude of the present revenues of the university than those of the eight years preceding his advent to the presidency.

"Why have a deficit at all?" the reader will say. A college is not a money-making concern, and must not manage its bookkeeping precisely as a commercial company does. The only object for which you have your college income is to spend it for educational purposes. If you don't spend it the public are entitled to complain. It rarely happens that a college which is doing its whole duty fails to fall a little short at the end of the year. Indeed, it is almost never good policy for a college which publishes its accounts not to exhibit a small deficit at the end of the year. If you don't show a small deficit no one gives you any money. But the financial reports of colleges are nearly as mysterious and need interpretation almost as much as those of most business corporations. This is why the writer used above the phrase "a real deficit." He has seen in a newspaper attack upon Dr. Andrews a deficit of thirty-four thousand dollars quoted for one of the years of his administration, nearly all of which deficit consisted of the money paid for the modernizing of one of the college dormitories—really an investment, and a paying one.

But more important than these questions of the details of college administration is the question of the leading ideas which have governed Dr. Andrews in his conduct of the college since 1889. In the first place, he has thoroughly believed in expansion: but the expansion which he has promoted has been gradual and based on solid ground. No kite-flying experiments have been tried, and at the end of the eight years there is nothing really unsubstantial about the institution. In fact, the 750 students of 1897 are doing better work, are in a more serious and fuller sense university students than were, upon the average, the 260 students of 1889. There has been no

puffing-up of windy bubbles, no addition of departments that look well on paper but add no substance, no attempting of the impossible. In 1889 there was the ordinary course for the degree of A.B. and a course for the degree of B.P. Students in the latter course were distinctly inferior, on the average, to those in the former course. At the present time the B.P. course has been made so much more solid that its students are nearly, if not quite, upon the level with the students for the A.B. degree. The college now has courses for the degree of mechanical engineer and civil engineer. In a city of such industrial importance as Providence and in a college with an exceptionally well-equipped physical laboratory, the addition of these technical courses is entirely warranted, and the young men who pursue them are a solid element of the university.

Post-graduate work at Brown University has increased very greatly. The late President Robinson eagerly advocated its inception. The carrying forward of this feature of the university work was not only defensible, but has been an achievement of the highest value to the university as a whole. It is defensible because Brown University is not situated as are many colleges whose friends rightly think that they ought to remain colleges and ought not to try to be anything else. It is placed in a large city. Just as many undergraduates come to Brown University because, living in Providence, they can attend a college situated there when it would be difficult or impossible for them to go elsewhere, so it is also with persons wishing to pursue graduate courses. There is a real demand for such courses in Providence. Accordingly they have been provided, and there has grown to be an important graduate department. At the time of Dr. Robinson's resignation there were not more than half a dozen graduate students. Now there are 110, and while many of these are teachers in Providence who can give but a part of their time to university work, no one questions the seriousness of the graduate students nor the solidity of the department. The enormous benefits which the presence of so many serious students confers upon the undergraduates and upon the whole intellectual life of the university are equally unquestionable. No professional departments have been established. Dr. Andrews would have been glad to establish a law school, as there is none in the State; but he has made such arrangements respecting chemical, biological, and legal teaching proper for a university that by appropriate selection of courses students can often make a beginning of their medical and legal education at Brown and proceed thence to the second year of the professional schools.

In the same process of wise and well-guarded expansion, Dr. Andrews has provided for a women's college in connection with the university. That there was a real need for this in Rhode Island has been proved by the growth of the institution in three or four years to a point at which there are 157 young women obtaining through it a college education. This institution is entirely Dr. Andrews' creation. As none of the funds of Brown University were applicable to such a purpose, he instituted it and has managed it, financially speaking, as an independent enterprise of his own. The university gives the young women their examinations, their degrees, and to a small extent their instruction. The rest is provided for after the familiar plan pursued by the Harvard professors at Radcliffe College. The gratitude of Rhode Island women for this benefaction of Dr. Andrews' has been abundantly manifested in the present crisis.

Being a man of genuine popular sympathies, Dr. Andrews warmly interested himself, soon after his election to the presidency, in the cause of university extension. While university extension has not prospered immensely in Rhode Island and is perhaps not destined to so great a career in America as its friends expected at one time, certainly what has been done in that direction in Rhode Island has benefited both the State and the university. It should not be forgotten that Dr. Andrews has been during these eight years a laborious, devoted, and stimulating professor of philosophy in the college. His influence here, if it could be separated from his influence as president, has perhaps been as great as that of any one professor. But of course that for which these eight years in the history of the university will especially be remembered is the rapid but perfectly sure and safe expansion which his vivifying influence, his originality and power and force of mind, and his administrative ability have enabled the college to achieve.

If something is needed to complete our picture of Dr. Andrews' personality, let him be imagined as a big, burly man, with a hearty cordiality of manner, not gifted with social graces, yet dignified and impressive. In his sturdiness, his energy, and his impulsive ardor there is something that reminds one of Martin Luther. But his nature is a serener one. He is never apparently angry, has no hatreds, is a man of unusual magnanimity, and conspicuously generous. This last trait has been shown again and again in college matters. Somewhat as Daniel Webster, in moments of social hilarity, was wont to express a willingness to pay off the debt of the United States, so Dr. Andrews, though it is supposed that he has virtually no income but his salary,

has always been ready to make large contributions whenever some important object of college development could not be secured by the application of the ordinary funds. The university has been to him an object of chivalrous devotion. Should his connection with it terminate at the present time it would no doubt leave a large void in his heart, however he may engross himself in some other pursuit.

Let us turn now to speak of those public activities outside the university which of late have been so much commented upon. With his remarkable energy and capacity for work, Dr. Andrews has been active in many good enterprises within the city of Providence. He has not spared himself whenever the Advance Club or the Union for Practical Progress have developed projects that seemed likely to be useful to the city, when the cause of charity organization demanded the attention of public-spirited men, and on similar occasions. He has felt it a duty to Brown University and to the public to interest himself actively in every good work in Providence. He has been much in request as a public speaker at important meetings of religious and philanthropic bodies and on topics of social reform. Sometimes he has spoken hastily and indiscreetly, but much oftener he has helped good causes by forcible words. What little he has done in the way of politics has been incident to this zeal for public utility and to that interest in finance which has remained with him since he was a professor of political economy. The cause of bimetallism he has advocated in books and articles. Prof. Henry B. Gardner, in two or three careful letters to the newspapers, has lately cleared away a great deal of misapprehension as to Dr. Andrews' public utterances in the cause of silver. He has shown that up to June, 1896, his position was substantially that of the late Francis A. Walker, his little book entitled "An Honest Dollar" being the chief of his publications on that subject. He was a delegate from the United States, appointed by a Republican President, to the International Bimetallic Conference held at Brussels in 1892. It is amusing to see many newspapers which occupy exactly the same position with respect to bimetallism that he did down to June, 1896, now representing him as having for years advocated the most dangerous theories in regard to this question of finance, though the bimetallism which he advocated was good enough Republican doctrine for many members of the party down to that time.

In June, 1896, when Dr. Andrews, broken down in health, was about to escape from the country for a year's absence, two graduates of Brown University in the West wrote to him asking whether in his opinion the free coi silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the States acting alone would be a safe policy to pursue. Dr. Andrews replied to e that he thought it would be safe, giving sons. These were private letters, not i for publication, though without injunctic they be kept private. They were printed. were the first pronouncements by him in "free silver." So far as any one has yet they were the only ones up to the time action of the trustees on June 17, 1897 has occasioned so much comment. It is to say that this exhibits a course of actior different from that which many newspape attributed to the president. Far from a ing the doctrines of free coinage in seas out of season during a long period, Dr. A came to that position late; and on the v may be said that, acting under the sense sponsibility which a president of a un must always feel, he has been not only d but reticent, in regard to the matter. was a delegate to the Chicago convention summer is not true. He has never made in advocacy of "free silver," and does nc a college president ought to "take the st

Broken in health by overwork, Dr. A in July, 1896, went abroad for a year, poration generously granting him a year of absence with full pay, in recognition services performed for the university. just before his return that the corporatior the vote which has brought upon the col unfortunate a situation.

The corporation of Brown Universi body of forty-eight gentlemen who usual but twice a year. About half of the fort are business men, and of those who ar active in the concerns of the univers greater number are closely identified wit mercial interests in Providence. It is not to say that the active members of the would be likely to take a somewhat com view of college affairs. For some time t been uneasy at the failure of the funds college to increase. A considerable nur them had been for some time indignan cautious public utterances of Dr. Andrews seemed likely to repel gifts from the inst Though the corporation warmly apprecia services and merits, and probably only a them desired at present to bring about hi nation, there was irritation in the air. these circumstances, at the close of th meeting on June 17, Hon. Joseph H. of Worcester, Congressman from Massac arose and stated in temperate language t

viction that the president's public utterances, especially on the free coinage of silver, had repelled gifts and were constantly injuring the university. Though the corporation are not wont, under ordinary circumstances, to follow the leadership of Congressman Walker, several of them openly approved his strictures. Many members of the corporation really supposed that Dr. Andrews had gone much farther than he had in the advocacy of free coinage, for his two letters had been given extensive publicity, without his knowledge, by their recipients. The discussion in the corporation resulted in the appointment of a committee of three charged "to confer with the president" on his return "in regard to the interests of the university." The vote was pretty certainly not intended to bring about the resignation of Dr. Andrews; perhaps it was a compromise devised by his friends to avoid falling in with the extremer views of those who at the meeting attacked him. Though no doubt the colorless words of the motion covered an intention to put pressure of some sort upon the president, the desire to be considerate toward him led it to be understood that the vote was to be kept strictly private. Much of the trouble which has since arisen has come from the fact that the story of the vote and the discussion was immediately given to the newspapers. Whether this was or was not done by Congressman Walker, who is generally understood to be a bitter enemy of Dr. Andrews, is in dispute. The committee appointed consisted of Col. William Goddard, Chancellor of the University, ex-Chief Justice Thomas Durfee, and Prof. Francis Wayland, Dean of the Yale Law School and son of President Wayland. As President Wayland had actively propagated for many years the doctrines of free trade, though Rhode Island was warmly protectionist, it was expected that Dean Wayland's action upon the committee would be conciliatory; but it must be said that the other two gentlemen, though men of great ability and cultivation, were not wholly adequate representatives of the board in respect to liberality of spirit. Dr. Andrews, on returning, took the natural precaution of requesting them to put in writing what they had to say to him. Their communication stated to him what they understood to be the intention of the corporation in passing its resolution. According to their account, the corporation professed the warmest regard for the president and desired a change in only one particular. They considered that his public utterances in behalf of the free coinage of silver had lost to the university gifts and legacies, and were likely to injure it in a pecuniary sense in the future. What they asked was that out of regard for the interests of the university he should forbear to promulgate those views. Apparently, many members of the corporation have regretted that their committee based its action so boldly and exclusively upon the ground of pecuniary profit pure and simple. However, the committee had at that time had a month for consultation, and the public cannot be much blamed for presuming that they declared the mind of the board. It is to be hoped that they did not and that the board will find means, without discredit to its committee, to make manifest their unwillingness to be thought of as taking a sordid view of the question of the public utterances that the president of the college may with propriety make. To declare that a president may properly make public statement of his real views if it will attract gifts, but must not if it will repel them, surely does not furnish a good basis for an American university to stand on. Yet such was the plain inference to be drawn from this unfortunate letter. Dr. Andrews, conscious that if sometimes indiscreet in other matters, in that of the free coinage of silver he had kept far within the limits which college presidents usually set for themselves in respect to public utterance, immediately sent in his resignation, to take effect September 1, the date of the next meeting of the corporation. He could not comply with their desires, he said, without surrendering that reasonable liberty of utterance which presidents and professors of Brown had always, and in the absence of which endowments were of little worth. The question of academic freedom was thus fairly raised.

At this juncture the majority of the professors of the university issued their protest. Long accustomed to regard the spirit of free inquiry and discussion as vital to true university life and scientific progress, they perceived how frankly the letter of the committee of three subordinated these and other intellectual and spiritual interests of the institution to material considerations, and they believed that if no voice were raised in reply the university would for years suffer under the suspicion that the professors were muzzled and their teachings controlled by pecuniary considerations. Accordingly, two-thirds of the professors, mainly the younger two-thirds, sent to the corporation a respectful but explicit memorial, which soon after was sent as an open letter to the alumni and the press. In it they said what could be said as to the pecuniary results of Dr. Andrews' administration. They pointed out that though few gifts had been obtained, this was partly the effect of hard times, and that the other New England colleges had been receiving less of late than formerly; that Dr. Andrews had more than doubled the income of the university

by enormously increasing the receipts from students; and that though economy was necessary, the college was getting along financially about as usual. But they refused to admit that these ought to be the governing considerations in the management of a college *personnel*, and laid their chief stress on arguments for the necessity of a reasonable freedom of public utterance, declaring that the restraining a president from uttering political doctrines unpopular in the immediate neighborhood was not good for the community, not demanded by any supposed representative function on his part, and certainly not good for the inner life of the college itself.

Their protest seems, at the present moment of writing, to have had some effect on the corporation and a good deal of effect on the public, which had been in ignorance of some of the important facts; and some influential newspapers changed their ground more or less. The newspaper comments on this whole matter have from first to last been a curious study. The religious and semi-religious papers, always keenly alive to the higher interests of the nation, have almost without exception defended the position taken by President Andrews. The New York dailies, always keenly alive to the pecuniary aspects of everything, have mostly taken the opposite side, the most respectable of them moderately. Taking the political press of the country as a whole, partisan views have largely prevailed, Republican or "gold" papers, mostly, upholding the corporation, Democratic or "silver" papers the president. But it is noteworthy that a considerable number of highly respected "gold" papers, among them the influential and sagacious Boston *Herald*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the Chicago *Post*, have warmly commended the course of the president and faculty. The effect of the whole affair on the silverite mind has been exceedingly bad. The Providence *Journal*, a respectable but crabbed sheet, has for years pursued Dr. Andrews with an unseemly rancor which has certainly advanced no good cause.

On the day on which most readers will see this REVIEW, some sort of conclusion to the whole matter will probably be reached. It is to be hoped that it will be not simply a conclusion, but a real solution, and a solution, too, that will repair some of the damage done to the old university, and make it plain that none of its teachers is to be muzzled so long as he does his duty. As Mr. Lincoln said, "Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right." A right settlement of this affair at Brown will help powerfully to secure in other universities that freedom without which they will lose public confidence and with it half their usefulness.

AN OPEN LETTER

ADDRESSED TO THE CORPORATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY BY MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THAT INSTITUTION.

TO THE CORPORATION OF BROWN UNIVERSITY—

Gentlemen: The action taken by your honorable body with reference to President Andrews, at your meeting of June 17 last, aroused at the time much comment, both public and private. Its tendency seemed to us then to be a matter of grave moment; much more must it so appear to us at the present time, when it has been clearly interpreted by your committee, when the resignation of the president has followed as a direct and natural consequence, and when, in the public opinion of New England, upon whose good-will we are dependent, the university stands in so unfortunate a position. If we are not mistaken, more is involved than the exigencies of a single institution or the fortunes of a single educator; but the situation of Brown University and its relations to its president are, taken alone, topics of high importance, which compel our consideration. In discussing them we are, we trust, not unmindful of the courtesy which a professor owes to the governing body of his college, nor of the gratitude due for the generous services of its members. We shall hope neither to misrepresent their course nor to seem wanting in respect for their opinions. But we believe that the present crisis involves interests so weighty as to warrant us in addressing to your honorable body a respectful but earnest memorial and remonstrance.

It is well understood that at the meeting named no vote was passed relating explicitly to the utterances of President Andrews on public affairs. But three members were designated as a committee to confer with him, upon his return, "in regard to the interests of the university." The meaning of these words is perfectly well understood; it is indeed freely acknowledged by members of your body that the committee were expected, under the terms of the resolution appointing them, to remonstrate with the president concerning his utterances upon public affairs (notably on the free coinage of silver) as injurious to the pecuniary interests of the university. Your committee, in the communication which it has addressed to him, has explicitly declared, not only that this was the intent of your vote, but that it was its sole intent; that you desired to express no criticism of his administration and made no other suggestion than that he should forbear to promulgate his views on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, lest such promulgation repel gifts which might otherwise be received. It is not alleged that he has made speeches or written articles in advocacy of those views;

the promulgation from which he is asked to refrain has consisted in the writing of letters, in answer to correspondents, which those correspondents have been left at liberty to publish. Believing it impossible to surrender this minimum of freedom of expression without doing damage to Brown University and to the general interests of university education, the president has chosen rather to resign his office than to comply with your suggestions.

It was not intended that the vote of the corporation should be made public. The mode of procedure adopted was plainly more considerate than any more explicit and public action. Yet the fact remains, and is now everywhere known, that the corporation of Brown University, at one of their regular meetings, took action, the object of which was to suggest to the president a limitation of his activities in public affairs, and in some degree to restrain him from expressing himself, as a citizen, upon topics which are of interest to every citizen. Private and individual remonstrance is one thing; action of the sort described, by the body which appoints peesidents, is, we submit, a very different thing. It is open to the gravest objections, and rests upon a theory which, if extensively acted upon, would eat the heart out of our educational institutions—the theory that the material growth of a university is of more importance than independence of thought and expression on the part of its president and professors, and that boards of trustees have, as such, the right to suggest limitations upon such independence. It is not to be believed, and we are far from believing, that this theory, in all its amplitude, was present to the minds of your honorable body on the occasion named and distinctly accepted by them. But the logical connection between that theory and the concrete action taken is on consideration so plain, and has found so complete a lodgment in the public mind, to the manifest injury of the university, that we respectfully beg you to take again into consideration the principles involved, and at your ensuing meeting to take that action which alone can permanently relieve Brown University from all suspicion of illiberality or bias.

Recognizing that the corporation have not been alone in thinking and saying that Dr. Andrews' freedom of speech ought to be restrained, we beg leave to combat the proposition, wherever and by whomsoever maintained, that official action tending to restrain his expressions on public affairs is justified. We desire to show, first, that it cannot be justified on the lower ground of pecuniary necessity and advantage; and, secondly, that it lacks all justification when considered from that higher point of view from which the educational institutions of a great country ought always to be regarded.

We address ourselves first to the pecuniary question. We do not for a moment admit that it stands first in importance. On the contrary, we regard it as distinctly subordinate. We enter upon it only in a defensive spirit. The statement has been made, in public and in private, until it is believed by many, that the administration of President Andrews has been in a pecuniary sense unsuccessful, and this alleged want of success has been attributed to the course of the president in advocating financial doctrines unacceptable to possible benefactors of the college. For the most part this inference rests on pure assumption. That some money has been held back for such reasons is very likely. But that large sums of money, which would otherwise have been bestowed on Brown University, have been kept back by the owners' aversion to the president's opinions on silver, is surely open to question. Lavish gifts to public institutions are not usual in this community, and never have been. Many other institutions could be named, of which the presiding officers have taken no part in political discussion, but which, nevertheless, have received little money. From the year of the first printed report of the university treasurer down to that of the accession of Dr. Andrews, there was never a year in which the invested funds of the university were increased by one-third as much as the average annual increase of the funds of Harvard during the present generation. We submit that it is not just to hold President Andrews responsible for a condition of things which prevailed before he came, and which prevails likewise in so many other endowed institutions in Rhode Island.

But, dismissing empty speculations as to what might have happened, is it a fact that the administration of President Andrews has been, in a pecuniary sense, unfortunate for the college? Your honorable body are, without doubt, the best and the final judges of the financial success of any administration. Yet we think it not improper to draw attention to three considerations which may not be perpetually kept in mind, but which are worthy of regard.

1. Partly by reason of the hard times, partly for other reasons, donations to New England colleges have, in general, been slackening of late, and the president is fairly entitled to have this fact taken into consideration. The productive funds of the other colleges in New England, taken all together, increased less than half as much per cent. in these last eight years as in the eight years preceding.

2. But we, meanwhile, have been more fortunate than they in the possession of a compensating source of supply, due to the unprecedented increase in the number of our students. The annual receipts of the university are now more than twice what they were when Dr. Andrews came to the presidency. If income be a fit criterion, he is entitled to be regarded as, in a pecuniary sense, the greatest benefactor Brown University has ever had. More than half its income is, beyond a doubt, due to him and his labors, for while in the year ending April 15, 1889, the total income of the university was but $67,064, in the year ending April 15, 1897, it was $159,828. The amount annually derived from invested funds has, indeed, during these eight years, increased but little. But the amount of money annually received from students, which before his accession, it is well known, had long been practically stationary, has steadily risen from $23,358 to $101,464.

3. This record of financial growth unexampled in the history of Brown University cannot successfully be discredited by saying that since what a student pays does not cover the expense of teaching him, the more students we have the worse off we are. The accounts for the last financial year, in which there was no deficit in the Common Fund, point to another conclusion. They show that within certain limits, apparently not yet passed, to teach a large body of students costs less *per capita* than to teach a small body, and that our resources are not yet proved to be inadequate to our task, though our rate of growth during the past eight years has been three times as great as the general rate of growth of the other New England colleges.

But we are far from basing the demonstration of President Andrews' right to speak his mind, chiefly

upon the financial successes of his administration. A writer in the Providence *Journal* declares that "in these very practical days of the closing years of the nineteenth century, the final test of a college president is his ability to draw funds toward the treasury of the institution over which he presides." But those who are accustomed to observe and reflect upon the issues of university education, those who have felt its value and perceived the real sources of its power, know well that the final test is at the end of the century what it was at the beginning of the century, what it has been in all preceding centuries—the existence or the non-existence of that personal power which, with money or without money, can take hold of an institution and lift it from a lower to a higher plane, which can seize upon the imaginations and the moral natures of young men and transform them into something more scholarly, and manly, and noble. No one inquires whether Dr. Thomas Arnold increased the endowment of Rugby. No one holds that the importance of Benjamin Jowett as Master of Balliol is to be measured by the amount of money he collected for his college. No one imagines that the greatness and the success of Francis Wayland are to be measured in dollars and cents. No one believes that the ability of President Eliot to raise money can be compared, in its value to Harvard University, with those higher qualities which have made him during twenty-eight years so great a power in the educational world. As well contend that the "debt-raiser" is the one valuable type of clergyman. Can it then be contended that Mr. Worldly Wiseman or Mr. Facing-both-ways, if sufficiently skillful in getting money, would have been a better president than Mr. Great-heart, who has made the institution, for the first time, a university in something more than name? We, at any rate, do not think so; nor, we are persuaded, do the alumni and corporation of Brown University.

If restraint of President Andrews cannot be justified on these lower grounds of pecuniary results, still less defensible does it appear when viewed from higher grounds. The general arguments for freedom of speech it is not necessary to repeat, least of all in Rhode Island, where the right to such freedom has for two hundred and sixty years been cherished with peculiar jealousy. That right is in general conceded, and the burden of proof rests upon those who would maintain an exception to its application in the case of the presidents and professors of colleges. It is even conceded that, in the general case, college professors may with propriety give public utterance to their political opinions. Your honorable body have affirmed in the most striking manner the propriety of their doing so, by granting a member of the faculty leave of absence during seven weeks of the last autumn term, in order that he might make Republican political speeches in the West. That which the corporation have been urged to discourage is, then, the public statement of political opinions adverse to those held by most of its members, or by most of the influential citizens of Rhode Island. The rightfulness and expediency of such restraint demand, we conceive, most serious discussion.

First, is it a good thing for the community that the public statement of unpopular opinions or opinions judged erroneous should be restrained? The answer to the question rests to-day where Milton rested it in the *Areopagitica:* "And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falseh ple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse and open encounter?" To this confident belie nanimous minds that truth is constantly safe experience of mankind. That experience ha that no man or body of men is wise enough to the doctrines that had better be suppressed, the attempt to suppress doctrines only gives crease of strength. Numberless instances ha practical demonstration to the principle whic proclaimed, and have convinced mankind t real interests require that error, or seeming met with the weapons of discussion and not sion. But if we accept the general principle popular heresies ought not to be suppressed, we consistently attempt, here and there, for th good of the community, to make exception though the doctrines of "free silver" be the and most foolish of heresies, we do the comm no service if we attempt, by official pressure, t their channels of expression.

Secondly, is the president of an institution u ligation to conform his public expressions to t of its trustees or of the community in whi placed? It has been said in the public prints Andrews has had no right to "misrepresent" t of the corporation or of Rhode Islanders. A corporation, we do not enter into the questior suppose that that body may at any time, if it readily clear itself of misunderstanding as to ical views. But in what sense has it been oblig Dr. Andrews to "represent" the communit community did not elect him and has had n relation to him. If it is the duty of the head versity, in a State like this, to conform to the views of the majority of its inhabitants, wh duty in a doubtful State? Must he whiffle aro the Vicar of Bray, taking care always to side majority? There are Western State universiti just such conformity has been exacted, and t trous results are well known. It has not been that such demands of political compliance we upon the old and well-settled colleges in the n servative portion of the land. It is useless that there is "no politics" in the present move the ground that the question of the free coina ver is a moral question. Every man is prone that while a political matter about which he ca is politics, one about which he cares a great de ply a matter of right and wrong, because he and his opponent wrong. The most expert and of those professors of political economy who opposite side of the silver question from that s by Dr. Andrews would, we are confident, uni claring that it is a question of public policy whatever its moral element, is open to discussi same sense as other questions of public policy. dents of universities are to be free to speak on litical questions that are not also ethical, but i to political questions which have an ethical ought to "represent" their communities, lin deed will be their freedom. In fact, it is not th function of a university to "represent" or to any favored set of political, any more than of r doctrines, but rather to inspire young men love of truth and knowledge, and, with free openness of mind, to teach how these are to be It is to give a liberal, not a dogmatic educatio

y, is it for the good of Brown University itself president should be officially restrained? The , in the light of all we have said, almost an- self. On the one hand we have the problemat- naginary addition of a certain number of dol- n the other hand we have, throughout the tellectual life of the university, the deadening e of known or suspected repression. Our stu- ll know or suspect that on certain subjects the of their president has been purchased or im- If the resignation of Dr. Andrews is accepted, en and the stigma fall on his successor. We that it will be hard to persuade a man of such lence as characterized Wayland, and Sears, and n, and Andrews to accept the difficult task ese new conditions. If our young men suspect e have intimated concerning his public utter- ey will suspect it of his class-room instruction. uspect it of the president, they will suspect it ofessors. Confidence in the instruction of the y is fatally impaired. The history of American administration, from the Dartmouth College n, furnishes only too many examples of the de- tion which results from political interference n the suspicion of bondage. Better by far to e example of Harvard, the mental freedom of esident is not only tolerated, but prized; better imitate the authorities of the Massachusetts of Technology, who valued Francis Walker ly, even if they had not known him too well, to checking his utterances in the cause of bimet- r, rather, let us say, better by far to follow the raditions of Brown University, within and whose walls Francis Wayland, in a protection- unity, for so many years taught without re- he doctrines of free trade.

hat we have said in this memorial and remon- ve have endeavored to keep constantly in mind of view of the corporation and to do the fullest their motives and their acts. We have ad- urselves rather against arguments and repre- s than against any persons. We do not speak e of the president's financial views, for nearly are, so far as we understand the question, op- them. We do not speak because of our personal r him or our admiration for the great work he for the university and the sacrifices he has its behalf. In any cause less sacred than that m of speech and thought we should not have t all. But we believe that invaluable interests llege and of all colleges in the land require us this protest and to vindicate for President s and for all presidents and professors a perfect f utterance upon all public questions. Interested in the most obvious manner in the material prosperity of the institution, more anxious than any others can be for its development and expansion, we nevertheless would not see its prosperity advanced, and we do not believe that its real prosperity *can* be advanced, by private suppression and politic compliance; for we are convinced that the life-blood of a university is not money, but freedom.

The acceptance of the resignation of President Andrews under the existing circumstances would, we are confident, be publicly regarded as a denial of the principles we have sought to maintain. It would stamp this institution, in the eyes of the country, as one in which freedom of thought and expression is not permitted when it runs counter to the views generally accepted in the community or held by those from whom the university hopes to obtain financial support. The undersigned, therefore, members of the faculty of Brown University, respectfully urge upon your honorable body that the president's resignation be not accepted, and that the corporation express clearly to the world the determination to maintain in this ancient university, in the fullest measure, its honorable and priceless traditions of academical freedom.

BENJAMIN F. CLARKE.
J. FRANKLIN JAMESON.
HENRY B. GARDNER.
HERMON C. BUMPUS.
COURTNEY LANGDON.
JOHN M. MANLY.
OTIS E. RANDALL.
GEORGE G. WILSON.
EDMUND B. DELABARRE.
J. IRVING MANATT.
WALTER C. BRONSON.
WALTER G. EVERETT.
H. L. KOOPMAN.
CARL BARUS.
HENRY P. MANNING.
HAMMOND LAMONT.
JOHN E. HILL.
JAMES Q. DEALEY.
WALTER B. JACOBS.
CHARLES F. KENT.
EDWARD C. BURNHAM.
A. DEF. PALMER, JR.
ALBERT D. MEAD.
LOUIS F. SNOW.

July 31, 1897.

(It is proper to add that Professors Upton, Sears, and Munro are not at present in this country, and that the above list of names includes no persons of lesser rank than assistant professors—that is, none but members of the faculty in the stricter sense.)

SIMON POKAGON ON NAMING THE INDIAN

THE future of the Indian race in the United States is a question that possesses an interest out of all proportion to the numerical strength of the surviving tribe. The Indians were the possessors of the country when our forefathers came, and they must ever hold a large place in our history and our literature. Those who remain are entitled to the most considerate treatment, under the guidance of the best intelligence. They have been too long the victims of our spoilsmen in politics and of ignorant and inconsiderate methods. A few months ago we published an article prepared for this REVIEW by the pen of Prof. Frank Terry, of the Crow Agency Indian School, in which was shown the serious wrongs that are being perpetrated against the Indians by the haphazard and grotesque manner of their renaming for purposes of legal identity as landholders and citizens. In their tribal state the Indians are without a permanent name, their mode of designation bearing no resemblance whatever to our plan of a fixed patronymic which passes from one generation to another.

In an article contributed to the *Review*, which we summarize in another department of this number of the REVIEW, Mr. Simon Pokagon makes it clear that the destiny of the American Indians is ultimate absorption into the white race. Mr. Pokagon [illegible] great [illegible] [illegible] Pokagon is to [illegible] the remarkable ability of some of the great chieftains whose names occur in the annals of our country. The average reser Indian does not seem to bear out the ro traditions of the "noble red man;" but more favorable circumstances, in the earlie the fine qualities of the Indian were no my a fact recognized and acknowledged by r white pioneer. Simon Pokagon's father w Pottawatomie chief who sold the land upon the city of Chicago now stands, and the p chieftain—whose letter is herewith printed second contribution he has made to this zine—was one of the most honored and spicuous of the guests at the World's Fair. present home is in Hartford, Mich.

POKAGON'S LETTER.

EDITOR OF REVIEW OF REVIEWS—

My Dear Sir: I have read with much interest ticle in the March number of your magazine on ing the Indians," which I have regarded for mar as of vital importance to the future of our race. structions therein given by T. J. Morgan, Comm of Indian Affairs, to Indian agents and superinte of government Indian schools, I consider, in view citizenship, of the utmost importance, and ought been construed as obligatory upon teachers and s tendents in government schools in naming their as to naming Indian employees to be appoin policemen, judges, teamsters, laborers, etc. In over the names published in the article referr pupils at the Crow Agency boarding school. Mo really felt in my heart that most of their sur translated from their language into English phrased, might well be taken for a menagerie o strosities. Think of it—such names for girls a Young-heifer, Lottie Grandmother's-knife, Kitt name tail, Mary Old-jack-rabbit, Lena Old-bear, Three wolves, and Ruth Bear-in-the-middle. A such names for boys as Walter Young-jack Homer Bull-tongue, Robert Yellow-tail, Antoi

is-tail, Hugh Ten-bears, Harry White-bear, ow-mule, etc.

ing carefully over the above list, I thought in heart, what if those girls should request me to ı some fatherly advice as to which one of these ı girl could marry, so that all might in some nprove their maiden names? The best I could and that is very unsatisfactory) would be to ɜ Ruth Bear-in-the-middle marry and become h Yellow-mule, Miss Louisa Three-wolves to Irs. Louisa Ten-bears, Miss Kittie Medicine-tail e Mrs. Kittie Yellow-tail, Miss Lena Old-bear ɜ Mrs. Lena White-bear, and Miss Olive Young- become Mrs. Olive Bull-tongue, which would ɜs Grandmother's-knife no choice but to marry No-hair-on-his-tail; but doubtless she would ırry Grandmother's-knife all her days, living g an old maid, than to accept of such an out- ıame. Such names are ridiculous and shame- extreme, and I hope and pray they may be dis- ı soon as possible. Indian names are generally titles expressive of some act done by the per- ɜr good or bad, subject to change according to of the individual, and by native custom were ıerited by our children, hence should never be d into English, to persecute them with a name ɔr, well knowing it creates a prejudice against

take, for example, "Chicago," which is derived ı Indian word she-gog (skunk), lacative case, ıng, or won—hence the name "Chicago." In ıself it is a pleasant word, and the pride of Our fathers so called it on account of many as well as wild onions and skunk's cabbage e grew there. Had the early white settlers d it into English, the millions who breathe the vapor that rises from the modern Chicago ıuld almost instinctively exclaim, "This city ıerly named;" and in my humble opinion it uld have reached its present greatness, in con- of which the World's Fair never would have l there. Be that as it may, it is certainly very .t that any one starting out in a new life should ıme as free from meaning as paper unwritten

ted in the article referred to, many bad mis- ɜ made in translating Indian names into Eng- ke, for example, "Michigan," my native State. en in some histories the word meant in the Al- dialect "Fish weir or trap," which its shape d. It appears the historian stopped not to con- ıt the natives had no correct idea of the real the lake or of "fish weirs or traps" as used ʼhites. In our language "Mi-shi-gan" simply ıonstrous lake. Translate it into English and for our State a monstrous lake. The renowned -che-kau-nau (Great Turtle) is called in United story Little Turtle.

When a young man I attended school at Winsburgh, Ohio, with a son of an Awteiva chief, "Nlack-a-de-pe-neesy" (Black Hawk). Some teacher of authority in languages, learning that ma-kaw-te as a qualifier meant "black," and that "pe-nay-shen" meant "bird" in Ottawa dialect, called him Andrew Blackbird, which to him was very humiliating. I speak of these cases because I realize that the points in the article referred to are well taken along this line and should be well considered. When the Po-ka-gon Pottawattamie band were converted to Christianity, my father, who was chief at the time, was named by the priest Leopold Pokagon and I was named Simon Pokagon. Had we been given a new surname my father would have deemed the act downright robbery. The same rule was applied to each member of our band, all being given respectable Christian names, retaining the Indian surnames. Those who were old enough to take pride in their name were permited to make a choice. Several names would be suggested, out of which they would select the one that pleased them best. As the names were decided upon they were entered in the church book with the Indian surnames. If too long, they were shortened by leaving off one or more of the last syllables of the name, which was an ancient practice of our own people when words or names for any cause became unreasonably long. Our band received several annuities from the Government prior to 1860, at which time we received thirty-nine thousand dollars, partial payment of moneys due from the Government on the sale of Chicago by my father as chief of the Pokagon band. Last autumn we received the final payment of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Different bands and tribes, through shrewd and able attorneys, sought to impose upon us by sharing the moneys due the Pokagon band; but owing to the church records above referred to and our practice of following the rules of white men having each family bear the surname of the husband, we were enabled to show who were members of our band and who were not, thereby saving time, money and much trouble. It would appear to me that if for any cause teachers and superintendents in government employ should find it difficult to carry out the reasonable request of "naming our Indians," an efficient committee should be appointed by the Government to coöperate with them in carrying out a measure which lies at the very threshold of Indian citizenship.

It has afforded me much pleasure in life to know that the rivers, lakes and nearly all the waterways of America retain the names our fathers gave, and that those of our race who have long since gone to the spirit land have been honored by having a majority of the States of this mighty Union given Indian names pure and simple.

Hoping this letter may be considered in a spirit akin to the one prompting me to address you,

I remain sincerely yours,

SIMON POKAGON.

THE SINE QUA NON OF CAUCUS REFORM.

BY RALPH M. EASLEY.

(Secretary of the Chicago Civic Federation.)

IT is generally admitted that the nominating caucus or primary election affords the only natural, practical way for large bodies of voters to concentrate on any question. The town-meeting plan is the original method and is still used in small localities; but for the voters in large cities like New York and Chicago to meet in general mass-meeting would be a physical impossibility. Hence the evolution of the caucus or primary. Dr. C. C. P. Clark, of Oswego, N. Y., who has made a specialty of this subject, states the whole case in the following language:

> It is an aphorism of common sense that when men are to act in unison toward the accomplishment of a common object, such as the selection of a public functionary, it is absolutely necessary that they should be assembled and hold conference together; and, as corollary to this, that when their number is too great for such assemblage or for orderly conference therein, they must in some way be divided up for the purpose of such meeting and conference into suitable sections for the selection of delegates or representatives, and complete through them, assembled in convention, the work in hand.

That this system has degenerated into a machine for doing the will of the ward "heeler" and political "boss" is not to the discredit of the "heeler" or "boss" so much as to the discredit of the good citizen who, by his own inaction, has permitted these gentlemen to expand into the whole thing. In fact, under present conditions, if it were left to the average good citizen or business man, the governmental machinery would run down and go out of business; for the active preliminary work of nominating officers under our law and customs must be attended to or there will be no officers. The "pernicious activity" of the ward boss is, therefore, far better than no activity.

What is the condition of the primary to-day? And can the difficulties be remedied? Hon. John E. Milholland, the brilliant leader of the Republican anti-machine forces in New York, in the *North American Review* says:

> Fraud and corruption have been eliminated from the work of Election Day to an extent that would have evoked endless derision had it been predicted ten years ago, but much of the evil formerly incidental to Election Day has been transmitted to the primaries. The party caucus or primary is to-day the danger-point in American politics. From it flow the evil influences that make unworthy nominations habitual, the machine possible, and bossism inevitable. It is a sad confession to make that after all the efforts expended to puri primaries here in Chicago and in most of the large of the country, they are to-day more dangerousl rupt than ever before in history. Mr. William I field, who has been repeatedly chairman of the R lican State and also of the Republican County Co tee, expresses an absolute conviction when he de that New York politics were never put upon such level as to-day. There is really no limit to the ras It is as bold as any in which Tammany ever enga the general elections.

The primaries in Chicago have been a s in the nostrils of all decent citizens for y revolving around the ward central comm men, who not only fix the place and selec judges and clerks, but not infrequently mak the credentials for the delegation the nigh fore. This delegation, in turn, reëlects the mitteemen; and this mutual-admiration continues to do business at the same stand after year. The futility of going befor committee on credentials appointed by a co tion so constituted is apparent.

Evidence secured by the Chicago Civic eration shows, among other shameless th that in many wards the custom has prevail boarding up the front of the polling booth, ing a hole just large enough to hand in the seven feet from the floor, so that the voter not tell to whom he gave his ballot or whet was deposited in the ballot-box or the cus To now advise good citizens to go to such prin or rail at them for not doing so is a refle on their intelligence.

At a Cook County convention held in Ch in 1896 the following is the make-up of the vention as analyzed by the detectives fo *Eagle* and published by that paper Septemb 1896: Of the delegates, those who have be trial for murder numbered 17; sentenced t penitentiary for murder or manslaughter served sentence, 7; served terms in the pe tiary for burglary, 36; served terms in the itentiary for picking pockets, 2; served te the penitentiary for arson, 1; ex-Bridewel jail-birds identified by detectives, 84; ke of gambling houses, 7; keepers of houses c fame, 2; convicted of mayhem, 3; ex- fighters, 11; pool-room proprietors, 2; s keepers, 265; lawyers, 14; physicians, 3; dealers, 2; political employees, 148; hatte stationer, 1; contractors, 4; grocer, 1; painter, 1; plumbers, 4; butcher, 1; dru

iture supplies, 1 ; commission merchants, olicemen, 15 ; dentist, 1 ; speculators, 2 ; of the peace, 3 ; ex-constable, 1 ; farmers, ertakers, 3 ; no occupations, 71. Total s, 723.

managers, under the present circum- have no right to complain of the organi- f citizens' unions in New York or munic- ties in Chicago or Boston. These are legitimate outgrowths of and protests the "brace primary" system, with its ballot-boxes, doctored tally-sheets, and nt credentials, and while I believe that gencies can accomplish little permanent et they are apparently the only means at through which an outraged electorate can l.

SOME GROUNDS FOR HOPE.

e universal corruption of primaries or were not well known, illustrations from large cities might be given. But how- l the primary now is, it is no worse than ions once were. And when we consider t advance made in ten years with the an ballot and in the civil service, it in- e hope that the reform of the primary rought about if the people intelligently to obtain it. In fact, great advance has been made. It was only a few years ago caucus and primary were regarded as voluntary organizations with which the ld not in any way interfere. Now there eral recognition of the right of the State de for the government of primaries.

r Quincy, of Boston, in a letter referring ccessful efforts of the friends of caucus ast winter in that city, says:

very strong and convinced believer in the idea aw should regulate political parties and their and conventions, giving the member of a party protection in the enjoyment of his rights which o the voter at the polls. We have been moving idly in this direction in Massachusetts in re- s. The beneficial results of caucus reform in ng the interest of the voters and calling out a ndance at the caucuses has already been amply ated in this city, and public opinion here is un- bly in favor of carrying the regulation of to the full extent.

is also a gratifying growth of sentiment eaders of men from all walks of life in tion of the idea that "the primary is," late David Dudley Field has said, the of reform." It is surprising to find that rganizations like the Christian Endeavor orth League have advanced much farther e line of practical politics than the aver- icipal reformer. The labor leaders have stood for years on the practical platform. Within a week letters have been received from such men as John Willis Baer, National Secretary of the Christian Endeavor Society; E. A. Schell, National Organizer of the Epworth League; W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union; M. M. Garland, President Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and P. J. McGuire, National President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, all expressing themselves strongly on the importance and necessity of primary-election reform.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In twenty States laws more or less stringent have been enacted. But, with all laws, experience is required to determine what will prove most effective. The experience of the last five years is teaching the advocates of this reform what is necessary to secure fair primaries. Last winter new measures or amendments to old statutes were introduced in a number of Legislatures. A committee of the Allied Political Clubs of New York appeared before the Legislature at Albany urging a measure for primary-election reform, and the Boston workers secured important amendments to their caucus law.

In Illinois, Senator Charles H. Crawford, chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections and also the author of the present primary act of this State, introduced a bill which places the primary-election machinery under the control of the Board of Election Commissioners of Cook County (Chicago); provides that the regular election judges and clerks shall conduct the same, the expenses to be paid by the county; that no party can hold a convention unless the delegates thereto are elected under this law; and, what is still more to the point, provides such severe penalties for interfering with the rights of a delegate who has once received his credentials from the sworn officers of his election precinct that a credential committee of a convention which should undertake to undo the work and thwart the will of the people as expressed would find itself behind the bars.

This bill was fought desperately by some of the leaders of both machines, but Governor Tanner and National Committeeman T. N. Jamieson, of the Republican side, actively favored it. Leading Democrats, ex-Governor Altgeld, of the regular Democratic organization, and Judge Adams A. Goodrich, chairman of the Sound Money organization, also gave it their cordial support. After a hard fight Senator Crawford succeeded in securing its passage by the Senate. It then went to the House, and by every known

legislative device was opposed by members whose powers as political "bosses" the bill, if passed, would seriously curtail. Its friends, however, pushed it to third reading in the House the last night of the session, but it could not be reached on the calendar until 3 o'clock in the morning—the hour of final adjournment—by which time many country members, friends of the bill, had been wearied out and left, not leaving the constitutional majority to pass the bill. However, the friends of the measure, by their gallant fight, got before the State the condition of things in Chicago and won the hearty support of Governor Tanner, who, being petitioned, is now considering the calling of a special session of the Legislature this winter to enact several measures, one of which will undoubtedly be a new primary-election law for Illinois.

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITHIN THE PARTIES?

I do not contend that independent voters should, under present conditions in our large cities, rush into existing party primaries for municipal elections; but rather that a fraction of the effort that would be required to divorce national and State politics from municipal matters will, if applied at the right point, place the old parties on a plane where they could secure good nominations. And certainly the most radical municipal party advocate cannot object to the old parties nominating good men for aldermen, for the main tenet of his creed is that it is immaterial whether an officer be a Democrat or a Republican. To the party voter who wants good government—and this means a large majority of both parties—it would mean that his voice would be heard all along the line from constable to President. It will be urged that an appeal to "go to the primaries" is utterly futile because the people cannot be induced to attend. As there is yet no law in force in any of the large cities that will secure fair primaries, there has consequently been no real test of the plan. And further, such contention is tantamount to saying that the people cannot and will not save themselves when they can. When we get to that point, it is only a step farther to declare republican government a hopeless failure.

If the people cannot be induced to duty under a plan with which they are there is no assurance or likelihood that t do it under a plan as unnatural and frau as many inherent difficulties as surro "separation" plan. In any event, leade form thought and well-wishers of party ization have no right to find fault until t done what they can to make it possible people to be heard.

PRACTICAL STEPS.

Education of the people along the practical politics has been woefully n The coming generations should be bet vided for. In all high schools and "practical politics" should be taught and young men. A course of civics t not teach the value of caucuses, primar conventions and how to conduct them defective. Every citizen should be tician.

The duty of those who believe that bility of our republican form of govern pends upon the purification of these fou political power is to organize with vigor issue alone. In this connection it may that arrangements are now being made f ference to be held in New York in Oc November at which will be considered: framing of a primary-election law that wi the defects of existing legislation; sec arranging for presenting the subject Legislatures as meet next winter; and, t awakening of public sentiment upon t tion.

The elective franchise is a sacred heri is more than a mere modern convenienc vastly greater than a social privilege to as one's best garments, on state occasio Its defenders should be drawn from ev of life. Good citizenship is not alone n citizenship, but State citizenship and citizenship as well. Many are clamorin strike the shackles from poor Cuba; b needs patriots not more than does country to-day, and yet our shackles a own forging.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

HE NEW "SAYINGS OF CHRIST."

LY in the present summer the news-
apers contained accounts of an interest-
covery recently made by Messrs. Gren-
l Hunt, of the Egypt Exploration Fund.
is a papyrus written on each side in Greek
and containing a number of *logia*, or
, of Jesus. This single leaf was found
several hundred other papyri in some
-heaps at Behnesa, on the edge of the
desert, one hundred and twenty miles
f Cairo. One page was quite easily de-
ble, while the other, though less distinct,
e made out with some difficulty.

Greek sentences are thus translated by the
rers:

and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the
it is in thy brother's eye.
is saith, Except ye fast to the world, ye shall
se find the kingdom of God; and except ye keep
bath, ye shall not see the Father.
is saith, I stood in the midst of the world, and
esh was I seen by them, and I found all men
, and none found I athirst among them, and
grieveth over the sons of men, because they
l in their heart . . .
poverty . . .
is saith, Wherever there are . . . and there is
alone, I am with him. Raise the stone and
ou shalt find me, cleave the wood and there

is saith, A prophet is not acceptable in his own
neither doth a physician work cures upon them
w him.
is saith, A city built upon the top of a high
established, can neither fall nor be hid.
unto thy face (or presence) . . .

riter in the *Biblical World* for August,
iting on these sayings, suggests that while
as translated by the editors, is strongly
it may be intended to be taken some-
etaphorically.

. 3 is so complete as to make its meaning
kable. It is certainly novel, but hardly
e genuine ring' of which the editors
It rather sounds like many another
nonical saying of Jesus, in which a say-
hought of the canonical gospels is over-
otherwise changed by an attempt at pseu-
phic or apocalyptic writing.

. 5 is by all means the most remarkable of
gia. Despite its imperfect shape, it is
see in its first sentence an echo of Matt.
. But the second half, noble as it is in sug-
the possibility of having Christ's presence
en engaged in work (unless it is to be in-
d as meaning that Christ is in all things,
or that effort must precede attainment, or indeed, finally, as mystical), cannot escape the same suspicion as that aroused by No. 3, viz., of a reworking by some of the many teachers of early Christianity—possibly of one of the Gnostic sects.

"Taken altogether, therefore, it is not easy to see that these few *logia* add anything to our knowledge of the teachings of Jesus. If they were written, as their editors seem justified in claiming, somewhere between 150 and 300 A.D. and were in any way representative of a widely accepted Gospel, it is certainly remarkable that they have not in some way left more distinct traces of themselves or of their kind in ecclesiastical literature. The utmost that one dares at present to say of their value is (1) that they certainly throw light upon the nature of collections of *logia*, such as that of Papias; and (2) that it is possible that they represent a collection of genuine and apocryphal sayings of Christ made by some early Christians with Jewish-Gnostic tendencies, with which Egypt teemed. It would be more satisfactory if one could add that they throw a direct light upon the synoptic problem, but such is not the case. So far from appearing like bits of an original Gospel lying back of Matthew and Luke, they much more clearly hint at conflation or at other reworking. Whether this reworking was wholly intentional may be uncertain, but that we have here any light upon an original Hebrew Matthew, a 'gospel to the Hebrews,' or a 'gospel according to the Egyptians,' seems absolutely without likelihood."

It will be noted that the first of these sayings is identical with Luke vi. 42, while No. 6 suggests Luke iv. 23, 24, and in No. 7 there is a parallelism with Matt. v. 14.

Another Interpretation.

In the *Contemporary Review* for August Dr. M. R. James propounds the theory that the fragment discovered by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt is from a book of Christ's sayings, extracted from one or more gospels. This hypothesis, he says, would serve well to explain the presence in the sayings of elements of various degrees of authenticity; for it seems probable that the early gospels rejected by the Church contained an admixture of genuine matter "along with some that was corrupt and some that was pure invention."

For the fifth and most remarkable of the sayings, which contains the puzzling sentence, "Raise the stone and there thou shalt find me, cleave the wood and there am I," Dr. James suggests three possible lines of interpretation:

"1. Christ is everywhere and in everything. This, as Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have said, is favored by the near neighborhood of what seems to be a form of the utterance, 'Where two or three are gathered together, there am I in the midst of them,' and the sentence from the *Gospel of Eve*, which Epiphanius has preserved, supplies an attractive illustration.

"2. The emphasis is to be laid upon the hard and laborious character of the acts prescribed—the heaving up of the stone and the cleaving of the wood. We should then have a parallel to the precept, '*Ask*, and ye shall receive; *seek*, and ye shall find; *knock*, and it shall be opened unto you;' an utterance in which the command seems to me quite as important an element as the promise. Effort is necessary if the knowledge of Christ is to be won.

"3. The 'stone' and the 'wood' may just possibly be the important factors in the saying. Both of them are familiar types of the Lord. But I cannot give a satisfactory meaning to the whole clause on this hypothesis, though it seems just worth mentioning.

IS THIS PANTHEISM?

"The first interpretation has a flavor of Pantheism about it, of something far removed from the ordinary lines of our Lord's genuine sayings. If the interpretation be correct, the words would better suit a 'Gnostic' *milieu* than an orthodox one. But I doubt its correctness. Would any sect which is likely to have produced this mystical saying have put it in such a form? Were they not all too deeply imbued with a belief in the inherent evil of matter? Stone and wood, the productions of an ignorant or evil Creator, with whose works it is the object of every enlightened soul to have as little to do as possible, could they be spoken of in so emphatic a manner as this? I do not think that a Gnostic would thus conceive of the presence of Christ in created things. The Lord 'is everywhere and heareth every one of us,' say the Docetic *Acts of John*, it is true; but there is no hint to show that he is present in inanimate things of sense.

"I incline rather to the second of the interpretations suggested above. It is direct and simple, and it is in accordance with Christ's known teaching. Possibly the collector of the *logia* may have understood the sentence differently, and therefore placed it in the position in which we find it. If he did, he acted, I believe, under a misapprehension."

Dr. James leaves his theories to the tender mercies of the critics, expressing to Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt his warmest thanks for the way in which they have dealt with this splendid find.

WHEN WERE THE GOSPELS WRITTI

MR. F. J. KENYON'S article in the S ber *McClure's* under this title is chie uable in its notes on the "Diatessaron" of a harmonized gospel, composed out of tl gospels by dovetailing verses out of the d evangelists into a single narrative. Th shows the preëminent position of the fo pels at a very early date, for Tatian wa about 110 A.D. This harmony passed cu the Syrian Church for many generations orthodox representation of the gospel na On the other hand, Mr. Rendel Harris has reason to believe that it exhibited traces special opinions of the Encratites.

"In the one case we should suppose it been written about 160; in the other abo If, then, the 'Diatessaron' was put toget of the four canonical gospels, it is clear th held, at this date, a position of marked a ognized superiority over all other narrat our Lord's life; and since such a positio not be acquired except after the lapse o considerable time, this would show that were composed at a date *at least* as early which Baur assigns to the earliest of th much earlier than those which he allows t out of the four."

Baur dated St. Matthew's gospel A.D. 1 Luke's, St. Mark's, and St. John's about 15 and 165 respectively. This "Diatessaro supposed to be lost, the earliest mention o ing by Eusebius about A.D. 325. It America that the discovery was first made Ezra Abbott in 1880 that Tatian's "Diates was actually constructed out of the four ical gospels. The commentary on the "D ron" by St. Ephrem, with its copious quo enabled the scholars to make out the structure and much of the actual text work. Father Ciasca, one of the librar the Vatican, was the first modern schola the complete "Diatessaron." Its publicat delayed till 1886. Ciasca chanced to sh manuscript to the vicar-apostolic of the C Copts, then on a visit to Rome, and this man at once remarked that he had seen copy in private hands in Egypt, and could take to procure it. He was true to hi and from this new manuscript, which is s to the copy in the Vatican, Ciasca edited tl in 1888. Though the reappearance of th does not enable the scholars to fix absolu date of the composition of the gospels places the date far back of the theories t been held. Mr. Kenyon says it is enoug to know that they belong, even the latest o to the age of the apostles, and that the

reason, so far as external evidence is concerned, to doubt the traditional belief that they were written either by the apostles themselves or by their companions.

ARE THE RICH GROWING RICHER AND THE POOR POORER?

IN the September *Atlantic Monthly* the Hon. Carroll D. Wright musters a considerable array of figures to show that this inquiry cannot be answered in the affirmative. For while his figures prove that the rich are growing richer, they also prove that the poor are not growing poorer. He says this with the full knowledge that the truth of the phrase has become thoroughly accepted. He admits that there are more large fortunes at the present time than in any other period in our history, and that there are more people having independent fortunes than at any other time. He is willing to admit that seven-eighths of the families hold but one-eighth of the wealth, while 1 per cent. of the families hold more than the remaining 99 per cent.; or, stated otherwise. that 1,500,000 families own $56,000,000,000, while the other 11,000,000 families own $9,000,000,000 of the nation's wealth; or that 12 per cent. of the families own 86 per cent. of the wealth, and the other 88 per cent. of the families own only 14 per cent.

As against this he reminds us that, beginning with 1850, the per capita of wealth of the country has grown as follows: In 1850, $308 per capita; in 1860, $514; in 1870, $780; in 1880, $870; and in 1890, $1,036 per capita. While these figures are not so accurate in the first years as in the later periods, he considers them quite accurate enough to show that there is a wide margin in the increased aggregate wealth within which the rich can grow richer without necessitating that the poor should grow poorer.

THE HIGHER STANDARD OF BREAD-WINNING.

In more specific support of his thesis, Mr. Wright analyzes the whole body of bread-winners of the country—a body which in 1870 amounted to 32.43 per cent. of the total population, in 1880 to 34.67 per cent., and in 1890 to 36.31 per cent. He classifies all this bread-winning population into four groups, and finds that the highest group, consisting of farmers and planters who are proprietors, bankers, brokers, manufacturers, merchants, and dealers, and who engage in professional pursuits, constitute 10.17 per cent. of the whole population in 1870, 11.22 per cent. in 1880, and 11.97 per cent. in 1890, *showing a steady gain in the proportion of this high class of bread-winners to the whole population.*

"Making another group, composed of agents, collectors, commercial travelers, bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, and others in kindred occupations, we find that in 1870 they constituted 0.91 per cent. of the whole population, that in 1880 the percentage rose to 1.25, and that in 1890 it reached 2.15, showing that in this class of persons there was also a constant increase in relative proportion.

"Making still another group, including the skilled workers of the community, such as clothing makers, engineers and firemen, food preparers, leather workers, those engaged in the mechanical trades, metal workers, printers, engravers and bookbinders, steam railroad employees, textile workers, tobacco and cigar factory operatives, wood workers, and those in similar mechanical pursuits, we find that of the whole population they constituted 6.59 per cent. in 1870, 7.18 per cent. in 1880, and 8.75 per cent. in 1890, showing again in the skilled trades a constantly increasing relative proportion.

"Making, now, a fourth group, including agricultural laborers, boatmen, fishermen, sailors, draymen, hostlers, ordinary laborers, miners and quarrymen, messengers, packers, porters, servants, and all other pursuits of like grade, we find the reverse to be true. That is, although in 1870 this class of workers constituted 14.76 per cent. of the total population, in 1890 it reached but 13.44 per cent."

These figures show to Mr. Wright's mind that there is a steady uplifting of the standards; in other words, that relatively there are fewer people engaged in unskilled and worse-paid occupations of life.

BETTER WAGES AND LOWER PRICES.

Then, as to wages, Mr. Wright draws on the report by Senator Aldrich giving the course of wholesale prices and wages from 1840 to 1891. It deals with seventeen great branches of industry, the principal ones in the country, and from it we find that, taking 1860 as a standard at 100, rates of wages rose from 87.7 in 1840 to 160.7 in 1891; that is, an increase of 60.7 per cent. from 1860 and of 73 per cent. from 1840. In other words, there was an average gain during the 51 years of 86 per cent. And this was in the face of the fact that hours of labor had been reduced during that period, an average of 1.4 hours per day.

Of course, an increase of wages means nothing without an inquiry into the prices for the things for which wages are spent. Examining into the prices of 223 articles, it was found that their prices were 7.8 per cent. lower in 1891 than in 1860, and Senator Aldrich's report makes the

cost of living, aside from rent, decrease between 4 and 5 per cent. between 1860 and 1891. So that, taking rent and everything into consideration, Mr. Wright concludes that living was not much, if any, higher in 1891 than in 1860. Many more incidental data are quoted by Mr. Wright to show that the poor people of the country are in a better case than they were fifty years ago and are constantly improving their standard of living. For instance, the statistics show that in 1850 the paupers in the almshouses were 2,171 to each million, while in 1890 they were 1,176 to each million.

Are the rich, then, growing richer, and the poor poorer? If this be true, says Colonel Wright, our whole civilization is a cheat.

"The statement, I reiterate, is not true, as a whole, but it is true that the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing better off; and with increased understanding of the true uses of wealth, the proportion in which the rich are growing richer and the poor better off will assume more just and equitable relations."

RUSKIN AMONG WORKINGMEN.

UNDER the heading "A Memorable Art Class," Mr. Thomas Sulman contributes to *Good Words* for August, fascinating memories of the art class at the Workingmen's College in the early fifties. John Ruskin threw himself heartily into this art work in 1854. Looking back the writer says:

"I cannot hope to describe the delights of those evenings. Twice a week John Ruskin positively beamed; he devoted himself to those who gave themselves sincerely to study. He taught each of us separately, studying the capacities of each student.

HIS WAY OF TEACHING.

"We drew first a plaster of Paris ball, giving the intersecting shadows of a score of gaslights; then a small plaster cast of a natural leaf. After that he went to nature; a spray of dried laurel leaves, a feather, a bit of spar to show the lines of cleavage; every kind of natural structure. He soon encouraged us to try color, warning us that gaslight altered all the values, but saying that color, was too delightful to be foregone. For one pupil he would put a cairngorm pebble or fluorspar into a tumbler of water, and set him to trace their tangled veins of crimson and amethyst. For another he would bring lichen and fungi from Anerley Woods. Once, to fill us with despair of color, he brought a case of West Indian birds unstuffed, as the collector had stored them, all rubies and emeralds. Sometimes it was a fifteenth-century Gothic missal when h counting the order of the colored leaves spray of the MS. At other times it was did Albert Dürer wood-cut that we migh square inch or two of herbage and ider columbines and cyclamens. He talked the class, discursively but radiantly. I remember that in politics and religion h to order rather than progress. . . . I ha lightful memory of an architectural principally given to French Gothic, co Amiens, Rouen, and Beauvais. He r for us a chapter from the 'Seven Lam all the illustrations—'Notes on Northern On another night he introduced to us Rethel's work, especially the weird '*Todtentanz.*'

"He was hard to please, I remember graving. Etching he thought frivolous.

HIS MASTERS.

"He told us if we got to like large hatched, finished prints after Correggio c ael we were lost, unless we forthwith better still, burned them. . . . But Dürer was his favorite master. We co of the great and smaller passions, the bert' and the 'St. Jerome.' But of co pole-star of his artistic heavens was One by one, he brought for us to exan marvels of water-color art from Denma He would point out the subtleties and in their composition, analyzing on a bla their line schemes. Sometimes he wou us copy minute portions of a 'Liber,' sc of footsteps, or the handles of a plo would not allow us to copy Turner in col ing that would come years after, at prese ing of these but line."

"HIS GREATEST FAULT AS A TEACHE

"On formal occasions he did not spe His style was over-elaborate and paradox on these evenings he talked divinely; carried away by the current of his entl Often his subject was poetry, and then never tired of praising Scott. . . .

"Although I have reason to think h this time privately suffering, he seemed d with his class. His face would light u he saw a piece of honest or delicate was, perhaps, his greatest fault as a teac he was sometimes too lavish of his praise

Possibly to those who are only reader great art-critic this last seems the most ing fact in the whole paper, full as it i tense interest.

CENT SOCIALISTIC EXPERIMENTS.

In England and Elsewhere.

other day it was announced that Count olstoi's friends are preparing to found a ic or Communistic experimental settle- Alderney, while others are engaged in efforts in this direction in Essex. A re- mber of the *Economic Review* mentions lonization schemes which have been es- l in Great Britain, but which, however, ıately do not seem to be able to pay their

The Free Communist and Coöperative ıt Clousden Hill Farm, Forest Hill, New- Among the many highly desirable ideals ıis association sets before itself, the most ristic is 'to demonstrate the superiority communist association as against the com- production of to-day.' Principle No. 8 ıat 'this association being constituted on ciples of liberty and equality, we do not e any other authority but the one of and no member or members shall have er power than that of reasoning.' Or, No. 13: 'Except in cases of general agree- o working time shall be fixed or limited, elieve that, considering these new condi- ch one will do his best and work accord- is abilities, physically or otherwise.'"

this excellent society seems to suffer e prevailing malady of all such idealistic . According to the last available balance- ıe receipts of the farm amounted to £81 half-year, while the outgoings amounted . On this showing competitive produc- not much to fear from the rivalry of free ıistic institutions.

econd scheme described by the *Economic* is the Westmoreland Home Colonization nent. Object: to provide work in Eng- ıstrial villages for the able-bodied unem- poor. There are two farms in connection s scheme, on the first of which, that of ad, the last available balance-sheet shows of £93, excluding subscriptions; on the the accounts nearly balance, but only with of £359 in donations.

hird case mentioned by the *Economic Re-* that of the Landholders' Court, Winter- hich seems to be financially very profit-

n-milling and carpentry are the winter ions; and market-gardening and the mak- eat moss litter are carried on in the sum- It is a sort of system of small holdings. eally,' says Major Poore, 'the restoration procedure of a manor.' The only novelty about it, however, unless the allotment of five-shilling shares to the tenants is to be called such, is the establishment of a court, consisting of the directors, who try all cases in dispute. It is now the end of the fourth year of this experiment. At the outset Major Poore advanced £1,768 8s. 7d. for purchase of farms, etc. Since then, £50 has been advanced to members on mortgage, and yet, by July 31, 1894, £1,832 17s. 8d. had been repaid, and there was a balance of £64 9s. 1d. This has swelled in the succeeding year to £237 3s. 5d. On February 5, 1897, Major Poore writes, 'I have as yet no arrears, nor has any tenant fallen out of line.'"

CLEANING THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

THE September *McClure's* opens with an account by Colonel Waring of his Augean labors as commissioner of the New York Street Cleaning Department; incidentally, it is remarkable how the art department of *McClure's* has managed to invest the prosaic details of removing *débris* from the streets with such interest as the many capital pictures have. New Yorkers do not need Colonel Waring's description of the frightful condition of the streets at the time that he took hold of the department. So frightful was this condition that the death-rate for 12 years had amounted to 25.78 per cent. per 1,000 persons, equivalent to 50,000 deaths a year on the basis of present population; eye and throat diseases, due to dust, and especially to putrid dust, were rife; snow was not removed, and only some 27 miles of streets were cleared after a storm. The street-cleaners were robbed by politicians and scorned by the public. Mr. Waring took the commissionership with Mayor Strong's assurance that the new incumbent should be absolutely autonomous in the matter of appointments and dismissals and should have his own way generally.

In a matter of three years the commissioner has turned the street-cleaning band from a most disreputable body of tramps, rounders, fourth-rate workmen, and incompetents with a pull into what he proudly and truly calls a splendid body of men, actuated by a real *esprit de corps*. The horses of the department are the finest in the city for their work, well groomed and treated. The carts are new and sound, and show what an amount of attention has been bestowed on small details. The colonel tells that for every cart there is a complete duplicate set of harness, bought a year or more in advance in order that it might become thoroughly seasoned before being put to hard use, and he says the gain in durability is far more than the loss in interest. Six-

teen years ago it cost the city $11,000 a year for the "trimming" of the scows that carried away the refuse; now the city receives for the scow-trimming privilege about $50,000 worth of labor free and more than $90,000 in cash. Nearly 1,000 miles of streets are swept every day, while in 1888, under one of the best commissioners, 50 miles were swept daily, 187 miles three times a week, 65 miles twice a week, and 24 miles "when found necessary." At present 35½ miles are swept four and five times a day, 50½ miles three times a day, 283½ miles twice a day, and 63½ miles once a day, making a total of 433 miles. After a snow-storm 145 miles of snow is hauled off. Colonel Waring can make the astonishing statement that in five consecutive weeks of 1895 more snow was removed, and for less money, than for the five years beginning with 1889. He says that the president of the United States Rubber Company informed him that this snow removal, together with the abolition of mud from the streets at all seasons, has cost that company $100,000 per year by reason of the decreased demand for rubber boots and shoes.

The commissioner suggests some of the benefits of clean streets in the following paragraph:

"Few realize the many minor ways in which the work of the department has benefited the people at large. For example: There is far less injury from dust to clothing, to furniture, and to goods in shops; mud is not tracked from the streets on to the sidewalks and thence into the houses; boots require far less cleaning; the wearing of overshoes has been largely abandoned; wet feet and bedraggled skirts are mainly a thing of the past, and children now make free use as a playground of streets which were formerly impossible to them. 'Scratches,' a skin disease of horses due to mud and slush, used to entail very serious cost on truckmen and liverymen. It is now almost unknown. Horses used to 'pick up a nail' with alarming frequency, and this caused great loss of service and, like scratches, made the bill of the veterinary surgeon a serious matter. There are practically no nails now to be found in the streets.

"The great, the almost inestimable, beneficial effect of the work of the department is shown in the great reduction of the death-rate and in the less keenly realized but still more important reduction in the sick-rate. As compared with the average death-rate of 26.78 of 1882–94, that of 1895 was 23.10, that of 1896 was 21.52, and that of the first half of 1897 was 19.63. If this latter figure is maintained throughout the year there will have been 15,000 fewer deaths than there would have been had the average rate of the thirteen previous years prevailed. The report of the Board of Health for 1896, basing its calculations on diarrheal diseases in July, August, and September, in the filthiest wards, in the most crowded wards, and in the remainder of the city, shows a very marked reduction in all and the largest reduction in the first two classes."

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE NEW YORK POLICE.

IN the September *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Roosevelt tells in his characteristically plain, straightforward style the story of his administration of the New York police force. He tells how of all the corruptions of New York City the police force was the center; how there was a perfectly recognized tariff of charges, ranging from $200 or $300 for appointment as a patrolman to $12,000 or $15,000 for promotion to the position of captain, and how that money was distributed by an elaborate system of blackmail. The source of the funds, of course, was the gambling, liquor-selling, and disorderly house elements, which contributed, each according to its means, to the rotten system. Mr. Roosevelt was appointed in May, 1895. He had many more influences to overcome than the opposition of the avowed Tammanyites, but the machine itself was sufficiently powerful and sufficiently bitter in its opposition to the reform work to daunt the average man, and he says: "If by any reasonable concessions, if indeed by the performance of any act not incompatible with our oaths of office, we could have stood on good terms with the machine, we would assuredly have made the effort, even at the cost of sacrificing many of our ideals." But it was not possible; war was declared, and Mr. Roosevelt won on his merits.

He says that aside from the direct opposition of Tammany, his most determined foes were the allies that Tammany found in the sensational newspapers. "Of all the forces that tend for evil in a great city like New York, probably no other is so potent as the sensational press." Mr. Roosevelt disclaims the exercise of any particular brilliancy in the work which he accomplished. He says that nothing was required except the plain, ordinary virtues of a rather commonplace type, which all good citizens should be expected to possess, and he explains how his methods for restoring order, and discipline, and honesty were entirely simple, as were also the methods for securing efficiency. The hardest problem was to break up the system of blackmail and the enforcement of the liquor law, which caused the most excitement. He states plainly, and in italics, that "an agreement was made between the leaders of Tammany Hall and the liquor dealers, according to which the monthly blackmail paid to the

police by the liquor dealers who wished to carry on an elicit trade should be discontinued in return for political support." The law against Sunday liquor-selling was not a dead letter, but was simply used for blackmail and political purposes. Mr. Roosevelt says there are two courses open to the Police Board. "We could either instruct the police to allow all the saloon keepers to become lawbreakers, or else we could instruct them to allow none to be lawbreakers." Every one remembers how the latter course was followed, and what a fight there was for months. The professional politicians of low type, the liquor sellers, the editors of some German newspapers and the sensational press attacked the reform administration with the most intense ferocity. Intensely ferocious attacks are, however, what Mr. Roosevelt rejoices in when he has the right side, and he succeeded in enforcing the excise law to a degree which was notable under the circumstances. He thinks the wives and children of the poor people benefited very greatly by the enforcement. "The hospitals found that their Monday labors were lessened nearly one-half owing to the startling diminution in cases of injury due to drunken brawls."

The honest conduct of the elections was another important task, and Mr. Roosevelt's stringent course of examination improved vastly the standard of election methods.

At the same time that these specific reforms were going on the Police Board was making most earnest efforts to improve the moral, mental, and physical standards of the policemen. They were much hampered by the law, which prevented them from dismissing many of the men who should have been removed, but more than 200 unfit policemen were turned away and 1,700 men were appointed—more than four times as many as ever before. The most rigid competitive examinations led to appointments, and a part of them was a very severe physical examination. Lastly, there was a rigid investigation of character, and Mr. Roosevelt thinks the result of these efforts, as shown in the body of recruits for patrolmen which he mustered, is a thorough answer to theorists who sneer at civil-service reform as impracticable. He says the uplifting of the force was very noticeable, both physically and mentally. "The best men we got were those who had served for three years or so in the army or navy. Next to these came the railroad men. Not once in a hundred times did we know the politics of the appointee, and we paid as little heed to this as to his religion."

Mr. Roosevelt points out a very clear-cut lesson to be learned from his experience in the Police Department. "Very many men put their faith in some special device, some special bit of legislation, or some official scheme for getting good government. In reality good government can only come through good administration, and good administration only as a consequence of a sustained—not spasmodic—and earnest effort by good citizens to secure honesty, courage, and common sense among civic administrators. If they demand the impossible they will fail; and, on the other hand, if they do not demand a good deal they will get nothing."

PRESIDENT ANDREWS ON COLLEGE EDUCATION.

As this is being written, the official announcement has just come of President Andrews' acceptance of the presidency of the new Cosmopolitan University which is to be founded by Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor and proprietor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. It is therefore particularly interesting to find in the September issue of the *Cosmopolitan* an essay by President Andrews in the series on "Modern College Education." On the eve of the courageous effort that Mr. Andrews and Mr. Walker will make to bring the real advantages of a college training within the reach of every American citizen, this essay of the first president of the Cosmopolitan University has a particular significance as presenting the ideals of the brilliant, well-trained, and conscientious scholar who is to undertake the leadership of this novel educational institution. President Andrews writes in the *Cosmopolitan* under the title, "The New Educational Ideals." He says that notwithstanding the four hundred million dollars now expended annually in the United States for educational purposes and the hundreds of colleges with their elaborate appointments, still it is by no means true that every one can get a college education who wishes it. In fact, he says that there is an immense population of young men and women totally destitute of opportunities for liberal literary culture. To supply the needs of teachers, physicians, journalists, lawyers, clergymen, and others who cannot from force of circumstances go to college, the university extension and Chautauqua movements have come; but their effect is to a great extent local, and Dr. Andrews reminds us, too, that the Chautauqua circles are "under particular religious auspices, which may alienate vast numbers whom it is desirable to attract." In the face of this condition, where so many people who might make splendid use of college training are absolutely cut off from it, Dr. Andrews asks: "What benediction might not be conferred upon future generations of American citizens by the enlarged opportunities could they, from this time

on, be offered to every man and woman in the republic willing to use them? With the offer, when made, should go a general detailed and persistent effort to awaken attention to it and to secure its acceptance far and wide. The schooling should be provided, and understood to be provided, in the interest of no sect, section, or party, but to 'widen the skirts of light' and render the kingdom of darkness narrower.

"That such a system of popular education, carried on at arm's length, so to speak, would be attended with considerable imperfections, both theoretical and practical, is manifest. Doubtless the best teaching can be done only when master and pupil are face to face; also, the best teaching in the sciences requires laboratory facilities. But these difficulties will not, in thoughtful minds, essentially detract from the dignity or the value of the enterprise. Courses of reading in the various ranges of art, science, philosophy, and literature can be carefully prescribed and conscientiously supervised; examinations thereon can be conducted; the merits and defects of work pointed out; promotions instituted and, ultimately, degrees offered. Much scientific experimentation is already possible at home, and a great deal more than is now in use can be devised and introduced. To students in botany, zoölogy, and geology, the infinite book lies open everywhere. Meantime every science has its history, and also its descriptive portion, which are set forth in accessible treatises. These can be systematically studied and examinations held upon their contents."

THE QUESTION OF THE CLASSICS.

Dr. Andrews goes on to argue enthusiastically for the teaching of "the literature of power" against "the literature of knowledge," to use the Wordsworthian classification. He wants more enthusiasm, more facility in thinking, in his teaching and his learning. He complains that there is in our teaching little to appeal to the sense of conduct and to the sense of duty in pupils. "There is not enough of drill in the classroom, especially in the upper classes; not enough of close, resolute grapple between the teacher's and the learner's mind; not enough of the Socratic method of give and take. The crib is laid with food, but little effort is had to impart to the eater voracity or assimilating power. He may eat or he may starve, as he pleases." These complaints have been made before by others than Dr. Andrews, and of course the chief value of mentioning them is to determine their cause and their remedy. Dr. Andrews in an outspoken way connects them with the classical studies which in a number of our colleges form the important part of the curriculum. He says he began t as an enthusiastic classicist, but confesses : experience and observation in college ha suaded me of certain grave intellect moral vices connected with classical tr He does not disapprove of the fullest teaching in the university proper, that the college, but for the college man he be deeply the time spent upon classical proso he quarrels particularly with the study thology. He thinks that the delving into logical lore which the classics have for the student is worse than useless, since it l one in thinking reality. Of Ovid's "M phoses" President Andrews says patly suffer net loss by every moment devoted reading." He believes that there is no t the idea that we can be made to understa ern things through ancient things. The world was different from ours, and v help.

President Andrews goes farther than the opponents of classicism, and denies study of the Greek and Latin authors is in acquiring a good style. He says: study of the classics is a positive obstacle way of acquiring an easy, idiomatic, an ble English style. The awkward stru sentences in both the classic tongues suf explains this. To be reminded that Mil a consummate Latinist, you have only his prose works." Of the moral aspects sical training, President Andrews says Greek and Latin literature offes a great s to noble sentiments. He also points out side of the picture, and thinks the advan this stimulus is largely offset by those e portions of classical literature which "re filth."

A PROGRAMME OF REFORMS.

So much for President Andrews' plain condemnation of the classical ideal as exi the colleges training our American boys f ness and active life. He does not rest v destructive criticism, but goes on immedi suggest the changes which should be mad college methods to overcome the failures a of the old-fashioned education.

"To work out in detail such a reform ulum would be too technical a business place. The main innovations in it woul follows:

"I. Unprecedented emphasis upon th ness, logic, and system in all the studies p Very much greater attention than now sh given to students' compositions, not so r better them rhetorically, in the usual se

to render them more satisfactory logically in the elements of unity, continuity, and progress of thought. To this end it would be necessary for a competent master to sit down with each pupil over each composition presented and point out its errors one by one with care. After this the work should be rewritten by its author and criticised again. Every instructor, without distinction of departments, should be charged not only to make his own work a model in logical particulars, but to insist on the same in all written work submitted to him. This practice was followed by Edward Caird with his philosophy classes while he was professor in Glasgow University, and it largely accounts for the number of brilliant thinkers who then issued from his charge.

"II. Unprecedented emphasis upon moral character and conduct. There should be a continuous training in ethical matters, not confined to a single miserable term, which is only better than nothing, but running through the entire course. Ethical teaching should be more scientific, based at every point on theory and carefully and pungently applied to all the capital moral problems of life. Pupils should be introduced to the most inspiring ethical literature, the best dialogues of Plato and the meditations of Marc Aurelius, with many a fine essay from Seneca, Cicero, Epictetus, Philo Judæus, Kant, and Fichte. The simple reading of these noble books under an enthusiastic master would effect wonders.

"III. Biology in the largest sense in place of Latin and Greek. Biology is an immense subject, including botany, zoölogy, and the entire range of social science, viz., political economy, political history, and the science of society and of government. No studies are more disciplinary than these and none can be more useful.

THE VALUE OF BIOLOGY.

"Few are aware how humanity suffers for lack of fuller biological knowledge. Bacteriology is perhaps just now the most important study in which the mind of man can engage. Armies of human beings die yearly and other armies ceaselessly suffer indescribable pain in consequence of this ignorance. Competent experimenters find but few pupils ready or able to experiment fruitfully in this field. The whole structure and spirit of liberal education avails to turn pupils' minds in other directions. The college course outlined above being generally adopted would entirely change this. As many brilliant college graduates would then be ready for advanced experimentation, calculated to save life and health and promote happiness, as now go forth to become proficient classical teachers."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ON THE NEGRO'S WEAKNESS AND STRENGTH.

MR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON contributes to the *Church Union* for August a candid and discriminating study of "The Weakness and Strength of the Negro Race."

As Mr. Washington says at the outset, it is a good thing for a race, as well as for an individual, to be able to study itself. Faults should neither be overlooked nor exclusively dwelt upon; virtues should not be magnified. "What is needed is downright, straightforward honesty in both directions."

Mr. Washington admits that the negro has suffered physical deterioration, especially in the large cities North and South. This is due partly to ignorant violation of the laws of health and partly to vicious habits.

"The negro who, during slavery, lived on the large plantations in the South, surrounded by restraints, at the close of the war came to the city and in many cases found the freedom and temptations of the city too much for him. The transition was too great for him in many cases. When we consider what it meant to have four millions of people slaves to-day and freemen to-morrow, the wonder is that the race has not suffered physically more than it has. I do not believe that statistics can be so marshaled as to prove that the negro as a race is on the decline in numbers; on the other hand, the negro is increasing in numbers by a larger percentage than is true of the French nation. While the death-rate is large in the cities, the birth-rate is also large, and it is to be borne in mind that 85 per cent. of our people in the Gulf States are in the country districts and smaller towns, and there the increase is along healthy and normal lines. Then, too, it is to be borne in mind that just in proportion as the negro is being educated, just in the same proportion is the high death-rate in the cities disappearing. For proof of this, I have only to mention that a few years ago no colored man could get insured in the large, first-class insurance companies; now there are few of these companies that do not seek the insurance of educated colored men. Then, all along the line North and South, the physical intoxication that was the result of sudden freedom is giving way to an encouraging, sobering process—and as this continues the high death-rate will disappear even in the large cities."

Another element of weakness in the race is the lack of ability to adhere inflexibly to a definite purpose. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, and Mr. Washington's own work at Tuskegee is surely a brilliant instance of persist-

ence in pursuit of a worthy object under circumstances of a most discouraging nature; but the negro does not usually succeed in such enterprises. Mr. Washington thinks that he is weak as an organizer.

MORALITY AND RELIGION.

"But the weakness of the negro which is most frequently held up to public gaze is that of morals, and no one who wants to be honest and at the same time benefit the race will deny that here is where the strengthening is to be done. In discussing this point, it must be borne in mind that the family is the foundation—is the bulwark of any race. Since this is true, it must be kept in mind that it was the constant tendency of slavery to destroy the family life. All through three hundred years of slavery one of the objects was to increase the number of slaves, and to this end almost all thought of morality was lost sight of, so that the negro has had only about thirty years in which to settle down into a family life, while the Anglo-Saxon race, with whom he is constantly being compared, has had thousands of years of training in this. The negro felt all through the years of bondage that his labor was being stolen from him, hence he felt that anything that he could get from the white man in return for this labor justly belonged to him. Since this was true, we must be patient in trying to teach him a different code of morality."

It is found that under the influence of education the negro's religion is becoming less emotional and more rational and practical.

ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH.

The negro is a worker and does not often interfere with the work of other people. Most of the buildings on the grounds of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute are the result of labor on the part of students while getting an education.

"For a number of years the impression has prevailed, especially in the North, that the negro could not be depended upon for careful and confining work in the shop or factory. This impression prevails largely, because the negro has not been given a chance to show what he could do. In Charleston, S. C., a few months ago, in a cotton factory that had not paid expenses for some time, the entire white help was replaced by colored labor, and now this factory is on a paying basis."

Notwithstanding the moral delinquencies that are charged against the race, Mr. Washington asserts that here, too, the negro has his strong points. It is very seldom that he betrays a trust. He betrayed neither Federal nor Confederate soldiers who confided in him during the His loyalty to-day is unquestioned. He fight for the country against any foreign f

The negro "knows that he is down, a wants to get up; he knows that he is ign and he wants to get light." This, at least, couraging.

Mr. Washington cites instances of gr thrift and capacity for business manag among the negroes of the South, not the l which is the remarkable development of th kegee Institute, where there are now eigh dred and fifty students and eighty office instructors, and where not less than one hu thousand dollars is annually collected an bursed under negro direction. With the pr education which this institution gives ar wholesome influence which it has througho "Black Belt" of the South, there is surel for the negro.

AN INDIAN ON THE FUTURE OF HIS R

ONE of the most readable articles i August *Forum* was contributed by Pokagon, the Pottawatomie Indian chief letter on the subject of Indian names a elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW.

After briefly reviewing the history of t lations of the Indian tribes to the white s of different nationalities in America, Po says:

"It is useless to deny the charge t times we have been goaded to vindicti cruel acts. Some of my own tribe, ho were soldiers in the Northern army duri civil war. Some of them were taken an prisoners in the rebel prisons; and the which, according to the tales they tell, w nessed there was never outdone in borde fare with the scalping-knife and tomahawk. yet I believe that had the Northern people placed in the South under like circumst their prisoners of war would have been t with similar cruelty. It was the resul *desperate* effort to save an expiring cause. lieve there is no reasonable person well gro in United States history who will not adm there were ten times as many who perishe erably in Southern prisons as have been ki our people since the discovery of Ameri recall these facts not to censure, but to sho *cruelty and revenge are the offspring of war, race*, and that nature has placed no imp gulf between us and civilization."

For the United States Government's p policy of expending money liberally for th cation of the Indian in citizenship rathe

ting him, Pokagon has only words of dation. He expresses much gratification vork of the school at Carlisle, Pa., and ous government schools. He strongly ves, however, of the reservation system ıanaged.

ile I most heartily indorse the present the Government in dealing with our peo- ıst admit—to be true to my own convic- ıat I am worried over the ration system, ıich so many of our people are being fed servations. I greatly fear it may even- gabondize many of them beyond redemp- permits the gathering of lazy, immoral n of the worst stamp, who spend their idleness and in corrupting Indian mo-

ɔn finds that his people, when associated ıe "squaw men," "develop the wolfish civilization." He fails to see the wis- ɔermitting the Indian nations to exist as ent powers within the bounds of the re-

ɔn also deplores the ravages of alcohol- ıg the Indians:

'e it an open enemy outside our lines, we eet it with success. But, alas! it is a ithin our camp, cunning as Wa-goosh . It embraces and kisses but to poison ınake—without the warning rattle. Be- ɔociated with white men I had supposed were not such slaves to that soulless ty- :he red man. But I have learned that curse enslaves alike the white man in ɜ and the red man in his hut; alike the and the king; the savage and the sage. eed puzzled to understand how it is that ɜ race, whose works seem almost divine, ɔt be able to destroy this great devil-fish, heir own hands have fashioned and upon the sea of human life; whose ten- ıch out into the halls of legislation and law, into colleges and churches—doing ɜre its wicked work."

kagon it seems almost a certainty that an race will in time lose its identity by ation with the whites. He does not this as a consummation devoutly to be y either race, but as an inevitable result, ɜpted with characteristic Indian stoicism. index-finger of the past and present is to the future, showing most conclusively he middle of the next century all Indian ons and tribal relations will have passed Then our people will begin to scatter; result will be a general mixing up of the Through intermarriage the blood of our ike the waters that flow into the great ocean, will be forever lost in the dominant race; and generations yet unborn will read in history of the red men of the forest and inquire, 'Where are they?'"

LIFE ON THE KLONDYKE

THE September *McClure's* publishes a finely illustrated and very racy description of "Life in the Klondyke Gold-Fields," procured by Mr. J. L. Steffens in an interview with Joe Ladue, the poineer of Alaska and the founder of Dawson City. Mr. Steffens in his airy account says of Ladue: "He was the weariest-looking man I ever saw. I have known bankers and business men, editors and soldiers and literary men, who had the same look out of the eyes that this pioneer of the Northwest country has. They were men who had made money or a name, earned by hard labor that which others envied them. They were tired, too. Their true stories were 'hard-luck' stories. The disappointments that ran before the final triumph limped in had spoiled the taste of it. None of them showed the truth so plainly as the founder of Dawson, the city of the Klondyke." Ladue started for Alaska fifteen years ago, trading with the Indians, prospecting, running a mill, building, and moving on nomadically from one point to another. always with the hope of finding the gold that everybody knew was in Alaska. Mr. Ladue says that people do not carry "guns" on the Yukon as they used to in California days. Following are some of Mr. Ladue's interesting and laconic observations on the social and commercial aspects of Dawson City.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

"Most of the time when the men cannot work is spent in gambling. The saloons are kept up in style, with mirrors, decorations, and fine polished, hardwood bars. No cheating is allowed and none is tried. The saloon keepers won't have it in their places. Nobody goes armed, for it is no use. Some of the men are the kind that would take naturally to shooting, but they don't try it on the Yukon. The only case that I know of was when James Cronister shot Washburn, and that didn't amount to anything, because Washburn was a bad man. There was a jury trial, but the verdict was that Cronister was justified.

"The only society or organization for any purpose besides business in there is the Yukon Pioneers. I don't belong to that, so I don't know much about it. It is something like the California Pioneers of '49. They have a gold badge in the shape of a triangle with Y. P. on it and

the date '89. To be a member you must have come into the country before 1889. But the time limit used to be earlier, and it may be later now, for they have shoved it on up several times since I have noticed. The society does some good. When a man gets sick and caves in it raises money to send him out. Now and then it gives a ball, and there are plans on foot to have more pleasure of that sort next winter and after that. But we need a hotel or some other big building before much of that can be done.

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

"In fact, we need a great many things besides gold. We have no coin. Gold-dust and nuggets pass current by weight at about fifteen dollars and fifty cents to the ounce. It is pretty rough reckoning, as, for instance, when a man brings in a nugget mixed with quartz. Then we take it altogether, gravel and gold, for pure gold, and make it up on the goods. Carpenters, blacksmiths—all the trades—are wanted, and men who can work at them can make much more than the average miner. They can't make what a lucky miner can, but if they are enterprising they can make a good stake. Wages are fifteen dollars a day, and a man who works for himself can earn much more than that. I have gone into the logging business with a mill at Dawson. The spruce trees are thirty inches through, and after rafting them down from Ogilvie and Forty Mile you get one hundred and thirty dollars a thousand foot for them sawed into boards. Then there is butchering for the man who will drive sheep over in the summer. It has been done, and it is to be done again. But it is useless for me to go on telling all the occupations that would pay high profits. The future of the Northwest country is not so long as that of a country that can look forward to other industries than mining and the business that depends on mining, but it is longer than the lifetime of any of us. The surface has been pricked in a few places, but I do not know that the best has been found, and I am quite sure no one has any idea of the tremendous extent of the placer diggings, to say nothing of the quartz that is sure to follow. Then, all the other metals, silver and copper and iron, have been turned up, while coal is plentiful. I believe thoroughly in the country. All I have doubt about is the character of some of the men who are rushing in to get rich by just picking up the gold.

"Working a claim can go on at all seasons of the year, and part of the process is best in winter, but prospecting is good only in summer, when the water is flowing and the ground loose. That is another reason why it is useless for new hands to go in now."

THE YUKON VALLEY GOLD-FIELDS.

THE story of the North American Transportation and Trading Company—the organization to whose enterprise is largely due the opening of the Yukon Valley and the discovery of the Klondyke gold fields—is told in the *Midland Monthly* for September.

The company was organized in 1892 by Mr. P. B. Weare, a Chicago merchant, and his friend, Capt. John Healy, an Alaska trader.

"These two men of action wasted no time getting ready to act. They started at once for Seattle, where they chartered a schooner-rigged steamer, loaded it with supplies and with all the material for the building of a river steamer on the Yukon. They sailed on July 12, 1892. Encountering storms on the way, they did not reach St. Michael's Island, at the mouth of the Yukon, until August 11. Their purpose made known, the influences at St. Michael's proved so hostile that had the pioneers been men of ordinary nerve they would have turned their backs upon destiny, and, instead of being among the principal actors in this new Monte Cristo drama, they would doubtless have lived to see their Canadian rivals sole masters of a most interesting situation. But American enterprise was not so easily daunted. These men went to St. Michael's Island to build a boat for the ascent of the Yukon, eighteen hundred or two thousand miles to the then unknown, or little known, source of this gold supply, there to plant trading posts and watch and wait for the inevitable on-rush of the gold-hunters.

"They established themselves at a favorable point on the island, and gave their camp the characteristic name, Fort Getthere. They were thirty days unloading and hauling their stores and building material, by means of rafts and with the hired help of Eskimos—for a number of their men had been hired away from them. Work on the new boat began in earnest, and after many embarrassments obstacles had in turn been overcome, the boat was finally completed. At midnight on September 17, five years ago, the twilight of an Alaskan autumn day, the little steamer *Portus B. Weare* was launched—the first steamer to penetrate the headwaters of the Yukon and the first to bring down the river the news of the rich find of gold in the Klondyke Valley, with much more than a million dollars on board to corroborate the startling story."

On her first voyage up the Yukon the steamer was stopped by the ice at a distance of eight hundred miles from the mouth of the river. One of the party, however, made the journey on snow-shoes to the present site of Dawson City, at the mouth of the Klondyke, on through the Chilcoot

and down to the coast at Juneau. On this y he established Fort Cudahy.

eantime Captain Healy and his men had on up the Yukon to Fort Cudahy and l it with provisions and supplies; and a ndred pioneer miners had found their way n the Chilcoot Pass and were taking out paying quantities. Interest in the new lds of the Yukon continued to grow and rers reached out in every direction, the ke region included. The captain em- expert prospectors, who found that most many streams emptying into the Yukon 'from four to fifty dollars a day to a With the opening of Birch Creek Circle s founded. This is now one of the com- stations, on American soil. Many of the reek claims are now running from one to ndred dollars a day. The season of 1894 vith a large increase in the mining popu- nd a large increase in the number and of claims successfully worked.

e spring of 1895 opened auspiciously. ilcoot Pass was alive with argonauts eager he claims made for the region just opened. mpany, now sure of the future, built a steamer, the *John J. Healy*, to alternate e *Portus B. Weare* in traversing the Yu- The close of the season for 1895 showed ut of gold amounting to about a million This was chiefly from the Birch Creek rty Mile placers, nearly all on the Ameri- of the line.

e year 1896 was one of increasing growth velopment for the new gold-fields. The of the placer-mining were reasonably and nerous instances surprisingly profitable. rmanent investment in the Yukon gold- as at least safe was no longer a question, ny indulged in bright hopes which found lization.

t it was not till late in the fall that the nds in the Klondyke River region were n. Prospectors who applied to the com- r grub stakes brought reports of almost s leads on the branches of the Klondyke. r E. Weare, a younger brother of P. B. now president of the company whose ca- have been following, alert to the impor- f the finds, at once sent experts to verify orts. The men sent to spy out the land verified the first accounts. The wildest ams of the pioneer investors in Yukon were soon to be more than realized. But had come, and with it came suspension of es except as the burning process enabled e enterprising to throw up the dirt for panning.

"Early in May of the present year the valley of the Klondyke was thronged with eager gold-hunters, and few returned disappointed. Miners who had left claims in the Forty Mile and Birch Creek districts worth from fifty to two hundred dollars a day now found themselves accumulating anywhere from a hundred to two thousand dollars a day.

"Is it any wonder the mining-camps went wild? Is it surprising that the on-looking world is eagerly waiting the inevitable on-rush of 1898 and questioning only as to the extent and richness of the field?"

"GOLDEN RHODESIA."

AN American citizen, Mr. J. Y. F. Blake, contributes to the *National Review* (London) for August what he terms a "revelation" of the hollowness of the claims made for "Golden Rhodesia."

This writer begins by saying that the English people seem to be totally ignorant of the nature of the country. They are ignorant, he says, of the fact that the gold there is all pocket gold, and will not pay for mining; that the land is practically desert, and because of lack of water can never be anything else, and they are ignorant of many other things in their much-vaunted South African Eldorado which this American, in the goodness of his heart, feels moved to enlighten them upon.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RHODESIAN DIGGINGS.

"The gold belt of Rhodesia starts at Tati and runs in a northeasterly direction toward Salisbury and the Hartley Hills. The Sebukwe district, which is situated about half-way between Buluwayo and Fort Charter, in this range, is the richest of all, and here the chief group of mines lies. The gold among the Hartley Hills and north of Salisbury is in very small patches, but often rich. Besides this regular belt there are several detached and isolated districts where gold has been found. Some mining operations have been carried on near Victoria and traces of gold have been discovered at Umtali and in Gazaland. Now the main characteristic of all the gold-bearing reefs found in Rhodesia is this, that they none of them carry gold to any depth. The gold is surface gold, or what is called pocket formation. There are a great many signs all over the country of old diggings having been carried on here, and it is usually in continuation of these old works that shafts are being sunk to-day. All these old works are shallow; none of them, I should say, ever went to a depth of a hundred feet. The usual depth was twenty to thirty feet, while

this seems to show that the gold is everywhere all near the surface, it has been explained by supposing that these old workers did not know how to sink shafts and carry on work at a depth. What the difficulty may have been I do not know, since all they had to do was to go on digging. The ignorance of past ages is always a safe card to play, but I will not readily believe that a people who knew how to use and spend gold did not know how to mine for it. The true explanation of all these shallow workings is in fact the simple and obvious one, carefully as it is being concealed, viz., that the gold never extends to any considerable depth, but 'pinches out,' as it is called, within a hundred feet of the surface. This being so, the country never can amount to much as a gold-producing district. It might pay some individual miners to work the pockets with a pick and shovel, but it will never pay to erect permanent machinery, for the gold-bearing quartz will certainly be finished up long before the cost of the machinery is defrayed. It is not impossible, of course, that a permanent reef may be discovered, but there have been no signs of any so far. I wish myself that the English people would call for a definite report on this particular point by a skilled and independent expert. Two mining engineers of repute have issued reports on the Rhodesian mines and neither of these was published. I may say I know (in fact, it is very generally known out there) that both these reports were of the most unfavorable description. So far as I am aware, the only report officially issued is that of Mr. John Hays Hammond."

Mr. Blake then devotes considerable space to an exposition of the swindling operations conducted under the guise of South African mining companies, but we know something about these things in America, although we have never called them "flotations." He concludes with a disparaging account of the possibilities of agriculture in Rhodesia. This is his prophecy:

"In five years from now Rhodesia will be abandoned by the whites. It may remain under a British protectorate as the connecting link between the colony, the big line of lakes, and the Nile Valley, but it will be abandoned as far as colonizing and settling are concerned. It must be; nothing can galvanize any life into it. For the question is, after all, what has the country got—what is there? and no amount of railroads and prospectuses and booming arrangements can keep a country going for long that has nothing of its own. Whatever the intermediate howling may be, they will have to come down to this in the long run. What can this country produce? Now I know, barring utterly unlooked-for discoveries, I think I may say I know positively, that it cannot produce gold, and I think that it cannot produce any crops to speak allowing something for irrigation, the wa ply is so limited and the dry season that this could only be applied successfu very few and very limited areas. Wit canceled, there is nothing else to fall b I give the country five years to be found

DEFECTS IN OUR NAVAL STAFF.

MR. IRA M. HOLLIS contributes September *Atlantic Monthly* a fra decided article under the title "A New Or tion for the New Navy," which sugge the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt may have s work cut out for him when he accepted sistant secretaryship of the navy. It strange, Mr. Hollis reminds us, that it sh necessary for him to expose the lack of a organization, for our navy has evolved so that it would be remarkable if new plans *personnel* were not required. One of our ships now could probably have destro whole American navy as it existed at the the civil war. Ours is distinctively a navy."

Mr. Hollis' particular complaint has to the officers of our navy. The administra the other departments of the personal, ministration, and enlisted men may be im too, he thinks, but there is a crying nee better system of officers. Our ships at are largely designed on theory. The b the Yalu has furnished about the only since 1865 for any test, and that was, of absolutely inadequate. We do not know what our ships will do in battle. The ship is a machine, and its casualties can foreseen by men with engineering edu They only know of the troubles that ma because of the ship's boilers or valves givi Whether a shell is going to jam in the tu action, what would happen if communicati tween the bridge and the engine-rooms be by a shot, or a boiler-tube split, the s engine broken, or a steam-pipe burst? our engineers themselves do not know ce for they have never seen a vessel in actio their uncertainty is knowledge as compar the total ignorance of these matters of th age officer of the line without any engi experience.

Mr. Hollis tells us that for thirty year has been a struggle between the line staff of the government, or those office may succeed in the command of ships an who may not. This struggle has develop

test bitterness between the line and the ing corps, inasmuch as their duties have at many points. "Neither can be spared, ugh other men may be sent out of the hout decreasing their effectiveness, the the compartments containing guns and ion and the men in the engine and oms must stay. They belong to the machine. What is more, they must entire harmony toward the same ends e to attain the highest qualities in our

ring out the long series of controversies the line and the engineers, the cause of s not far to seek. On every ship there sets of officers and men, more or less s according to the class of the ship. s divided, sometimes in almost equal between the deck, where they man the l the machinery, where they drive en- l boilers. The officers are graduates of school; and yet if accident happens to ficer an engineer cannot by law take his atever be the emergency; on the other an engineer is disabled a deck officer s entirely at a loss what to do in his This separation by law and custom forces n different interests. The line officer, e has the right to command men and ill sometimes use his power for the a class; and the engineer overruled, in es connected with his men and machin- nevertheless to take the responsibility sult. The auxiliary machinery which o the ships by three or four bureaus is by as many officers, and yet the chief is by naval regulations held responsible pairs and adjustments, without having voice in the training of the men or the his machinery to prevent accident. It em that the naval regulations tend to troversy and bad feeling, and to instill rs the conviction that their corps inter- be supreme. In the entire separation o corps the country is found to be the l no ship will be studied as a unit until brought together."

llis does not need to argue much farther s what a fatal defect this line of cleav- en the engineers and the other officers . He shows how Mr. Welles, "the retary which the Navy Department has " tried hard to remedy it as long ago as le thought that the deck officers ought o drive machinery and take care of it. two bills now before Congress for the ent of the *personnel*, one relating to s in the line and the other to an increase in the number of engineers, with a better definition of their status and rank. Neither of these bills has any prospect of passing both houses, on account of the line and staff quarrel." Mr. Hollis says boldly that

"The present system at the Naval Academy does not supply the needs of a modern navy, and it too often instills into the youthful minds of the cadets the vicious notion that the commanding officer is above the knowledge of every detail of his own ship. During the course considerable attention is given to mathematics, seamanship, gunnery, and navigation, and a comparatively small amount to engineering, language, and the natural sciences. At the end of three years the cadets are separated into two divisions, one of line cadets and one of engineer cadets. The latter receive one year in engineering and the former an additional year in seamanship, navigation, and gunnery. By seamanship is here meant the handling of a ship under sail. Those who pass the examinations graduate at the end of their fourth year, and serve two years at sea before receiving commissions. These two years are supposed to give the graduates a more practical knowledge of their professions. The line cadets usually find themselves on sailless vessels and proceed to pick up what they can about boats, guns, and the management of men on deck. They are required to spend some time in the engine-rooms when the ship is steaming, but without responsibilities or duties, very much as tourists crossing the Atlantic visit the engine-room. After two years at sea they are ordered home for examination, and receive commissions in the line of the marine corps if vacancies can be found for them. The engineer cadets pass through the same stage, except that their two years at sea are spent with the machinery. They receive commissions as assistant engineers. Two or three 'star' graduates are yearly transferred to the Corps of Naval Constructors and remain on shore for duties at navy-yards and at the Department, in connection with the design and building of the hulls of ships."

At the end of the third year, then, the cadets are divided into line and engineer cadets, according to preference, and the men high in their class very seldom go to the almost despised engineer corps. Naturally, a hard-working, ambitious young officer wants to get where he can be promoted, and the engineer corps does not lead to commanding vessels.

To remedy this evil, which certainly looks as if it might become serious to a calamitous degree if our ships were called into a great naval war, and to remedy others which Mr. Hollis mentions, he suggests the following changes as being prac-

ticable and calculated to aid in the present unhomogeneous organization of our navy's *personnel:*

"1. To make the course at the Naval Academy the same for all cadets, with a strong emphasis on engineering.

"2. To give all the graduates, except those entering the marine and construction corps, commissions as ensigns in the line.

"3. To require all line officers to spend their first six years at sea, equally divided between responsible duties on deck and in the machinery department.

"4. To permit any line officer to specialize in engineeering during his second six years as a commissioned officer, and at the end of this time to transfer him to the engineer corps after thorough examination in engineering.

"5. To require at least one officer of the engineer corps on every ship, and to place under his charge all that pertains to machinery on board, including the men required for engineering matters.

"6. To give all watch duties connected with repairing and driving machinery to line officers under the direction of the chief engineers.

"7. To promote all officers of the line and engineer corps at the same rate and to the same ranks.

"8. To make the total number of line officers and engineers together what it is now by law, with a minimum of about one hundred officers in the engineer corps.

"9. To regulate the flow of promotion by permitting a limited number of officers to retire after thirty years' service.

"10. To provide a 'reserve list' for officers who do not reach command rank young enough to be effective.

"11. To promote all ensigns after three years' service in that grade.

"12. To transfer to the line all officers of the present engineer corps who have held their commissions less than twelve years.

"13. To establish a general staff in whose hands shall be placed all matters connected with the preparation for war.

"It is not to be expected that these changes would eradicate all the troubles incident to military service or to infirmities of temper, but they would tend toward the complete unification of the two corps which must bear the burdens of the ships in time of peace and the brunt of action in time of war. The increase of harmony among our officers would likewise lead to clearer views on the organization of enlisted men and to higher efficiency, and thus to the greater glory of our flag and country."

THE FUTURE OF NAVAL WARFARE

IN the *National Review* (London) for A Admiral Colomb presents very forci reasons for looking forward to a revolution methods of naval warfare. The same vie expressed in Admiral Colomb's *North Am Review* article (August), and the most c reading of the important papers on moderr construction in the August number of *C* can hardly fail to confirm the admiral's c sions.

In Admiral Colomb's opinion, "we are ing close to a revulsion of naval opinion violent and far-reaching than any we ha seen."

This revolution, he anticipates, will be chiefly by naval officers realizing the fact tl extraordinary speed of the torpedo-vesse render it practically impossible for them tc together with battleships. He thus stat dilemma with which nations are confronte

"It follows that if we have two hostile fleets of battleships and torpedo-vessels, must either work for long range with thei or short range with their torpedoes. I choose the former, the torpedo-vessels are r if they choose the latter they are a w supererogation, a danger, and an elem confusion."

The issue between monster battleship swift torpedo-vessels is very clearly sta Admiral Colomb in a comparison betwe *Magnificent* and the *Hornet*. It is difficult what is the answer to this question. It certainly seem to the ordinary man that th *nificent* would have no chance at all agai *Hornets*. Even if she were able—which is ful—to sink 20 of them, the other 6 wo amply sufficient to send her to the bottom:

"The *Magnificent* was stated to cost £9 and the *Hornet* £34,300. That is to s *Hornets* could be put afloat for the cost of *nificent*. The complement of the *Magnific* 757 men and that of the *Hornet* 42. Tha say, it would take 18 *Hornets* to expose tl of as many men as were exposed in 1 *Mag* The speed of the *Magnificent* was 17½ knot of the *Hornet* was 28 knots. The *Hornet* carry 5 torpedo-tubes. The *Magnificent* bring perhaps 23 guns, small and great, upon her at the same time, and as the ex speed on the part of the *Hornet* was 9½ k followed that if the *Magnificent* was to avoi torpedoed by the *Hornet* any fine day in daylight in the open sea, she must be able her by gun-fire in less, perhaps, than 7 m because if she turned her stern to the *Hor* ran with all her might, the *Hornet*, 2,00

at noon, would be alongside her at 6 min-
ıd 18 seconds after noon. But, then, no
ıuld think of attacking a *Magnificent* with
et when there would be financial gain and
e exposure of life in attacking her with
Would 23 guns stop 18 *Hornets* in 7 min-
Would 4 guns stop 3 *Hornets* in 7 min-

PROGRESS OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

English statistician, Mr. Michael G.
Mulhall, writes in the *North American Re-*
r August on the development of the
ie States" of the Union, including under
signation Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michi-
Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota,
nd South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska.
e twelve States the five last named had no
e as States in 1850, while Iowa and
sin had at that date just been admitted to
on. In the whole group the population
ıardly 35 to the square mile, though it
ıtupled since 1850. In no other portion
country has immigration played so im-
a part as in these States, nearly one-fifth
ıhabitants, according to the last census,
f foreign birth. From 1850 to 1890 the
of white Americans in the population of
ates was 285 per cent., of colored 217
., and of foreigners 563 per cent. In
rval of forty years the rate of increase in
le Union for white Americans was 165
. and for colored people 105 per cent.
reign settlers are relatively most numer-
Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Dakota, where
m one-third of the population, and lowest
ouri and Indiana, being under 10 per
Foremost of European immigrants are the
s, 40 per cent. of all settlers, the States
d by them being Illinois, Wisconsin, and
Scandinavians come next, 18 per cent.,
se are chiefly congregated in Minnesota.
tand for 11 per cent. and are found
in Illinois and Ohio. Canadians have
largely in Michigan. It is a significant
t while the Prairie States have received a
npulse by the immigration of 4,000,000
from Northern Europe, the Latin ele-
almost unknown, the total of French,
, Spaniards, and Portuguese being only
"

growth of urban population in twenty
from 1870 to 1890, was four times as
that of rural population, but urban and
and as 1 to 3, whereas in the Eastern
hey are as 2 to 2. Chicago's phenomenal
goes far to account for the increased ratio.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

But agriculture has advanced in these States even more rapidly than population. The improved area in 1850 was about 5 acres per inhabitant; in 1890 it exceeded 8 acres. These twelve States now produce more than two-thirds of the grain and own nearly half the live-stock of the Union.

"In forty years the improved area under farms showed an advance of 157,000,000 acres, equal to 13,000 acres daily. In other words, the new farms laid down and improved between 1850 and 1890 exceeded the total superficial area of the German empire, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark collectively. There has been nothing like this in the history of mankind, nor is there any part of the world where farming is on so gigantic a scale, a census of 1890 showing a grain crop equal to three tons per inhabitant, or ten times the European average. It is true that since 1890 the production of grain has declined, the average crop for the years 1893–95 being much less; nevertheless the production of food is colossal, compared with Europe, for the Prairie States raise nearly as much grain as France, Germany, and Austria collectively, and almost twice as much meat as either France or Austria. The foremost State in food production is Iowa, with an average of 5 tons of grain and 500 pounds of meat per inhabitant, her grain crop being larger than that of Italy or Spain, although her population is only 2,000,000 souls."

"With regard to dairy products, the Prairie States have such a surplus of milch-cows (at least 2,000,000 more than necessary) that they are able to meet the deficit which exists in the Middle States and New England. Thus in 1890 they produced more than 50 per cent. of the butter of the Union. The production in these States that year averaged 23 pounds to each inhabitant, while the consumption in the Union at large was only 16 pounds, from which it may be inferred that fully one-fourth of the butter made in the Prairie States is sent to the Eastern States."

WEALTH.

"Such has been the industry of the Western farmers that their wealth increased nine-fold in forty years, the value of farms in the twelve Prairie States in 1890 being equal to the agricultural wealth of the Austrian empire. We find that during the said forty years the average number of persons engaged in farming, according to census reports, was 1,930,000, the increase in farming wealth having been $7,596,000, or $190,000,000 per annum; that is to say, each farming hand increased the public wealth by $99 a year."

Three of these farmers possess as much wealth as four French, six German, or thirteen Austrian farmers, while their taxes are much lighter and they are free from the obligation of military service.

The creation of wealth in all forms has been very rapid in these States, the accumulation being two and one-half times as much as in Great Britain. In these States wealth has multiplied six-fold in thirty years, while in Great Britain it doubles but once in fifty years.

Mortgages are relatively less than in the Eastern States, amounting to one-seventh of the value of real estate.

"The only State heavily mortgaged is Kansas, where the ratio is 26 per cent. of the value of real estate; the lightest is Ohio, only 10 per cent. The rate of interest ranges from 6½ in Ohio and Illinois to 9½ per cent. in Dakota. The sum paid yearly for interest on mortgage in the twelve States is equal to $7 per inhabitant, against $6 for the whole Union."

MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND RAILROADS.

"The rapid growth of population has caused a shifting of equilibrium in the occupations of the people. Thus in 1850 the Prairie States had only 1 factory operative to 7 farming hands, whereas in 1890 the figures stood relatively as 5 to 11."

"The average product per operative rose 70, wages 77 per cent., showing the advantage on the workman's side. The production of hardware is not quite sufficient for requirements, that of textiles so small that they are obtained almost wholly from New England. Food and lumber constitute the principal manufactures, some of these States carrying on the largest meat-packing business in the world. . . ."

"These States stand for 60 per cent. of the flour, 55 per cent. of the meat business, and 50 per cent. of the lumber produced in the Union, according to the last census."

"In 1890 the Prairie States produced 34,000,000 tons of coal, chiefly from Illinois and Ohio, and 8,000,000 tons of iron ore, mostly from Michigan, besides 150,000 ounces of gold and 100,000 of silver from Dakota. The total mining output was valued at $183,000,000, or one-third of that of the Union.

"In 1895 these States possessed 94,300 miles of railroad, which represented an outlay of $4,340,000,000, or $45,000 per mile, being one-fourth less than the average cost of American lines. The length of the prairie railroads exceeds the aggregate of lines in France, Germany, Russia, and Austria. Each inhabitant of the Prairie States has 7 yards of railroad, against 1 yard in France or Germany and two-thirds of a yard for Europe in general."

EDUCATION.

The percentage of illiteracy for the whole population is lower in these States than in any other part of the Union, standing 5.7, as against 6.3 in New England. The foreign-born settlers in the Middle West are superior to those of the Eastern States in intelligence.

Mr. Mulhall remarks in conclusion:

"Compared with the Union at large, the Prairie States stand for 36 per cent. of population, 47 per cent. of agriculture, 34 per cent. of manufactures, 31 per cent. of mining, and 39 per cent. of wealth; so that they may be said to constitute all round 35 per cent. of the great republic. In many respects they surpass in importance five or six European empires and kingdoms rolled into one; and yet men still living can remember when their population did not exceed that of the island of Sardinia."

SPEAKER REED ON THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

THE *Illustrated American* has secured the services of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed as a regular contributor. Mr. Reed writes on matters of current public importance, and his articles are characterized by directness and vigor of expression. In the number for August 14 he discusses the passage of the tariff bill. Most people will be chiefly interested in what Mr. Reed has to say about the attitude and conduct of the House of Representatives, for which the Speaker, whether willingly or unwillingly, has had to bear so large a measure of responsibility.

In regard to the passage of the original Dingley bill by the House, Mr. Reed says:

"To pass a bill through the House of Representatives was very simple. The majority there was clear and ample. In accordance with the sentiment of the House, a bill was very carefully drawn by a ways and means committee amply competent, and it is not too much to say that the bill thus drawn and thus passed expressed more nearly the sentiment of the Republican party than the one finally adopted by both branches. It is not too much to say, also, that the House bill was a far better one for the country than the act under which we shall live, it is to be hoped, for many years."

As to the conduct of the House in desisting from farther legislation while the Senate was debating the tariff bill, the Speaker has no apologies to offer.

"When the bill went to the Senate the question arose as to the duty of the House. Should

it go on with business or await the action of the Senate? We had been called together in extraordinary session for one purpose and for one alone, and that was to dispose of the one question which was really pending before the people of the United States—a question which we all knew had to be settled and which we thought ought to be settled speedily.

"The old appropriation bills which had failed to receive the signature of the President we were obliged to consider, and did consider, sending them promptly to the Senate. What ought we then to do next?

"Of course, while the President could call us together for a special purpose, he could not limit our action. Once in session, we were at liberty to do whatever we deemed imperative for the good of the country. But we were confronted by one very simple fact. We might discuss all the questions of the hour, but we could progress not one step.

"Legislation was impossible. The two houses were radically opposed. Nobody can name a single public question on which they were or are in accord. Business therefore would be impossible, and nothing could come of it except a stirring up of the country with crude propositions which, as they could not become law, would be undertaken with no proper sense of responsibility and discussed solely on academic and political bases. What the country wanted was tariff and a rest. Hence any mere discussions would have but confused this simple issue and prevented the operation of public sentiment on the Senate.

"We therefore resisted all attempts to confuse the people and held the issue up before the whole community, with the result that the popular will has not been thwarted. There never has been a time in my experience when the dominant party of the House of Representatives has been so united and so nearly unanimous. In point of fact, it is only just to say that the better and more responsible part of the minority were in open accord and that there were others who silently agreed. It is true that some gentlemen in the Senate took this action of the House in high dudgeon and held it to be unconstitutional, but as the Senate had for years indorsed every principle involved, there was not much life in this contention."

Mr. Reed thinks a great mistake was made by the Senate in refusing to adopt the retroactive clause which would have discouraged anticipatory importations. Nevertheless it is his firm belief that confidence will now revive.

"We have learned at least one lesson worth all the suffering, and that is that the great problem is not prices, but the employment of all our people. There is but one standard of real prosperity, and that is the whole nation at work."

JAPAN'S CURRENCY SYSTEM.

THE press reports concerning Japan's proposed change from a bimetallic basis to a gold standard have been somewhat confusing. The first complete and trustworthy account of the matter that has come to our notice is contributed by Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin to the current (June) number of the *Journal of Political Economy* of the University of Chicago. This account is based on the files of the *Japan Daily Mail.*

The existing coinage of Japan, says Professor Laughlin, is theoretically bimetallic, but actually monometallic.

"In 1871 the gold standard was adopted, the standard coin being the 20-yen piece, containing 514.4 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine (or 462.96 grains pure gold), whereby the unit, or yen, would contain (if coined) 25.72 grains standard gold, nine-tenths fine (or 23.148 grains pure gold). The issues of depreciated paper, however, prevented gold from circulating. In May, 1878, a silver yen of 416 grains standard weight (or 374.4 grains pure silver) was ordained to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts public and private. By law, therefore, a bimetallic system of coins was thus created at a ratio of 16.13 to 1. On the resumption of specie payments for notes, January 1, 1886, naturally silver was the cheaper and only metal used. Thereafter Japan has had in fact only a silver basis for all her currency and trade, the silver yen being to-day worth about 46.8 cents in United States gold coin."

The paper money consists of national bank notes (issued after the American system), government notes, and notes of the Central Bank (Nippon Ginko), which will soon supersede all national-bank issues. At the end of January, 1897, the circulation stood as follows:

	Yen.
Circulation (including reserves in national and private banks):	
Gold coin	12,872,187.600
Silver coin	73,355,844.940
Nickel and copper coin	15,551,608.995
	101,779,641.535
Reserve in Nippon Ginko:	
Gold	36,776.600
Gold bullion (receivable end of May from Chinese indemnity against issues of convertible notes)	72,623.856
Silver coin and bullion	49,040.841
	[illegible]

Note circulation:

Government notes	9,217,147.750
National bank notes	16,464,289.000
Nippon Ginko notes	190,519,446.000
	216,200,882.750
Total specie and notes in circulation	317,980,524.285

A commission reported last year, by a vote of six to one, that no necessity existed which required an immediate change of standard, but such a change was favored whenever a suitable opportunity should present itself. To the Matsukata cabinet the present time has seemed peculiarly opportune. Professor Laughlin likens Japan's position to that of Germany just after the Franco-Prussian War—in receipt of a large war indemnity and eager to gain a foremost place among commercial nations. Accordingly, early in March last a new currency law was submitted to the Diet. This law, after providing for the coinage of 20-yen, 10-yen, and 5-yen pieces in gold, and for subsidiary coinage in silver, nickel, and copper, reads as follows:

Art. XIV. Should any person import gold bullion and apply to have it minted into gold coin, the government shall grant the application.

Art. XV. The gold coins already issued shall circulate at twice the rate of the gold coins issued under the provisions of this law.

Art. XVI. The silver 1-yen coins already issued shall be gradually exchanged for gold coins, according to the convenience of the government, at the rate of one gold yen for one silver yen.

Pending the completion of the exchange referred to in the last paragraph, silver 1-yen coins shall be legal tender to an unlimited extent, at the rate of one silver yen for one gold yen; and the suspension of their circulation shall be announced six months in advance, by imperial ordinance. Any of these coins not presented for exchange within a period of five full years, reckoned from the day on which their circulation is suspended, shall be regarded henceforth as bullion.

Art. XVII. The 5-yen silver coins and the copper coins already issued shall continue in circulation as before.

Art. XVIII. From the day of the promulgation of this law the coinage of 1-yen silver pieces shall cease; but this restriction shall not apply to silver bullion intrusted to the government for coinage prior to that day.

"The pith of the plan resides in accepting the existing standard and adapting the value of the new gold coins to it. Since resumption in 1886 all prices and contracts have been expressed in terms of silver, and the considerable decline in the gold price of silver since 1886 has given Japan a depreciating standard, silver having fallen at least 34 per cent. by 1895, as compared with gold, while general (European) prices since 1886 have fallen only 3 per cent. by 1895 as compared with gold. The silver standard of Japan, therefore, as compared with commodities, has depreciated about one-third. By the new scheme present conditions are accepted (t being 1 to 32.34), the gold coins are red conform in general to the present value silver yen, but henceforth a fall in the v silver will produce no effect on her stan payments. The gold yen will be the u will contain 11.57426 grains, Troy, of pu (instead of 23.148 as formerly).

"In order to establish the gold stan fact as well as in law, there must be prov the issuers a gold reserve sufficient to red note circulation in gold; and the outs silver yen pieces must be protected in future depreciation. The silver 1-yen meanwhile, are an unlimited legal tend Art. XVI.), and as soon as a divergenc between their bullion and their coinag silver will tend to drive out gold. Bu further coinage is stopped, and an exch silver yen for gold yen will maintain th coins at par just as certainly as the note iss maintained at par by redemption in gold. less the whole issue of silver yen pieces kept in circulation without requiring a la serve. The certainty of redemption in go that is needed to prevent its presentation government, moreover, will have five y which to exchange the silver for gold."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STATESMAN

SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR give August *Forum* his impressions of statesmanship in England as compared wi of the United States.

Senator Hoar shows that in one resp least, conditions in the two countries are Territorial expansion and growth in pop and wealth have enormously increased t tine duties of administration, so that the man of to-day, in merely keeping the ma of government running, finds his energie to the utmost, and he has little time or s left for originating. Mr. Hoar asserts t nearly impossible now for a statesman in in either country to be a leader of ac thought.

Senator Hoar finds one fundamental di between conditions in England and in thi try. England, he says, is still governe class of gentry. Her great political part two aristocracies, responsible to the peo competing for the confidence of the peopl

"The English are a deferential people Englishman boasts himself of his political ty. But, in the main, John Bull loves and likes to be governed by a gentleman. power of the governing class is preserved

sh policy of giving no pay to the members
House of Commons; so that nobody but a
f wealth can afford to hold a seat. It is
reserved by England's policy of giving
pay to the holders of her chief executive
, which as a rule can be reached only through
tion in Parliament. So while it is rare in
d that a poor man can enter the high places
lic service, no man who has reached them
to abandon them from the necessity of get-
is living.

e power of the governing classes there is,
rse, still preserved by the law of primo-
re. Mr. Webster, in his Plymouth ora-
ointed out that the equal division of real
ty among all the children was the true basis
pular government; that without it repub-
overnment could not exist; and that where
stem prevailed a republican government
ery soon be established.

am not able to judge whether the charge
e late English writers be true, that their
aristocracy is changing into a plutocracy.
k, however, these statements have been
exaggerated. A like charge is frequently
s to this country; but I believe it, also, to
ch exaggerated, and that the influence of
is, on the whole, diminishing here."

CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES.

e influences, which Mr. Hoar desig-
as periodicity, locality, and confederacy,
e to distinguish the working of our
tution from that of Great Britain. For ex-
no change in public opinion can compel a
of policy in our Senate, where great and
States meet as equals, unless a majority of
tes agree to the change, and local interests
smaller States may prevent the accomplish-
f the expressed desires of the numerical
ty of the American people as a whole.
then, is a conservative principle.

is country is a compound of nation and
eracy. But in practice the influence of
is much greater than even obedience to
nstitution demands. I am inclined to think
e operation of this single principle has
o do in distinguishing the public life of
ca from that of Great Britain than all our
Constitutions, State or national, would
ithout it."

Hoar shows how this principle of locality
en developed and how it influences our
l life:

ven before the adoption of the Constitu-
any of our States were essentially aggre-
of separate towns or municipalities. Very
t was enacted in Massachusetts that the Representative must be an inhabitant of the town from which he was chosen. The consequence of this example has been most far-reaching. Throughout our Constitution and in all our political habits we deal with separate localities on the principle of an entire equality. The Senators and Representatives in Congress must be citizens of the States they represent. With very few exceptions, indeed, Representatives in Congress are taken from the districts where they dwell. The same thing is true of State Legislatures. In the choice of judges of the higher and lower courts, national and State, they are expected to represent fairly the different States and localities. The same thing is true in the formation of the Cabinet and the selection of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand executive officers.

"This necessity for considering locality in the selection of persons for high national offices embarrasses the American people at every step. No man, with rare exception, can have any considerable opportunity for public service, although he may be in accord with an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, unless he also happen to be in accord with the locality in which he dwells. When Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, Mr. Choate was the undisputed head of the American bar, unless Mr. Webster himself were to be excepted. It might easily have happened that, at the same time, the man of all others in the country fitted for Secretary of the Treasury would also have dwelt in Boston; or the fittest persons for these three offices might have been found living together in New York City; yet it would never have done to make Choate Attorney-General or Abbott Lawrence Secretary of the Treasury while Webster was in the Department of State. I suppose it would scarcely cause a remark if the three most important men in the English Cabinet dwelt next door to each other in London, or had adjoining estates in the country. . . ."

"This condition of things tempts able men, who have a natural and honorable ambition for political office, constantly to watch and yield to the varying moods of special constituencies. In this way men become great political leaders. This diminishes the permanent power of political parties; but it tends to deprive men of the civic courage which makes them the guides and lights of their age, and likewise deprives such leaders of the power to accomplish their purposes."

From this latter statement, however, Senator Hoar, as a loyal son and servant of Massachusetts, hastens to except that State:

"It has been the beauty and comfort of her public service that she has permitted those whom she has called to it the largest freedom in acting

according to their own conscience and their own judgment. She will overlook almost anything in a public man except the violation of his own conscience for the sake of pleasing her."

DIFFERENCES IN TRAINING.

The methods by which the ranks of statesmanship are recruited in the two countries are quite dissimilar:

"The want of certainty of the statesman's hold upon power, of which I have spoken, and the lack of inherited wealth, deprive us of the advantage of a class of men trained for statesmanship from youth. The questions with which the public man in this country has to deal require long and exclusive study to master them. Such study is impossible if he have at the same time to get his own living. He must, therefore, be a man of inherited wealth, or must be taken from some other calling to which he has devoted himself long enough to have laid by a competency sufficient for his support, and suitable provision for his family. So we have rarely here men like those so numerous in England, who are trained to public affairs from their youth. Wordsworth's

"'Blessed statesman he, whose mind's unselfish will
Leaves him at ease among grand thoughts.'

may perhaps still be found in considerable numbers in England; but in this country his high thinking must go with very plain living indeed if he have to live on his salary. We have here what England lacks—the training for larger service of the town meeting, the city council, and the exercise of State legislative and administrative offices. We have, too, the interest in public affairs which belongs to a republic where every man feels a responsibility and expects to understand what is going on. The Yankee baby seems to draw in a knowledge of Parliamentary law with his infant breath, and before he can walk is ready to rise in his cradle and raise a point of order upon his nurse. So, able and well-educated men, although their lives may have been devoted to private affairs, come to the public service, even late in life, with an intelligent interest, an extent of information, and an aptness for their work which I think are lacking in the ordinary Englishman."

CAPACITY FOR GOVERNING.

"England, doubtless, governs well. She obtained her great Indian empire by unjustifiable means; but she rules it better and better from generation to generation. There are no better examples of a great governing race than the men she has sent out to India during the last fifty years—the Lawrences, the Stephens, and their companions. 'The sahibs don't like us,' said an Indian philosopher, 'but they are absolutely just, and they do not fear the face of man.' While England has trained this race of gentlemen to govern well her three hundred and fifty millions of subjects, the United States have not governed Alaska nor their two hundred and fifty thousand Indian dependants even decently.

"Whatever changes for the better or worse have happened in either country, it is still true that while the English statesman is devoted to the glory and greatness of England, and while he desires to extend her empire, and while he desires to maintain her honor unstained, the great object and purpose of all his statesmanship is that he shall be able to hand down his broad acres, his ancestral dwelling, and his stately trees from eldest son to eldest son for generations to come, though a thousand paupers starve in their hovels and though every fifth person in the kingdom must, some time in his life, receive aid from the State. On the other hand, the great object of American statesmanship has been, is, and is to be, to keep up wages and to educate a whole people who shall dwell in happy and comfortable homes and not in huts or hovels."

IS THE FRENCH REPUBLIC A FAILURE?

IN refutation of recent attempts to prove the emptiness of French republicanism and the tendencies to a restoration of royalty exhibited by the French people, Mr. Henry Haynie contributes an effective article to the August number of the *National Magazine* (Boston).

As Mr. Haynie remarks, while there may be discussion over opinions, there can be none over facts, and it is a fact that the republic has existed in France for nearly twenty-seven years.

"No reign in France during the past one hundred and twenty-three years has ever lasted so long as the present French republic. It has endured ten years longer than the reign of Louis XVI.; sixteen years longer than the reign of Napoleon; twenty-two years longer than the Restoration; nine years longer than Orleanism; nine years longer than the last empire. It has already endured for twenty-seven years, and in the mean time the national work has flourished, for it has been protected by perfect order. The republic has paid the heaviest indemnity ever exacted by a victorious army, a matter of one billion dollars, and, thanks to the universal confidence which has been manifested, she has reduced the interest of the national debt considerably. It is true she has reconstructed her military system and strengthened her army corps, but she has also renewed her system of instruction and in-

creased her appropriations for public schools. Meanwhile she has invited the world to her peaceful *fêtes*, and all the royal splendors that Europe ever knew paled before the Paris expositions of 1878 and 1889. The people of France have only to remember that which the republic has done between September 4, 1870, and the present time to feel supreme confidence in the destiny of their republic."

THE OPPOSITION.

After recounting the perils and difficulties amid which the republic came into being and the dangers threatened by Boulangism ten years ago, Mr. Haynie declares that France has been made thoroughly republican:

"It is true there are still a few thousand monarchists among the several million voters who are not in favor of the republic, but this is because of their personal attachment and devotion to the princes in exile. If ever these absent pretenders should see fit to release them of this sentimental 'loyalty,' they would gladly rally to the republic, for they know that there is no possible show for a king or an emperor in fair France ever more. The only real enemies of the French republic who need be counted are the Socialists and the Radicals, who, regarding moderation in politics as the greatest of crimes, hate moderate Republicans, and it is these latter who are so wisely and so well guiding the ship of state to-day. Like Socialists and Radicals the world over, these French disturbers of law and order make much noise and utter words which do sometimes create the impression abroad that the French republic is in a bad way. But it is not, and if anything can be inferred from the signs of the times it will last quite as many years as our own republic. The workingmen of the cities, the peasantry, indeed, a vast majority of the voting population, have learned to appreciate the advantages presented by the present republic, and they are aware that no monarchy could be restored without a civil war, which means universal ruin.

"No, there is not any danger of a speedy fall of the French republic, nor is there any important opposition to the government of which President Faure is the illustrious chief and Messrs Méline, Hanotaux, and the other ministers are the admirable administrators. I venture to assert this as one who lived in France for nearly twenty years, and as a close observer of the political, social, and other conditions of that country. I know the French people well, all classes and all parties, and I repeat it, there are no signs of discontent worthy of serious consideration here. There is no opposition of any account to the French republic, and if its 'governments,' that is to say, ministries, are so frequently overturned, that does not mean danger to the existing order of things. It means precisely what a change of government means in the United States, *i.e.*, the 'outs' are always in opposition, and so it happens the 'ins' are often displaced, not so frequently maybe as in France, but then that is because our cast-iron form of government does not permit of easy changes."

THE KING OF SIAM AND HIS KINGDOM.

MR. PERCY CROSS STANDING contributes to the *Cornhill Magazine* an interesting paper on "Siam and the King's Visit." He says that the Siamese royal family is at once the acme of Oriental antiquity and of Oriental modernity. The King of Siam, who is now making a tour through Europe, has been upon the throne for twenty-eight years. Mr. Standing says:

"He is a handsome man, of medium height and distinguished mien. He is by way of being a capital English scholar, and the reforms that he has from time to time introduced and carried out in his country have been essentially British—this being all the more interesting and instructive from the circumstance that not only are a large proportion of the European officials in Siamese employ of Danish and German nationality, but that the 'general adviser and minister plenipotentiary' to the court of Bangkok has been a Belgian, none other than the well-known publicist, M. Rolin-Jacquemyns. But the innovations and reforms are, as has been said, almost without exception British. This is only just. For the commerce of Siam with the outside world is in the startling ratio of about 95 per cent. British to 5 per cent. French.

"The railroads of Siam are British, the telegraphs and telephones are more British than otherwise, the police and prison system have been remodeled as much as possible after British patterns, and so, too, has the army. The navy (so called) has been more at the mercy of a knot of Danish officers of varying degrees of knowledge and experience, at whose head has stood a gentleman bearing the extraordinary nomenclature—for a Dane—of Commodore du Plessis de Richelieu."

Mr. Standing views with apprehension French aggrandizement in Siam:

"By the convention of last year, to which France and England were parties, it was agreed to indemnify Siam from the eventuality of interference by other powers, while practically dividing between France and England the first-fruits of the former's territorial encroachments upon King Chulalongkorn's dominions. To the latter ruler

now but remains Bangkok and the fertile country surrounding it; Luang Phrabâng—part of which, be it observed, is situated upon either bank of the disputed Mekong River—is probably the finest and richest of the 'spoils' garnered in by France."

Mr. Standing also contributes an article on the same subject to the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he refers to the curious story that Russian officers are about to attempt the training and drilling of a Siamese army of thirty-five thousand men.

Miss B. A. Smith contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for June a brief and somewhat fragmentary sketch of England's royal visitor. Miss Smith was one of the women who founded a school for women in Bangkok, and she speaks well of the support which she received from the king. She warns the English that when the king arrives they will find

"We have a 'chiel amang us takin' notes' with the cautious and humorous observation of the clever Oriental. Very little of that which passes before him will escape the king's notice. Let those who surround him, European and Siamese, look to it that the king has at least a glimpse of the dark as well as of the bright side of European civilization. If he could see by some flash of inspiration the degraded conditions under which so many millions live in civilized England and realize how necessary an adjunct some of these conditions are to the dazzling polish of 'society,' would he be eager to transplant our customs to Siam, without counting the cost? Serfdom lingers openly in Siam; but there the poor man is never hungry and seldom discontented or vicious. Polygamy is legal; but no woman is outcast if faithful to her best feelings, and monstrous inhumanity to children is almost unknown. Alas! that all such evils should thickly crowd in the wake of much that is named 'civilization.'"

AN ANGLO-INDIAN NOVELIST.

Interview with Mrs. F. A. Steel.

THE *Young Woman* for August publishes an interview with Mrs. Steel, in which the interviewer extracted from this popular writer some particulars as to her birth and career. She was born, it seems, on a Good Friday, which leads her to make the following observation:

"There is an old Scotch saying that children born on that day see spirits. Perhaps that is why I have a leaning toward the occult, and have felt so much in sympathy with the East, its weird traditions and superstitions and the strange fancies of its population. And, curiously enough, when I opened my dispensary at Kussour and attended eighty cases a day, my success w patients lay in the fact that they believed sessed what they called 'a lucky hand.'"

As inspectress of the government sch the Punjaub and member of the educ committee, she had to award the gove grants.

"My first book was written in 1884, a titled 'Wide Awake.' In 1887 I publish Complete Indian Cook and Housekeeper (This has been one of my most successful it has already run through three editions, believe, will go through three more. lished it privately, and I have had inn ble letters at various times saying what a has been to young housekeepers in the E wrote the 'Tales from the Punjaub' when thirty-five.

"I was past thirty when I published n volume of folk-tales, which has recently b printed. I have also written text-books (mentary physiology, hygiene, and domesti omy, which are used in the girls' sch India, with which I was connected for t five years; and I and my girls made all tl broideries which decorated the Prince of room when he visited India."

She went out to India, and made her ns a very different sphere from that of novel

"My experience has taught me that would have the best of the world, you mu fully yourself, and then only will it reps And if you are always desirous of keepin life 'sun-rayed,' you must learn to laug though you can feel the strong pathos a the pity of every-day circumstances, disill and sorrows. I love Thackeray, and I stand his writings better than any I hav read, for he was always capable of laughin his heart was hurt, and he could also m readers laugh at his own tears."

When asked about her religious vie said:

"Personally, I have very broad views ligious subjects, and I feel we have no r disturb any religion which enables those w long to it to seek an ideal beyond the world. In my schools I have always whatever Bible—whether the Shastra, th Grunth, or the Koran—my scholars pre I feel that it matters little what compass w provided it is fairly true to the pole. I missionaries do very good work among the caste whose religion is very debased, who tion is degraded. I do not honestly th have much right to thrust our nineteenth-(religion, with the civilization which it ha into existence, down the throats of a natio

vays seems to me more moral than we

is not the general opinion."
: suppose not; but that does not alter
I am a great believer in the saying,
:h and one make a majority.' I have
d a prejudice against adopting other
iews on any subject I have personally

eel adds that in the mystery of man-
womanhood lies the great social impetus
ing generation, of which the woman
is but the herald.

:URN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.

E are few subjects which exercise so
ennial a fascination over the minds of
d people as the possibility of such a
it fulfilling of the prophecies as would
d in the return of the Jews to Pales-
Emil Reich contributes to the *Nine-*
tury for August an article which will
;ood people with ecstatic delight, for he
at the Jews are actually moving back
y Land, moving along into two distinct
which he gives the names of the re-
l political Zionists. The religious Zion-
eady in the field sending out colonists
, so that they have already begun the
; of the Holy Land by the chosen
t of much more interest is the action of
l Zionists, who have started their move-
kind of counterblast to anti-Semitism.
ork of the political Zionists has been
writing one of open propaganda for
shment of a new Jewish State proper.
, in a pamphlet published last year in
nguages, boldly advances the idea that
he condition of the Jews in Christian
s at present one of unbearable humilia-
whereas anti-Semitism, or the engine
eneral hatred and persecution of the
ews, is triumphant to a degree, so that
le means of stemming its tide can be,
en, suggested: be it resolved, that the
ll countries who, after all, are noth-
ews, and have never, nor will they
ly assimilate with the nations among
y live—that the Jews, the doctor says,
don the inhospitable fields of Europe,
ring to Palestine, there reëstablish their
ate. Nor is the great journalist at a
the precise institutions, laws, constitu-
to be adopted by that new State."
the past month a congress has been
ne town of Basle, Switzerland, for the
discussing this scheme.

Dr. Reich, who describes this new and interesting development of the Jews, does not think that Zionism is likely to succeed at present, or on its present basis, simply because its Moses has not yet appeared. It must be admitted that Max Nordau is a very poor substitute for Moses. Dr. Reich says:

THE WEAKNESSES OF ZIONISM.

"The religious Zionists, therefore, by suppressing the national element in the dual character of Judaism, place themselves in an altogether false position, and will never achieve what in their innermost hearts they ardently wish to realize. The political Zionists, of the type of Dr. Nordau and Dr. Herzl, commit the opposite mistake or false feint; they suppress and disregard the religious element in the dual character of Judaism, and will consequently achieve still less than their opponents. It is hopeless to appeal to purely utilitarian and opportunist motives in trying to move a complex of people whose great hope and central interest are of a religious character. An exodus of Jews cannot be brought about by a power propped up by considerations of mere nationalism. For in the first place there are no greater anti-Semites than many of the Jews themselves. It is no exaggeration to say that nearly all modern Jews, who have received a genteel education at colleges and universities, are more inclined to anti-Semitism than Christians of the same social status. It is mere folly to think that those anti-Semitic Jews who are among the best gifted and most influential will associate themselves in a risky enterprise with the very people whom they inwardly detest. He who undertakes to unite men of so utterly divergent opinions and emotional tempers must needs have recourse to the one and solitary agency that can work such marvels—to religion. The two doctors, however, disregard religion; their enterprise is therefore divested of all chances of success. The exodus of the Jews of to-day from Europe can only be made in a manner in no way different from that in which was achieved their exodus from Egypt some three thousand years ago. A Moses is required; a man full of divine inspiration and an energy fraught with religious zeal. Religion is not, like feudalism or guilds, a mere phenomenon of the Middle Ages; it is an historic category, an indestructible factor of all national life, and, with the Jews, *the* factor of all factors. The anti-Semitic Jews will keep aloof from Dr. Herzl's enterprise because they dislike the nationality which the doctor wants to perpetuate. The pious and loyal Jews will keep aloof from it because it disregards the religious element of Judaism."

A STUDY OF MARTIN LUTHER.

From a Non-Theological Standpoint.

THE first place in the *Quarterly Review* for July is devoted to a very careful study of Martin Luther. The author disclaims any theological prepossession of prejudice. He studies Luther as a great figure in history, not as a Lutheran or an opponent of Rome.

A TYPICAL PEASANT.

His point of view may be gathered from the following passage:

"He has himself given us the true key to his character in his well-known boast that he was 'a peasant and the son of a peasant.' Yes; that is true. Luther was first and before all things a peasant: a German peasant—*Germanissimus*, we may say. From first to last his tone and temper are those of a peasant. He has the mind of a peasant, full of ardent and tumultuous passions, utterly undisciplined, coarse and material in its view of all things, human and divine. He has the virtues of a peasant: doggedness of purpose, indefatigable energy, bull-dog courage. He has the vices of a peasant: extravagance and excess, blind trust and incurable suspicion, boastful self-confidence, and the narrow-mindedness of intense subjectivity and most restricted intellectual vision. His speech is ever that of a peasant. His mind was quite uncritical. Grace of culture was utterly unknown to him. But he wielded with supreme dominion the High Dutch dialect spoken by his countrymen, and made of it the German language. And no less candid and conscientious controversialist than Luther ever lived. Caricature and calumny, rancorous invective and reckless misrepresentation, were his ordinary polemical weapons. Of all the stimulants to popular passion, abuse is the most potent. To Luther must be conceded the distinction of being *facile princeps* in the art of vituperation. No writer with whom we are acquainted comes within measurable distance of him in power of fierce flagellation and fetid foulness. A really astonishing amalgam of unmeasured violence and unrestrained vulgarity does duty with him for argument. To call names, the vilest and most virulent, is merely his method of signifying disagreement."

BUT A TITAN.

Notwithstanding this defect of Luther's controversial method, the reviewer cannot blind himself to the essential grandeur of the man. He says:

"All men were in expectation. And Luther appeared: one of the most dramatic figures ever seen on the world's stage: the predestined leader of the great revolution which was to shatter the vast fabric of Christendom and to introdu the world a new era. Of the greatness, tanic greatness of the man, there can be n tion. The greatness of the revolution w by him is manifest to all men. It is accurate to ascribe to him the Protestant mation and all that came of it."

Nor was it only the Protestant Refor which we owe to him. The true refor as Cardinal Manning used to be never w impressing upon us, was that which was plished by the Council of Trent, and the er lays stress upon the fact that but for no such council would have been held.

WHO REFORMED ROME AND BEGOT THE REVO

Luther, in fact, exercised an influenc the Roman Church second only to that wl exerted on the Church which bears his The reviewer says:

"Luther's revolution served the ca Roman Catholicism in another way. It i upon Roman Catholics the necessity of gi rational account of the faith that was in It sent them back to a study of the sou their doctrines, long buried under a m sophisms and superstitions. It quickene new life both their theology and their philo Nor is this all. In religion, as elsewher petual combat is the law and the condi vitality. Orthodox or evangelical Protest which is still a considerable power in the was Luther's creation. Nor is it only distinctly religious domain that Luther's te has been so influential and so far-reaching French revolutionists, like the Anabapti fore them, merely applied in the sphere tics the principles which Luther had laid in the sphere of theology. They are deb Luther for that doctrine of the sovereig the individual which is the very founda Rousseau's 'Contrat Social.'"

THE REVERSE OF THE MEDAL.

Luther's influence thus operated in m rections, producing many results from Luther himself would have recoiled in ho

"If any fact of history is certain, it i that Luther's so-called 'evangelical freedo the absolute destruction of all freedom c science. One immediate result, then, Lutheran revolution was to rivet the s slavery of the German people. Another fit them for that slavery by underminin moral ideals as the indulgence-mongers h among them. There is much evidence t that one immediate consequence of his rev was a frightful increase of wickedness an

's own testimony to the fact is copious, ›uld be conclusive if we could be quite at it is not vitiated by his habitual exag- n. He does not hesitate to say that the te of the regions which had received his g was worse than the first; and he owns ; doctrine of justification, as popularly ap- led, or misapprehended, was largely re- le for this result. As his life draws to a o does his view of the moral effect of his row darker and darker. And here, no is one reason of the ever-increasing mel- which characterizes his later years. Again, nediate influence of Lutheranism upon in- al cultivation was such as to realize the ears of Erasmus."

HIS CHIEF SERVICE.

›rtheless, notwithstanding these mischiefs, Luther himself deplored as much as any e reviewer concludes that on the whole relieved the spirit of man from an intoler- ndage.

e principles in virtue of which Luther he yoke of indulgence-mongers are equally although Luther did not perceive it—to e of Bibliolaters. And so we may, with , confess a debt to him in respect of that ı from the fetters of spiritual narrowness *den Fesseln geistiger Borniertheit'*—charac- of this new age, which is of all liberties t precious, which is the true foundation real safeguard of all."

FATHER HYACINTHE.

interesting sketch of the career of Père Hyacinthe Loyson, the most eminent re- reformer in France, appears in the *Open* or August.

Hyacinthe is now seventy years of age. nce his excommunication from the Church ie, in 1869, he has been engaged in ef- bring about a restoration of what he has ed to be the ancient purity of Catholi- In 1872 he married an American lady ie had converted to Catholicism, and who e loyally aided him in his labors of re-

s marriage was the beginning of a new in his career. In 1877 he returned to ind after eight years of silence again ap- before the people in the *rôle* of a religious r. His reappearance created an enor- ar, his lectures at the Cirque d'Hiver be- raordinarily successful. After a sojourn years in Switzerland, which he devoted to se of Catholic reform in that country, Père Hyacinthe founded the first Gallican Catholic church in Paris in 1879. With this bold act he reached the acme of his reformatory career, which may be epitomized in the remark that he is the renovator of the ancient Gallican Catholicism which, while recognizing the primacy of the Bishop of Rome, rejected his infallibility in religious and his authority in political matters. The doctrines of the ancient national church found in Père Hyacinthe a stanch defender.

"But the significance of his labors is not only that of a return to the vigorous and independent ideas of the past; his glance is also directed to the future. Christianity must be regenerated on a broader basis and on one conforming absolutely with modern science. It is useless to struggle against the spirit of modern science; we must march with progress, not against it. And it is his contention that in order to meet fully the needs of present and future humanity, Roman Catholicism must not only be reformed, but transformed. 'What is false in it must perish, what is true must be made more true, more full of life, more comprehensive.'"

THE PREACHER'S MESSAGE.

In answer to the *Open Court's* inquiry, "What is your position?" Père Hyacinthe wrote:

"I am not a philosopher nor a writer. I am a humble preacher, moved by God, as I firmly believe, to utter in an enslaved church the cry of deliverance. In regaining for myself the sacred rights of thought, conscience, and of heart, I have claimed them for all.

"Like the shepherd of Horeb, I have heard the voice which speaks in the desert and in the fire. It proclaims the absolute God, yet withal a personal and living God. It says, as of old, 'I am He who is.' I have put off my shoes from my feet, for the ground on which we walk is holy: I have hidden my countenance, for I dare not look the Eternal in the face.

"And the voice which affirmed the sovereignty of the Absolute Being now proclaims the liberty of created existences: Thou shalt say unto the children of Israel: 'He that is hath sent me to you.'

"And the Eternal said to me farther: 'I have seen the affliction of my people who are in bondage in the Catholic Church, and I have heard the cries which their taskmasters have caused them to utter. Come now, therefore, I will send thee unto Pharaoh, who sitteth in the Vatican, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt.'

"But the children of Israel did not hearken unto me. They have not only ceased to believe

in Christ and the Church, but also in the living God and in the immortal soul. They have found in the depths of their moral being naught but the response of death. They have preferred the flesh-pots of Egypt with bondage to labor and sacrifice with liberty. Let them continue, then, to prostrate themselves before the idols in which they no longer believe: I and my house shall serve the Eternal."

The *Open Court* writer closes with a tribute to Père Hyacinthe's matchless eloquence and to the deep sincerity which has caused him to be called the new Lamennais.

THE LATE FATHER HEWIT.

THE August number of the *Catholic World* opens with an editorial tribute to the Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D.D., Superior of the Paulist Fathers, who died in July last.

Father Hewit was of New England birth and ancestry, the son of a Congregational clergyman, and a graduate of Amherst College in the same class (1839) with Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, and the late Bishop Huntington. Soon after graduation from college he came under the influence of the Tractarian movement led by Newman and others in England. He joined the Protestant Episcopal Church and remained in that communion for six years, but finally felt impelled to connect himself, once for all, with the Church of Rome.

Concerning this action on the part of young Hewit the writer in the *Catholic World* says:

"He had no acquaintance with Catholics nor with Catholicity in the concrete; no share in ultra and obstinate Protestantism, none of that bitterness which, unfortunately, too often is a characteristic of later Ritualists. His desire to follow conscience received an added force from the critical state of his health at the time. Threatened with acute pulmonary trouble and subject to hemorrhages, he had been forced to go South, to a plantation in North Carolina, to delay, if he could not escape, a fatal termination of the disease. Here, facing the prospect of death, he determined on the step which brought the fullest satisfaction to mind and conscience. He was received into the Church early in 1846, and a year later, March 25, 1847, was ordained priest."

THE REDEMPTORIST MISSION.

Soon after his admission to the priesthood Father Hewit joined the community of Redemptorist Fathers in Baltimore, and of this part of his career the writer says:

"Despite his size and build, Father Hewit never was a physically powerful man, never enjoyed reliable and robust health; yet with his associates he did giant work. The mission band, composed of Father Bernard, Fathers Walworth, Hecker, Hewit, and, later, Fathers Baker and Deshon, has never had an equal in the mission record of this country. Less dramatic and incisive than Father Walworth, who was the great preacher, Father Hewit in his efforts was more sustained. Possessed of a powerful voice, gifted with sensibility, his cogent and finished discourses, his splendid appearance, his comminatory and vituperative force, made him a great and a successful missionary."

THE PAULIST COMMUNITY.

The founding of the Institute of St. Paul the Apostle, in 1859, marked a new era in Father Hewit's life. It has been said of the leaders in this movement that Father Hewit was always the scholar and theologian, Father Hecker the man of original inspirations, Father Deshon the man of practical affairs. What is known as the Paulist Rule was the work of Father Hewit.

"The Paulist Rule reflects, as might be expected, the natural and spiritual characteristics of its chief framer. His aristocratic temperament, his appreciation of the religious virtue of obedience, are seen in the widely extended scope of its governing authority. While his hopeful trust in regenerate manhood and priestly consecration show forth in that liberty of truth granted the individual, his appreciative unutilitarian view of the purpose of common life is marked by the emphasis given its first end—sanctification, personal and collective; the broadness of his mind in its second and practical end—apostolic labors—whether in great centers of population by quasi-missions, exercises, preaching, music, ritual; whether and necessarily by what the papal brief creating the institute called Expeditiones Sacræ—for increasing of Catholic life among the faithful; or more specially still, by labor for the conversion of those who know the truth, by written or spoken word—all these are equally legitimate and sanctioned ends, all have the promise of God's blessing and the institute's approval."

Father Hewit was honored in 1885 with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rome, but Amherst College, his *alma mater*, had already conferred the same distinction upon him—a tribute of personal esteem, as the *Catholic World* says, but at the same time a merited recognition of unusual attainments in theology and literature.

Father Hewit's golden jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination in the priesthood, was celebrated on March 28 of the present year and called forth many expressions of good-will.

NEW ADMINISTRATION IN CANADA.

Yale Review for August Mr. Edward ritt reviews the work of the first regular of the Canadian Parliament under the eral government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. vernment, it will be remembered, came e as a result of the general election in 396. Parliament met for a brief session ıtumn of that year to pass the estimates, e more was then done. It met again 25, 1897, and remained in session till , and it was in this session that the government virtually began its legisla- er.

'orritt is at some pains to explain the ion of the Dominion Parliament, evi- ıinking, with reason, that readers in the States may not all be thoroughly informed ıbject.

STRENGTH IN COMMONS AND SENATE.

House of Commons now consists of 213 ı. This number is less by 2 than in aments of 1887 and 1891. The diminu- umbers is due to the reapportionment llowed the disappointing census of 1890. eral election in 1896 and the several by- which occurred between the general and the second session of Parliament re- ı the return of 122 Liberals, and gave rier government a majority of 34 over ervatives and the Independents, includ- the latter 3 Patrons of Industry, who, , generally voted with the government. eral government in the House of Com- s as well supported as any government t of 1882–87, which was Conservative a majority of 68. In the Senate, how- members of the Conservative opposi- e overwhelmingly in a majority, and the government in the Senate was in as bad as the Gladstone and Rosebery adminis- of 1892–95, with respect to the House of

Canadian Senators are appointed by the ent. They hold office for life. As now ed, the Senate consists of 78 members. time the change of government took 1896, the Conservatives had been in years. From the time the last Liberal ration went out of office in 1878, all the es to the Senate had been of the Con- party, with the result that when the administration came into power there y 9 Liberals in the Senate. The new ent, in the exercise of powers conferred orth America act, was able to appoint ker. Several vacancies also existed at the time of the change in the administration. These were promptly filled by the appointment of Liberals; and by the opening of the late session the government had been enabled to bring up its numerical strength in the Senate to 16."

THE "OTTAWA PROGRAMME."

The reforms proposed by the Canadian Liberals were embodied in what is known as the "Ottawa Programme," which was formulated as long ago as 1893. This programme included a demand for the abolition of the Dominion electoral franchise created in 1887, and a return to the old system of provincial franchises for Dominion elections; a tariff for revenue only, closer trade relations with England and with the United States; a reform of the Senate, and a plebiscite on the prohibition question. To these issues was added the Manitoba school question, and on this platform the Liberals fought and won the general election of 1896.

CANADA'S NEW TARIFF.

"The most important measure of the new Parliament was, of course, the tariff, which was submitted to the House of Commons by Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, on April 22. Mr. Porritt points out that this new tariff was a departure from the tariff of the Conservative governments in only one important direction. Protective duties heretofore had been levied on imports from England in the same way as on imports from the United States or any other country. The Canadian manufacturers had always insisted quite as strongly on protection against English-made goods as against those manufactured in the United States or Germany, but in the new tariff preferences for England were established, and, as Mr. Porritt says, with these discriminations in favor of Great Britain there came a specific warning from the minister of finance that Canadian manufacturers must not regard themselves as holding a vested interest in the continuance of the protective system.

"During the first fifteen months of the new tariff, the concession to England consists of a reduction by one-eighth of the duties chargeable under the general list. At the end of that time, that is, on the last of July, 1898, the reduction will be one-fourth. The reductions do not apply to wines, malt liquors, spirits, and tobacco, the taxes on which are essentially for revenue. While England was admitted at once to the advantages of the reduced tariff, this tariff is not to be applicable to England alone. In July it was extended to the products of New South Wales, the free-trade colony of the British Australasian group; and any country can come within

its provisions whose government can satisfy the comptroller of customs at Ottawa that it is offering favorable treatment to Canadian exports, and is affording them as easy an entrance through its customs houses as the Canadians give by means of the reciprocal tariff. It is also possible, under a later amendment to the tariff act, for the governor in council to extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country entitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Great Britain."

This law owes its chief importance to the establishment of an inner tariff in the interests of countries dealing favorably with Canada. Mr. Porritt does not consider the tariff changes as directly hostile to the United States, since this country can have the same advantages as England if it cares to reëstablish reciprocity like that under the Elgin-Marcy treaty. The Canadian free list is larger than it was formerly, and furthermore, on certain articles proximity to Canada counts for more than preferential rates, so that the United States will continue to enjoy a large trade with Canada. Last year it was estimated that the dutiable goods imported from England by Canada were of the net value of $24,366,000. Those from the United States were of the value of $29,101,000. Of the articles on the free list, Canada imported from England goods of the value of $7,100,000, while in the same period they received from the United States goods on the free list of the value of $21,150,000. Thus the balance is in favor of the United States both as regards dutiable and free imports.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The government was committed to a measure in retaliation for the United States alien contract labor laws. The bill first introduced for this purpose was a copy of the American law, but the government's amendments changed its character and finally made it a much less aggressive measure.

"The act, as it now stands, is of nine clauses. Six of them—those dealing with the scope and objects of the measure, with the penalties to be imposed, with the list of exemptions, and with the mode of returning alien contract laborers—are copied nearly word for word from the American acts. But instead of it being made the duty of a State department to appoint labor law inspectors to enforce the act, the Canadian law leaves this duty to the common informer, whom the receiver-general of the Dominion may reward, as he deems reasonable and just, out of penalties received from employers who contravene the law. The act farther provides that no proceedings under it shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney-General of Canada, or some person duly authorized by him; and that it shall apply 'only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retain in force, or as enact and retain in force, laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this act.'"

In respect to government works, Mr. Porritt regards the legislation of 1897 as the most interesting of the recent history of Canada. Four transportation schemes obtained parliamentary approval. One of these, the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Levis to Montreal, was rejected by the Senate in its original form, but the other three schemes were fully approved by Parliament. One of these provides for the establishment of a fast line of steamers between Canadian ports and Liverpool; another establishes a system of transporting Canadian produce in cold storage to England, and still another provides for the construction of a new branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad through Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson, in British Columbia. The new line is three hundred and thirty miles long. It is to be subsidized by the government to the amount of eleven thousand dollars a mile. In return for the subsidy, the government reserves the right to give other railroads running powers over the line. The Canadian Pacific Railroad also undertakes to make permanent reductions in freight rates over certain large sections of its line and to convey to the crown in the interests of Canada fifty thousand acres of coal land in British Columbia.

The most noteworthy subsidy scheme undertaken by the government, however, had to do with ocean transportation. It is a new thing for the Canadian Government to embark so extensively in this form of enterprise. Of the subsidy to be paid by the Dominion and imperial governments jointly for a new fast mail line, Canada becomes responsible for two-thirds. Four steamers are to be built, two of them to be ready by the end of May, 1899, and the other two by May 1, 1900. As soon as the first two vessels are ready, a fortnightly service will be established and the owners will receive half the subsidies. After May, 1900, there is to be a weekly service. Montreal and Quebec are to be the ports for the new line during the summer months. In the winter and spring, when the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, the steamers are to sail either from Halifax or St. John, at the option of the owners. This line will form the Atlantic link in the British route to the Orient.

Thus it will be seen from Mr. Porritt's interesting survey that some very important measures were carried through the Canadian Parliament during the comparatively brief session of three months in the spring and early summer of 1897.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

e *Yale Review* for August Mr. Frederic Stimson reviews the recent economic and gislation of the different States. More than he annual and biennial laws of the States have now been published, and Mr. Stimson s *résumé* upon these published statutes. inion the most important law and the -reaching in its consequences, if it is to stand, is the celebrated contempt f Kansas, which practically wipes out all liar force of the chancery jurisdiction in fact put a stop to what has become "government by injunction" in con- ween corporations and their employees. derives still greater importance from pointed out by Mr. Stimson, that it s with a provision that it shall apply to all igs for contempt in all courts of Kansas. ordinary rule of procedure in United urts is that it must conform to the legal e of the State courts, in form at least, would seem that this Kansas law at- destroy the equity jurisdiction of the courts when sitting in the State of Kan- remains to be seen whether these courts nit to such a nullification of their equity

imson calls attention to the movement rn States for the adoption of hours-of- s to protect child labor. During 1897 s have been passed in Missouri, Illinois, ana.

nia and Kansas now have monthly-pay- s applying to corporations only, with a against "company stores."

s, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Washing- North Carolina have adopted general the regulation of mines.

THE WAR ON THE "TRUSTS."

timson reviews several of the various et" statutes against trusts and "com- which have been especially numerous e past year. He cites particularly the elaborate general act of Kansas which trust to be a combination of capital, acts where two or more persons, firms, ons, or associations combine for either of wing purposes:

To create or carry out restrictions in commerce, or in the full and free pur- ny business; (2) to increase or reduce of merchandise or the rates of insurance; event competition in the manufacture, ation, sale, or purchase of merchandise, event competition in aids to commerce; (4) to fix any price or limit of output; (5) to carry out any contract, etc., to sell or not to sell, to transport or not to transport, any article below or above a certain price or charge, or to pool or unite interests in any way. All such combinations are declared unlawful and void, and persons or officers of corporations taking part in them subject to fine and imprisonment, while any person injured by such trust may recover his actual damages."

Mr. Stimson summarizes other pieces of Kansas legislation of this nature which he thinks fairly open to the suspicion of unconstitutionality.

The California law regulating the sale of franchises is particularly interesting. This law provides that in future the franchises of telegraph or telephone companies, street railroads, gas, water, electric power or light companies must be sold at auction for a stated per cent. of the gross annual receipts, not less than 3 per cent. No percentage need be paid for the first five years, but the period of the franchise appears to be left to local authorities to determine.

"The populistic State of Washington has provided that every contract, loan, bond, or mortgage may be paid and fully satisfied by and with any kind of lawful money or currency of the United States, and that any provision requiring payment in any particular kind of money shall be void—a clear negation of the right of free contract. The same State has farther provided that in all future proceedings for the foreclosure of mortgages, the lender shall be limited to his remedy as against the property and may not pursue the borrower on his note."

A curious amendment to the South Carolina liquor law declares that all alcoholic liquors found in the State that have not been made by the State distilleries are "of a detrimental character"—presumably, as Mr. Stimson suggests, detrimental to the stomachs of the South Carolina citizens—and may be seized without a warrant wherever found.

Mr. Stimson quotes many other eccentricities of American State legislation which we lack the space to reproduce. He says that he has gone over the laws of some twenty States for the year 1897, and among them all has found only two in which no new legislation worthy of special mention has been enacted. Oddly enough, these two are Massachusetts, the source of so much of what has been considered model legislation in years past, and the Territory of Arizona. The case of Massachusetts is partly explained by the fact that the governor in his inaugural message took strong ground against the excessive legislation which had characterized that commonwealth in recent years, and this probably had its effect.

THE COAL-STRIKE INJUNCTIONS.

IN the *American*, of Philadelphia, for August 21, the editor, Mr. Wharton Barker, gives vigorous utterance to sentiments which are beginning to find expression in many quarters regarding the injunctions issued by the Federal courts in West Virginia to prevent agitation by the striking coal miners.

While a reading of these enjoining orders fails to show that any attempt has been made to enjoin Mr. Debs "off the face of the earth," as he at first maintained, it still remains true that very serious limitations are placed on the personal liberty of the strikers and their sympathizers, and against the general policy of such injunctions so conservative an authority as Mr. F. J. Stimson has given warning more than once.

Many people, the *American's* editor among them, contend that it is not at all the business of the courts to *execute* the laws, but rather to interpret them. At any rate, the conception of judicial functions which has been introduced in this country since the great railroad strike of 1894 is somewhat different from the old conception.

Mr. Wharton Barker asserts that the West Virginia injunctions "restrain the strikers from doing that which in no way trespasses on the rights of miners willing to work, and which they have a perfect right to do." That is to say, the strikers are enjoined from inducing the working miners to quit work. As Mr. Barker puts it, they are "prevented from presenting any reasons to those miners at work, and willing to continue to work, such as would induce them to quit work."

THE EFFECT OF THE COURT'S ORDERS.

"For the strikers to visit the working miners, to talk with them and endeavor to show them that by continuing to work they are jeopardizing the success of the strike, and that in the event of the strike failing they will be ground down to farther poverty, that by continuing work they are sacrificing the future for temporary gain, is certainly not trespassing on the rights of such working miners. On the contrary, to deny to the working miners the opportunity to listen to the advice of the strikers and act on that advice, if after they hear the arguments presented they should deem it to their profit to do so, is to trespass on their rights. And of this trespass the courts are guilty, and they are guilty of the farther trespass on the rights of the st whom they have virtually enjoined from m efforts to extend the strike and make it cess.

THE RULE SHOULD WORK BOTH WAYS.

"Thus we have the courts not only usu executive functions, but usurping such fun to the end of strengthening the hands of th erators and weakening the hands of the mi restraining the strikers who have not tresp on the rights of any one, and becoming tres ers themselves. They have held that the o tors have a right to induce men to take the of the strikers, which is right, but they hav nied the equal right of the strikers to induce men to quit work and join the strike, whi wrong. To protect the operator in the e ment of his right to induce men to take the of the strikers while restraining the strikers inducing such men to quit work is a grievo justice. It is giving aid to the operator to fi places of the strikers, crush the strike, and the strikers back into worse conditions than while denying to the strikers the right to p themselves. It is an avowal of that monar principle that the weak have no rights the p ful are bound to respect, of those principl modern oligarchy that the rights of proper superior to the rights of man, that men ha rights that capital must respect, that the int of capital are to be conserved at the exper the interests of the industrial classes.

"Such avowal on the part of our courts, trespassing on the rights of labor at the dic of centralized capital, we cannot afford to le unrebuked, for continuance along such a means the degradation of our industrial cl the overthrow of democratic government, ar enthronement of an oligarchy of wealth. courts have undertaken to restrain the lib of our people, have passed beyond their mate functions, and have undertaken to ru Government in the interest of the few, ig the rights of the many; but the time will come when the people will assert their para authority, restrain the courts that have u taken to restrain their liberties, and ma known that the only authority the courts p is derived from the people, and that such a ity is conferred for the protection of our people, not the protection of the few an oppression of the many."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

ɜ September *Harper's* Capt. A. T. Mahan takes Twentieth Century Outlook," and anticipates ɔrtunities for conflict which the great outward y of the European peoples and the ultimate ; of the East and West will invite. This future ; of alien civilization he foresees and the inevi- ısh leads Captain Mahan into a plea for the pro- ɔf arms, as follows :

us worship peace, indeed, as the goal at which ty must hope to arrive; but let us not fancy ıce is to be had as a boy wrenches an unripe fruit tree. Nor will peace be reached by ignoring the ɔns that confront us or by exaggerating the of quiet, of prosperity, of ease, and by contrast- ɜse exclusively with the alarms and horrors of Merely utilitarian arguments have never con- nor converted mankind, and they never will; for ıd knows that there is something better. Its e will never be commanded by peace, presented tutelary deity of the stock market.

:hing is more ominous for the future of our race ıat tendency, vociferous at present, which refuses ɔgnize in the profession of arms, in war, that ıing which inspired Wordsworth's 'Happy War- which soothed the dying hours of Henry Law- who framed the ideals of his career on the poet's tion and so nobly illustrated it in his self-sacri- hat something which has made the soldier to all ıe type of heroism and of self-denial. When the n of Christ, of him who was led as a lamb to the ıter, seeks to raise before its followers the image control and of resistance to evil, it is the soldier it presents. He himself, if by office King of is first of all, in the essence of his Being King of ɜousness, without which true peace cannot be.

nflict is the condition of all life, material and spir- and it is to the soldier's experience that the spir- ife goes for its most vivid metaphors and its lofti- ıpirations. Whatever else the twentieth century ring us, it will not, from anything now current in ought of the nineteenth, receive a nobler ideal."

Henry James has an appreciation of George du er covering a good many more pages than maga- are generally willing to accord to subjects other lction, but not a line more than one would wish. enry James is, of course, no very quotable critic sense of summing up his opinion of Du Maurier *Trilby* in any particular paragraph. He loves to yze and linger." Mr. James does say that the first Maurier's contributions, "Peter Ibbetson," re- his most particular pleasure." "For it seems to conform to that idea of an author's best, of which gn is ever his having most expressed his subject."

of the most delightful, though very unassuming, ɜine features that we have seen for some time is 'rederick Remington's account of "The Great ine Horse," an Indian myth of the thunder, told delicious mixture of slang spoken by one of Mr. ngton's half-breed Canadian Indian friends. Not he story would be much or the myth so unusual it not for Mr. Remington's pictures. The three— f them the frontispiece of the magazine—which accompany his little story offer the very best type of American art in dramatic force and verity.

THE CENTURY.

THE September *Century* publishes the final installment of the diary of E. J. Glave, which is chiefly occupied in giving instances of cruelty in the Congo Free State, through which Glave traveled. Mr. Glave describes the killing and cutting up of several hippopotami. He said he killed at least six on one occasion in the shallow waters of the river. All of them sank and afterward two of them came up. He had slits made in the skin and the beasts drawn up on the bank, and there was a perfect riot among the natives to get part of the flesh, so rarely do they get a feed of meat. Mr. Glave says that the sale of alcohol leads to the great degradation and degeneration of the African races. Any amount of fiery gin is sold for half a franc per bottle. A communication to the department of "Open Letters" contains an interesting letter from Mr. Glave, commending the administration of the Belgians, and also gives an account of the explorer's death and burial.

Mr. Harry Furniss is felicitous in both the text and illustrations of a contribution which he calls "Glimpses of Gladstone." He says that Mr. Gladstone always appeared very anxious and restless before rising to make a speech, and that another of his peculiar habits is that of turning around and addressing members behind him. When he became excited and wished to drive an argument home he used to emphasize by bringing down his ringed hand on a box in front of him with such force that there are many historical dents remaining. Mr. Gladstone is famous for keeping his own counsel, and always advised young members to do likewise. Mr. Furniss says that Gladstone labored under a great disadvantage in addressing public meetings out of doors, because his style was too refined to appeal to the theatrical tastes of a popular audience.

The *Century* opens with an excellent paper by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, entitled "Royalists and Republicans," in which the baron gives very readable comments on members of the Orléans family, President Carnot, and Mr. Taine.

SCRIBNER'S.

ONE of the best out-of-door articles we have seen for some time is Mr. Frederick Irland's, in the September *Scribner's*, "To the Shores of the Mingan Seigniory," in which the writer gives an account from the sportsman's point of view of an almost unknown country, the salmon pools and trout streams of virgin excellence and plenty, the trout from twenty to thirty inches in length, and the salmon the noblest specimens of that noble race. Mr. Irland makes this stirring picture of a salmon pool in this untrammeled land :

"The first fall on the Mingan is about three miles from the mouth. It is forty-six feet high, in three pitches about equal in height and with seething pools between. The spawning beds of the salmon are on

broad, gravelly bars far up the river. They must surmount this fall once a year in order to reach them. We camped on a sand-bar below the fall and watched the struggle. The broad pool below the fall was so full of these royal fish that their tails and dorsal fins could constantly be seen sticking out of the water. Every minute one or more fish would make a rush from the depths below, spring far into the air, every fiber quivering, and time after time fall back, only the most powerful and determined occasionally succeeding in passing the first pitch. Above that, every nook and crevice in the rocks where the salmon could obtain a resting-place was crowded. Great monsters they were, weighing from twenty-five to forty pounds. How they ever made the second and third pitches I do not know, for there was not the good starting chance that they had in the deep hole below the first pitch."

After all, the most picturesque feature of this article is the photograph of a salmon in midair, leaping a fifteen-foot fall. The marvelous instinct which drives these creatures to seek the head of the stream impels them to attempt the most impossible feats in the way of leaping, feats which have long been the wonder of piscatorial observers. It is strange to see a fish caught in the act so clearly and accurately with a snapshot camera.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith makes "Some Notes on Tennessee's Centennial," and contributes some pictures in his fetching style to make the article more vivid. Mr. Smith's recognition of the achievements and reality of the new South are tinctured with a sadness over the *régime* which it is supplanting. He says: "There may be something in this new South of which we hear so much. There may be material wealth and enlarged opportunities for labor and education, and there may be increased bank accounts laid away in the vaults of modern marble banks. But I know all the same that with its coming there will fade from American civilization the last of the wood-fire and old mahogany life, the colonial life—the most restful, the most wholesome, the most simple—found nowhere now but in our small Southern cities—a life which once extinguished will never be revived."

The department called "The Field of Art" tells this month about traveling scholarships open to American painters, sculptors, and architects. Mr. Rinehart, the sculptor, left a sum which, under the skillful care of the late W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, reached the figure of $100,000, and which provides now for two scholarships for sculptors, the beneficiaries of each to receive $1,000 a year for four years, a passage to and from Rome, and a studio and lodging in the Villa dell' Aurora, where they must live and work. There are four architectural traveling scholarships in the market, the oldest one founded in 1883 by the children of a wealthy merchant of Boston, Mr. B. S. Rotch. This furnishes an annual income of $2,000 and is placed in the hands of three trustees, who have turned over the general direction to the care of the Boston Society of Architects. There are yearly examinations, and the successful candidate receives $1,000 annually for two years. All competitors must be under thirty years of age and have worked two years under an architect resident in Massachusetts, and there are other detailed conditions of the competition. Then there are the three traveling scholarships and the Columbia and McKim fellowships, and that of the University of Pennsylvania, each of them connected with the school of architecture.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the September *Cosmopolitan* we l
ed President E. Benjamin Andrew
"Two New Educational Ideals" to review
"Leading Articles."

The magazine begins this month with a
illustrated account of the manufacturing
the *Cosmopolitan* at Irvington-on-Hudson, b
Brisben Walker, who has built a complete
beautiful country for the sole purpose of n
magazine.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne continues the series
on "The Real India," which have been quote
tensively in the two previous issues of the
REVIEWS, and the report of the scenes in her
Eastern empire make a rarely vivid and true
that far-away and plague-stricken land.
thorne draws a very beautiful picture of the
Indian missionary which he visited in Indi
hold devoted to good works and sufficient i
throw a cloak of incredulity over the stories o
hears of the luxury and idleness and impra
of the Indian missionaries. For Mr. Hawth
mawkish writer or gushing sentimentalist.
ing if not real and sturdy. Speaking of this
sionary, he says:

"His lovely, artless, human, holy wife, with
a little child's, and innocent as a child, yet
steadfast in all that touched her work, labor
tiringly and selflessly as her husband; and
other angel in the house. There were, perha
dred native children, either orphaned or dese
had begun to get flesh on their bones, and
and happy in learning to read and write the
language and in singing hymns of praise to
living God who loves children, meeting mo
evening in the chapel for that purpose, and to
stories about this God's loving dealings with
tures, told by native Christian teachers an
missionary himself. They also learned, for
time in their lives, what it was to live in clea
derly rooms, and to be fed abundantly and
and to be treated with steady, intelligent, and
affection. These children would have died
famine had not the mission found and saved th

This missionary had a number of villages co
hundred or more square miles under his spec
and he makes the round of these about every fo
Mr. Hawthorne gives a terrible picture of the
tion and sufferings of the famine-stricken p
whom millions upon millions are to be found
India. Indeed, there are hundreds of towns n
blessed with a Good Samaritan or a missionary,
which white men never come at all. "If I coul
those people there to New York,' said Mr. Haw
"and could put them down in Madison Square
they are for New Yorkers to see, I would engage
money enough in twenty-four hours to save a
lives."

Robert Oglesby gives an account of a six mon
through the Yukon gold-fields, which furnishe
good idea of the country and of the life in the
which now boast of Dawson City. Of the life
country under the arctic circle, Mr. Ogles
"There is no administration of civil law in the
of Alaska; miners' law prevails. Whether th
a valuable gold claim is in ques[illegible] or [illegible]

ı are in order over a row-boat the course is the
miners' meeting is called and the case is dis-
nd settled. An excellent state of law and or-
resulted. Murder has not been committed
e river for years," certainly a very astonishing
Of the community known as Forty Mile Creek,
he Alaska Commercial Company have their
post and storehouses and where there is a
ıity numbering some two hundred log cabins,
ɜsby says:
houses are low and square, made from logs
ı bark left on, the cracks being chinked with
The roof is made of poles or slabs and covered
ss, and on top of many cabins wild flowers can
growing during the summer. They are easily
however, with the small sheet-iron stoves uni-
used by the miners—an important consider-
a climate where the thermometer sometimes
ɜ eighty degrees below zero.
ɔnly amusements during the dark season are
; and gambling, and there are numerous saloons,
ıd whisky is sold for fifty cents a drink and
' one dollar a pack. There is also a bakery,
loaf of bread costs twenty-five cents and a pie
ts. The price for a shave is the same as for

Mission of the Established Church of England,
ır here some years since, has lost much of its
ı since the arrival of white men and whisky."
contributes to this number of the *Cosmopol-*
ɜssay "On the Art of Dress," which is charac-
f the brilliant authoress. She makes her well-
ɔrotest against the fashions of both men and
n this day, and says that the only really beau-
m of dress which is our own invention, and
at once modern, yet artistic, and has close af-
the Greek, is the tea-gown, which has in it
the best graces of the Greek robe, with a bril-
ıd adaptability all its own. It is hard to tell
ıida hates most earnestly—the *décolletté* dress
ıuty in an opera box or the trouser fashion of
uline world. Among our manly costumes she
ɜcely anything to commend, with the possible
ı of the blouse in France and the Tyrolese cos-
The blouse is, she says, "the ideal dress for
ingman, and only wants to be completed by
gear better than the trouser. I have seen the
ade in dove-colored velvet for a man of rank,
and buttons of antique silver, worn with ad-
ffect. The especial excellence of the blouse is
ends itself to the movements of the wearer
ıtrain or pressure upon him."

McCLURE'S.

September *McClure's* contains an article by
. George E. Waring, Jr., on "The Cleaning
t City," another by J. F. Steffens on "Life in
dyke Gold-Fields," and F. J. Kenyon's in-
When Were the Gospels Written?" which we
ɜed from among the "Leading Articles of the

rom these three contributions the number is
r to fiction and poetry. In the most notable
ıf the latter Mr. Rudyard Kipling shows that he
st the cunning that we found so fetching in the
rack Room Ballads." "Pharaoh and the Ser-
as haunting and as charming as anything Mr. Kipling has done in the way of hitting off the British soldier. Robert Barr has a short story called "A Man Fights Best in His Own Township," John J. a'Becket calls his story "Badness," and farther chapters of Stevenson's "St. Ives" are published. "The Martyrdom of 'Mealy' Jones" gives us another of William Allen White's delicious boy stories.

Henry Clay is the subject of the life portraits of the month, and eight or ten excellent reproductions are given of famous paintings and models of Mr. Clay.

MUNSEY'S.

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE" for September shows quite an advance in the literary standard of the fiction. Hall Caine's novel, "The Christian," is drawing to a close, Mr. F. Marion Crawford's serial "Corleone" contributes chapters, there is a clever story of British Indian life by Flora Annie Steel, and in an allied field Paul Bourget writes on "My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book." Bourget, as one might have anticipated, puts the literary wreath for supremacy in fiction on the head of Balzac, and considers "Cousin Pons" to be the greatest work of the immortal "Comédie Humaine." Bourget says that he read his first Balzac at fifteen—rather a tender age, one would think, for such strong artistic meat.

There is also in this number of *Munsey's* an authoritative article by William C. De Witt, the chairman of the committee which drafted the Greater New York charter, entitled "Molding the New Metropolis." The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has had much information, chiefly in the editorial departments, on the problem presented by the Greater New York consolidation, and we will only quote Mr. De Witt's decided views in regard to the mayoralty:

"I am for a czar mayor, with a short term, and a free right to go again to the people. I fully appreciate the objections successfully urged in the commission to so powerful an officer. I acknowledge there would be danger to the independence of the departments, and that an ambitious mayor, with such power, might convert all the vast machinery of the government to the uses of his party or himself. There is a loss, too, in point of efficiency on the mayor's part from a short term, whereby he might go out of office at the very time when he was most competent for the discharge of his duties; but in my judgment these dangers and evils are of no considerable weight against the advantages arising from the centralization of all responsibility for maladministration in one man, who must, either in person or through his party, go to the people every two years. I believe that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe moves through the minds of the multitude, and in this age of free schools and ubiquitous journalism, no mayor with plenary power and full responsibility would dare to permit corruption or inefficiency to exist in any department. If he did, the people would have only one head to hit and one party to demolish.'

Among the excellently clear portraits of public men that appear in the September *Munsey's* is one of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the son of the Autocrat. A short biographical note tells us that Judge Holmes is regarded as one of the foremost jurists of Massachusetts. He is a much larger man, physically, than his father, and has the same charm of manner among his friends, and is one of the most dignified justices on the bench. Judge Holmes is now fifty-seven, but does not look it

by more than ten years. He had a most distinguished war experience and was a successful practitioner and legal author when Governor Long, now Secretary of the Navy, appointed him to the Massachusetts Supreme Court bench.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

MR. JOHN L. WRIGHT contributes to the September *Lippincott's* an article on "The Chicago Drainage Channel," which he calls the greatest feat of sanitary engineering in the world. The completion of the great drainage channel, which has cost $27,000,000, will soon be attained. The huge canal was, according to the law, to be constructed from Chicago southwestward to Lockport, a distance of 28 miles, where it would meet the Desplaines River. Through this channel the entire volume of sewage of the city was to flow into the Desplaines, thence into the Illinois River, which the Desplaines meets just below Joliet, and by the Illinois through the State into the Mississippi at Alton, Ill. The channel was to be 160 feet wide, 18 feet deep where it was cut through the rocks, and 14 through the drift. The channel will, however, be about 37 miles in length when completed. Mr. Wright gives many statistics of gigantic dimensions, and describes some of the machines that have come into existence purely to fill the demands of this Herculean enterprise.

Theodore Stanton tells something of "Europe and the Exposition of 1900," and gives an account of the participation of the respective European countries in the great show at Paris. Belgium, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Servia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Germany, and several South American and Asiatic countries are going to be officially represented. Mr. Stanton says: "If we of the United States let many more months slip by without taking any action, our would-be exhibitors of the eleventh hour will not only find all the 'best places' given away, but will be chagrined to learn, as has been our experience at more than one former exhibition, that they cannot find even 'standing room.' What a cry will then go up—the old cry that was heard in 1867, 1878, and 1889—against the future United States Commission; whereas the blame should be laid at the door of Congress and American public opinion, which has slumbered over this question of our participation in 1900, while all Europe and most of the rest of the civilized world are up and doing."

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England Magazine* has an article on "Greek Letter Societies in American Colleges," by Eugene H. L. Randolph, which gives a very good historical account of the various societies of the United States, from the forming of the Phi Beta Kappa in the College of William and Mary in 1776. The real beginning, however, of the Greek-letter society as we know it to-day was in the organization of Kappa Alpha at Union College in 1825. It was conceived by five members of the class of 1826, who wished to found a new society for social and literary purposes which should be secret. The secret societies met with a great deal of opposition from the college authorities at first, but they were so popular with the students that they succeeded and spread abroad. Within two years two similar societies, Delta Phi and Sigma Phi, had been founded at Union, and these three contained the germs of th system existing to-day.

Amelia L. Hill makes a pleasant article on "' in Early New England" from the journal of M Sarah Knight, which describes a journey on hor from Boston to New York in 1704. It is curiou the route taken by Madam Knight was so clos same as the route followed now by the big railroa except that she went somewhat farther south eastern part of her journey, through Providenc that time the traveler was forced to get a casua man and be rowed over any river that he or she to. The writer tells of a baker of Portsmouth wh to walk sixty-six miles in one day to buy his flou it on a coaster, and then return on foot the next d

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for September much-illustrated article called "What a W Can Do With a Camera," in which Frances Ber Johnston enumerates the necessary apparatus amateur photographer, as follows: For outdo indoor work, a 6½ by 8½ or an 8 by 10 inch c light in weight, compact and simple in construc light but rigid tripod, and a few extra plate holder a plate 8 by 10 inches have two lenses of the rapi metrical form, the first about 15 inches in focal l for architectural and general outdoor work, a portraits, groups, copying, etc. A second lense o 10-inch focus is of great use in confined situations lenses should be equipped with combination ti instantaneous shutter. A wide-angle lense of 6-inch focus for interiors is also necessary. All o the best and new, would cost about $300, but th bargains to be found in second-hand photograp paratus, especially in lenses. Of course such a orate outfit is meant by the adviser for those wh to make some commercial use of their photograp

Clifford Howard gives some picturesque infor under the title "Destroying a Million Dollars a It is an account of the mint's disposition of soiled a money which has been presented to the United Treasury to be redeemed. These soiled bills often come from individuals, but are taken to th to be deposited or exchanged for clean notes. Th forward the old money to Washington. The o are destroyed by a process known as mac Through an opening in the floor the money is into a large revolving cylinder, containing stea ash, and other chemicals, which rapidly disinteg paper and convert it into a soft pulp. This pul rolled between cylinders and pressed into sheet when thoroughly dry, resemble thick pieces o pasteboard. Each year the Government invites buy this refuse, and it is sold during the yea person offering the highest price for it. Forty d ton is about the average price paid for this r which, a short time before, in another form, wa over $3,000,000 a ton.

THE BOOKMAN.

THE September *Bookman* says editorially Ingelow, who died a few weeks ago, "became famous with her first book of verses a a bound. In 1863 Messrs. Roberts Brothers first edition of twenty-five thousand copies, a

gether they have sold since then upward of one hundred and fifty thousand copies of her books in this country. This does not include the numerous editions published at various times by other American firms. Her songs became familiar in every household; lyrical and dramatic, graceful and fluent, she possessed that happy combination of the domestic and religious qualities which carried her popularity beyond the critics' ban into the heart of that enigmatical person, the general reader. Her high-water mark was reached in 'High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire,' which of all her poems will perhaps be longest remembered. Born in the Boston of old England, she lived all her days in quietness and seclusion, welcoming a few literary friends during her recent years at her little house and garden in Kensington. She was old-fashioned and prim in her ways, as in her dress, and although the singer of 'Wedlock,' she died in her seventy-seventh year an old maid. She always wrote for a high purpose and never had any care or thought for fame."

Major Pond made a "good thing" out of the "Ian Maclaren" lectures. The *Bookman* says the net profits were forty thousand dollars. The major is now trying to persuade Hall Caine to lecture through the United States, but Mr. Caine hesitates on account of the physical fatigue of the undertaking.

The contributed articles are "Relics of Emily Brontë," by Clement K. Shorter, and "Some Humorists" in the series of "American Bookmen."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

MAURICE THOMPSON has a brief article in the September *Chautauquan* on "Common Sense on the Wheel." He is a stout advocate of wheeling for women, but he warns against over-exercise, as "women are more apt than men to suffer organic lesion of one kind or another from too great physical exertion, and their hurts are more difficult to cure." Mr. Thompson says that the saying, heard so often nowadays, that athletes are short-lived is only true of abnormally developed athletes. "The true athlete, man or woman, is not over-developed or unevenly developed. Brain, heart, lungs, muscles are equally and correlatively sound and active. . . . The value of bicycling as an outdoor exercise does not lie in its tendency to make amazons of women and gladiator-like animals of men. The mind as well as the body must feel the recreation and gather in from air, sunlight, sights, and sounds the elements of perfect growth."

Florence Kelly says in her article on "Women and Girls in Sweat-Shops" that the prevailing cheapness of ready-made clothing is not due to the utilization of the ill-paid labor of women and children in tenements and tenement shops, but is attained in spite of this sweating system. The reduction of price has been forced by machinery and the division of labor. So we need not have bad consciences in this matter when we make a good bargain at the clothing store.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

"ENCYCLOPEDIC" is not an unfit term to apply to the contents of the special marine number (August) of *Cassier's Magazine*. The three hundred pages of text and illustration which make up the magazine are printed on heavy, coated paper, and this single number is equivalent in bulk to a bound volume of respectable proportions. Between the covers there are seventeen signed articles on topics connected with the various departments of marine engineering, each prepared by an expert and fully illustrated with half-tone cuts.

In the group of articles devoted to naval equipment with reference to a war footing, Sir William Henry White, of the British Navy, writes on "Specialties of Warship Design," Sir Charles W. Dilke on "The Naval Weakness of Great Britain," A. F. Yarrow on "Fast Torpedo Boats," Walter M. McFarland, United States Navy, on "Water Tube Boilers for War Vessels," and F. Meriam Wheeler on "The Auxiliary Machinery of an American Warship."

Henry H. West and Archibald Denny contribute articles on steamship design, there are three articles on lake and river steamboat-building, and the subject of marine-engine construction is elaborately treated. The concluding paper is by John P. Holland, and discusses the possibilities and actual achievements of submarine navigation.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have quoted from three articles in the September *Atlantic Monthly*: "Municipal Administration: The New York Police Force," by Hon. Theodore Roosevelt; "Are the Rich Growing Richer and the Poor Poorer?" by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, and "A New Organization for the New Navy," by Mr. Ira M. Hollis.

This number of the *Atlantic* is exceedingly valuable, for besides these opening articles, which are unusually authoritative and important, the number is enriched by an essay in Prof. Woodrow Wilson's best style, "On Being Human." Professor Wilson argues for a breadth and catholicity of view, the "soundness of nature, this broad and genial quality which gives the men we love that wide-eyed sympathy, which gives hope and power to humanity, which gives range to every good quality and is so excellent a credential of genuine manhood." But to quote from such a pleasantly philosophical discursion is rather Philistine.

No less charming is Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve in his comparison of the war between the States with the Peloponnesian War, light and discursive, but enriched with the wit and learning and felicitous allusion of our most eminent Grecian.

Still another essayist who contributes to this number is Mr. Henry Childs Merwin, who discusses "The American Notion of Equality." Mr. Merwin agrees with Mr. Howells in his protest that "our great crime is that we have been false to the notion of equality," and thinks that the great hindrance is the ever-increasing inequality of the distribution of wealth. He would not mind plutocracy if it exerted a good influence, but Mr. Merwin thinks it exerts a bad influence. The lives of the very rich "are spent, for the most part, in the pursuit of material pleasures, and they foster low ambitions in the public at large. What standards, what ideals, must be instilled in the mind of a young girl, the daughter of a mechanic, for instance, who reads the 'society' news in the Sunday papers and contemplates the 'best' people in the city as she sees them in the street, and perhaps at the theater or in church now and then! She must learn to think that the highest ambition of a young woman is not to be gentle, to be modest, to give pleasure to those around, and especially to those be-

neath her, but to be a conspicuous object at the horse show, to wear costly garments, to take part in costly entertainments, and finally to marry a foreign nobleman and forsake her own country forever."

In the department of "Men and Letters" there is a pleasant sketch of Mrs. Oliphant by Harriet Waters Preston. Mrs. Oliphant's life was so secluded and so dignified that she was never brought into the glare of publicity as are most successful writers. Miss Preston tells us that the novelist worked constantly under the pressure of a tyranous if not sordid necessity, but above all with indomitable spirit and untiring pains. Her life was a sad one, for she saw in 1894 the death of her last surviving son, and was left alone to confront the specter of incurable disease.

THE ARENA.

MORE than half of the September *Arena* is given up to six articles on important social and economic topics. The first paper in this group is the introductory portion of a discussion of the concentration of wealth, by Herman E. Taubeneck, who holds our monetary legislation responsible for this concentration.

Mr. David Overmyer replies at some length to an article by Senator Hill on the future of the Democratic party in the *Forum* of last February. Mr. Overmyer makes an able presentation of the principles held by the Bryan Democracy of the West and South.

Mr. Eltweed Pomeroy offers an elaborate plea for "The Multiple Standard for Money." This is not a new conception in economic science by any means. Indeed, Mr. Pomeroy is able to quote a Massachusetts law of 1780 which embodied essentially the same principles for which he now contends. The legal-tender note issued under this law, of which the *Arena* prints a reduced *facsimile*, reads as follows:

"In behalf of the State of Massachusetts-Bay, I the subscriber do hereby promise and oblige Myself and Successors in the Office of Treasurer of said State, to pay unto ——— or his order, the sum of ——— on or before the First Day of March, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and ———, with interest at Six per Cent per annum: Both Principal and Interest to be paid in the then current Money of said State, in a greater or less Sum, according as Five Bushels of Corn, Sixty-eight Pounds and four-sevenths Parts of a Pound of Beef, Ten Pounds of Sheep's Wool, and Sixteen Pounds of Sole Leather shall then cost, more or less than One Hundred and Thirty Pounds current Money, at the then current Prices of said Articles," etc., etc.

In an article entitled "Anticipating the Unearned Increment," Mr. I. W. Hart advocates municipal site-ownership, especially for all new cities. This scheme should have been tried in the West years ago. It is too late now, in most cases.

Mr. Laurence Gronlund, author of "The Coöperative Commonwealth," contributes the first of a series of "Studies in Ultimate Society." Mr. Gronlund's paper is chiefly an exposition of the ethical basis of collectivism. Mr. K. T. Takabashi, on the other hand, makes a vigorous defense of individualism, characterizing altruism as a "positive hypocrisy."

There is some relief in turning from these severely philosophical discussions to the more concrete matters which are treated in the latter pages of the *Arena*. Crittenden Marriott describes General Weyler's campaign in Cuba. Conceding all that General Weyler claims to have accomplished, where, asks this writer, does Spain stand to-day? According to her own reports the rebels are now in a better position than the one they occupied at the beginning of the ten years' war of 1868–78.

"That war was confined to the two eastern provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, and never penetrated the west at all. Yet it lasted ten years and was ended only by a treaty making promises which were broken before its ink was dry. Even Weyler does not claim to have pacified these two eastern provinces yet, although, according to his interpretation of the term, he might just as well do so. But, as a matter of fact, the war in the west is not over yet. On the contrary, there are more rebels under arms there than ever before. They avoid battle whenever possible, ambush the Spanish columns at long range, and retreat to the hills on the least effort at pursuit—not a noble form of warfare, but an effective one nevertheless. Whenever the Spanish evacuate a spot the rebels swarm into it. Pinar del Rio, which has been pacified for five months, requires thirty thousand troops to keep the rebels bottled up in the hills and prevent their doing mischief. The other two western provinces are as bad. In Santa Clara, the central province, Maximo Gomez is still camped where he has been for months, and his subordinate generals are all around him. If Spain can keep up her present army and her present operations for ten years longer she *may* win, otherwise the triumph of the rebellion is certain."

Mr. B. O. Flower contributes a biographical sketch of Handel, the composer.

Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the *Arena's* editor, addresses an open letter to President Andrews on the Brown University trouble and the principles involved.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Mulhall's statistical record of the progress of the Middle West in the *North American* for August.

The second installment of General Grant's letters to his friend Washburne is chiefly remarkable for the few references made therein to the Presidential campaign of 1880. Writing from Cuba in February of that year, Grant says he is not a candidate for the nomination. "In confidence I will tell you I should feel sorry if it should be ——. Blaine I would like to see elected, but I fear the party could not elect him. He would create enthusiasm, but he would have opposition in some Northern States that the Republicans should carry."

Edmund Gosse, overcome by the prevailing tendency in England in this jubilee year to take account of stock, reviews the past ten years of English literature, with a rather disappointing conclusion:

"Without a suspicion of sarcasm, I merely record that the ten years since 1887 seem to me to have been marked in England, so far as literature is concerned, by an extraordinary removal of the great traditional figures which gave their tone to thought; by an excessive and unwieldy preponderance of one class of book—and that the class least amenable to criticism—namely, the novel; and by a growth of combined athleticism and commercialism highly unfavorable to art and letters."

The Hon. Henry C. Ide reopens the Samoan treaty question by showing the importance of the rights secured by the United States in Samoa and the value of our expenditures there.

In a rather inopportune article on the Federal civil service, Gen. Green B. Raum advocates amendments to the rules which would have just the opposite effect to those recently promulgated by President McKinley. In other words, he would return to the spoils system.

Comptroller Eckels, writing on "The Menace of Legislation," says:

"The seriousness of the situation wrought by over-legislation is many-sided. It has made statutory enactment, notwithstanding prohibitory provisions in the Constitution of a majority of the States against special legislation, distinctively special legislation. If in many instances it appears to be general in its object and scope, it is so in appearance only. The thing to be accomplished is wholly individual and for individual benefit. The legislative bodies of the country and the legislators themselves have suffered in reputation and standing from their zeal in this direction."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Abram S. Isaacs writes on the future of Judaism; Admiral Colomb, of the British Navy, outlines "The Progress of British Warships' Design;" Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New York, discusses "Quarantine Methods;" Mr. E. T. Hargrove offers an exposition of "Theosophy and Ethics;" Mr. A. R. Smith advocates the Lubin proposition for an export bounty on agricultural products, and Mr. M. W. Hazeltine submits a pointed criticism of a recent article by Speaker Reed on the business methods of the House of Representatives.

THE FORUM.

FROM the *Forum* for August we have selected Senator Hoar's discussion of "Statesmanship in England and the United States" and Chief Pokagon's article on "The Future of the Red Man" for quotation in our department of "Leading Articles."

"A Plea for the Army," by General Howard, opens the number. This article is largely devoted to an appeal for improved coast defenses and other measures of preparation for war. "Look before you leap" is General Howard's motto. On the subject of a possible war with Spain he says:

"Our most aggressive writers and public speakers contend that they have no fear of war with Spain, because we are so much bigger and stronger and because of Spain's apparent exhaustion. In the end we should conquer, without doubt. But I beg rash thinkers to consider the primary dangers. They are plain enough to all foreign navies that are watching us, viz., our extensive coast and our coast trade; the exposed shipping, cities, and villages; the ability of Spain to issue the inevitable letters-of-marque to all sorts of vessels plowing the ocean. Our navy, good as it is, cannot be everywhere at the same time. Spain on her coasts has small return to offer in the way of reprisal; so that the first great danger and loss would necessarily fall to our side. Perhaps the fright would be worse for our people than the actual losses. Let not the causers and makers of war, however, be too confident!"

General Howard shows that Spain now has under arms more than 400,000 soldiers. To meet this force we have 28,288 regulars—officers and men, and a National Guard of 112,879, *many of whom would not be available outside their own States. Our immediate resort would be to a large force of volunteers.*

Dr. Lyman Abbott writes on "The Growth of Religious Tolerance in the United States." Dr. Abbott's view of the situation is decidedly optimistic:

"We are beginning to perceive that truth is infinite and the individual mind finite; and we are less satisfied with our own partialism and less dissatisfied with the partial view of our neighbor. We are beginning to distrust the negations in our own creeds and to wonder if there is not some truth in our neighbor's affirmations. The Armenian believes more than he used to do in divine sovereignty, and the Calvinist more in human freedom; the Baptist more in the family as the unit of all social organization, and the Pedobaptist more in the right of the individual to choose his own form of faith for himself; the Catholic believes more in the authority of the individual conscience as the final court of appeal, and the Independent more in the Church of Christ as the corrector of the idiosyncrasies of the individual."

The *Forum* presents two important educational articles in this number. President C. F. Thwing reviews the progress of American scholarship for the sixty years that have passed since Emerson's famous Phi Beta Kappa address (August, 1837). President Thwing frankly confesses that America has not the scholarship of Germany nor the rich culture of Oxford and Cambridge. He does, however, look for great results in the years to come.

Dr. Friederich Paulsen sets forth the educational ideal of this day as follows:

"Popular, not exclusive or aristocratic in the narrower sense of the word; national, not foreign or international, but rather the result of an evolution from the national life itself; realistic, characterized by strength and action and not by mere thought and æsthetic sentiment; individualistic, *i.e.*, aiming at the development of the individual and not at the establishment of dull uniformity; not democratic, therefore, if this word imply a general reduction to a dead level, but rather aristocratic, in the sense of an individual, not a class, aristocracy."

It is difficult indeed to say anything new about the much-praised municipal government of Berlin. Prof. Frank W. Blackmar finds nothing to censure to the city's administration. Berlin, in his view, has all the conditions of earthly happiness:

"Some think it is too much governed; but so long as the well-being of all the people is sought and maintained, so long as thrift, economy, and a perfect system of administration are maintained, how can there be too much government? Can people do too much for themselves if everything is excellently done?"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Senator White, of California, writes in opposition to Hawaiian annexation; Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins contributes an article on the "Political Aspects of the Plague in Bombay," and Commander Booth-Tucker describes the "farm-colonies" scheme of the Salvation Army.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

IN the *Fortnightly* for August Mrs. Virginia Crawford has an article on Maurice Maeterlinck. It is a study of the Flemish dramatist and mystic written not only with lucidity, which has always characterized her writing, but with a glow and an insight which have no

before been conspicuously displayed in her contributions to the periodical press. It is an article which it is impossible to summarize.

CYCLING ON THE CONTINENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennell write a bright article summarizing the results of their experience of twenty years of cycling. The Pennells were the pioneers of cycling on the continent. They have gone through the experience of being mobbed from curiosity in nearly every town in Central Europe. Their article is full of "pointers" for those who contemplate tours on the continent. They are very strong in condemnation of English inns, reserving their chief anathemas for Devonshire and Cornwall, the inhabitants of which are evidently regarded by them as standing lowest in the scale of civilization in all Europe. To judge from their article, Devonshire and Cornwall are much more savage countries than the wildest regions of Eastern Europe. Their roads are horrible, their food is detestable, and the manners of the people are those of barbarians. The following passage embodies much good sense:

"The ideal journey, in France for example, would be to train to the center of the country—the majority of continental railroads do not charge for cycles—and start off with the wind behind you and change your direction with it; whether any one ever had the sense to do this we do not know. But it might be borne in mind that in Europe, save in the Rhone Valley, the prevalent winds blow from the south. It is well, too, on a long tour, especially on the continent, to study what physical geographers call 'the lay of the land'—that is, plan your tour so that you may have the hills with you and not against you; follow the longest river valleys down and not up. A push of one day up a mountain—and you can even hire a trap to carry your machine or take a train; we are not above such aids—is better than a monotonous grind for two or three days on a gradual slope. Stop when you get tired; travel by rail when it is too hard work. There is no glory to be got from hard work in cycling. You might as well amuse yourself."

SOME ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE ARMADA.

Maj. Martin Hume, in an article on "The Defeat of the Armada," declares that the public labors under gross delusions as to the overwhelming strength of the Spanish Armada.

"The Armada as it left Corunna was not, as most English historians have told us, immensely stronger than the English fleet. Materially, the fleets were not as unequal as they have been represented. It has already been remarked that the Spanish ships looked much the larger because of their immense castles and upper works, but this was a distinct disadvantage except at close quarters."

He does not think that the Spaniards, when they reached the channel, had more than 62 ships of over 300 tons, while the English had 49 of over 200 tons. The Spanish had a few more fighting men, but the English ships had the advantage of being less cumbered with soldiers, and they had heavier armament and artillery. The Spanish flagship, for instance, only threw a broadside weighing 200 pounds, while the broadside on the English ship was 340 pounds. Major Hume says:

"At the time the Armada left Corunna, both Philip and his commanders were perfectly aware that the chances were against them. They knew (*a*) that the English ships were swifter and stronger, and that the English sailors were more skillful than theirs; (*b*) that their guns were heavier and better served; (*c*) English tactics, as usual, would be to avoid cl ters, and to cripple the foe at a distance, wl handiness of their craft would enable them t that the whole success of the enterprise depenc absolutely calm weather and fair wind allowin to come out and cross, after the straits had bee of enemies; (*e*) that the arrival of the Armac depended upon a favorable wind; and (*f*) tha of any delay or reverse it would be exposed, wieldy ships and inexpert or unfaithful pilc dangerous shoally coast, without any available refuge. Only by a combination of favorable stances not to be looked for could success by a bility attend it."

MRS. OLIPHANT.

Mrs. Harry Coghill pays a tribute to Mrs. O who was certainly one of the most prolific an trious of most modern writers. Mrs. Coghill s

"She had labored in almost every field of lit winning every kind of success, and never, in fifty years (except perhaps for one moment in t days of her widowhood), making a real failu day in the last week of her life she said, 'Many have come to a corner which I could see no wa but each time a way has been found for me. have been, perhaps there are (and she would h the first to say it with full belief), greater novel who has ever achieved the same variety of litera with anything like the same level of excelle great deal of her very best remains at present mous—biographical and critical papers, and oth ing with an extraordinary variety of subjec merely to divide her books into classes gives so idea of the range of her powers. Her novels, l short, can hardly number much less than a h but these for a long time back were by no m works of predilection; they were necessary po and in the three last sad years all fiction h heavy labor to her."

EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

Mr. Vandam contributes a paper on the Frenc Emile de Girardin, whom he styles "the kin journalists."

"It is no small thing to have the title of 'kin journalists' bestowed upon one's self during o to have the justness of this title admitted by the most eminent members of one's own craft, retain the title undisputedly after death. Ye unquestionably the case in this instance. N assailant of French journalism, whether fundan hostile to, critically indulgent of, or thorough pathetic with Girardin's political programme, ford to ignore his claim to one of the foremost n that gallery of men whose names have become hold words among the educated of both hemi 'The power of a paper is not due to the tale writers, but to the influence of its subscribe Girardin, and he was right. So well was this p served that not only all of the writers on *La Pr* markable to a man, but their director himse accessible to the humblest of the public."

A writer on "The Present Agitation in India Vernacular Press" inclines to an alarmist view situation in that part of Britain's imperial where there has been plenty of "jubilee" loya not a little underhand sedition.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for August contains a number of capital artices; that on the return of the Jews to Palestine is noticed elsewhere.

The Earl of Mayo contributes a charming article entitled "The Tourist in Ireland." Lord Mayo in this article personally conducts the reader from one end of Ireland to the other, in order to tempt more of his fellow-countrymen to see for themselves the beauties of the sister isle. He says that in this article his chief object is "to show those seeking for a new place where to spend a holiday that we Irishmen have improved our inns, hotels, and means of communication."

Not only have the hotels improved, but the Irish Tourist Association has been formed for the purpose of keeping everybody up to the mark. Lord Mayo says:

"When one has been badly treated at an inn either in respect of high prices, bad attendance, or dirty apartments, the Irish Tourist Association will put the matter before the Irish Hotel and Restaurant Keepers' Association, and it will then be remedied. Both these bodies are respected and carry weight in Ireland. Being myself a vice-president of the Tourist Association and very often presiding at our council meetings during the winter, such complaints would have my earnest consideration."

THE SLAVERY OF THE CHILD.

Mrs. Hogg, in an article entitled "School Children as Wage Earners," describes the result of an elaborate inquiry made by the Committee of the Women's Industrial Council into the earnings of school children. After careful investigation of the cases of 16,000 boys and 10,000 girls attending 54 schools, they have ascertained that 5 per cent., or about 700 boys and girls, are working for wages besides going to school. She thus summarizes her conclusions drawn from the facts thus brought to light:

"(1) That there are grievous cases of overwork among these children; (2) that the overwork does make it impossible to obtain the best educational results; (3) that it is sometimes extremely demoralizing; (4) that the economic value of the work done is too small to be taken into account; (5) that farther regulation of the employment of school children not under the factory laws is desirable; (6) that the whole matter ought to be seriously taken up and thoroughly examined into officially, with a view to obtaining a completeness and accuracy of information necessarily out of reach of any unofficial council or association."

THE POSITION OF FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.

Robert Young, writing on the case of the foreign residents in Japan, makes the following suggestion as to the change that ought to be made in the new treaty regulating the status of foreign residents:

"But, granting a real desire on the part of Japan to give foreigners a fair return for the privileges surrendered—and to suggest anything else would be to doubt the *bona fides* of Japanese assurances throughout the negotiations—there is yet time to repair the omissions and defects in both the important matters to which attention has been directed. A protocol could be drawn up providing safeguards on the lines suggested above in the matter of the imprisonment of foreigners; and at the same time the assent of the Japanese Government could be secured to the insertion of a definite term—say fifty years—for which leases between Japanese and foreigners would be recognized. If these amendments could be effected, the bulk of the opposition of British subjects to the new treaties would, I believe, disappear, and the British Government would not only render a real service to its subjects in Japan, but would at the same time avoid many serious complications to which the treaties as they now stand will be certain to give rise when they come into operation."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. Vincent Heward indulges in a retrospect of Elizabethan rejoicing as a parallel and a contrast to those of the recent jubilee. Dr. Jessopp in a few characteristic pages pleads for the preservation of moles, the extermination of which has led to a disastrous plague of beetles. The Rev. Thomas Stebbing discourses about crabs and their kinsfolk in an article on the "Curiosities About Crustacea," and Mr. Warrender writes enthusiastically concerning tarpon-fishing in Florida.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for August is a good number. We notice elsewhere Dr. James' article on the "New Sayings of Christ."

Professor Ramsey writes an article on what to do in the East. He cordially supports Patrick Geddes' paper as to the attention that ought to be paid to the material improvement of the people. He contends that the thing to be done is to treat Turkey as a derelict farm, capable of immense development if it were only properly taken in hand by agriculturists rather than by diplomatists. He says:

"Agricultural education is an urgent need, and here is an opening whereby Britain can do something to repair the mischief that has been wrought in the Turkish lands during recent years. An agricultural training college established in Cyprus would prove an incalculable boon to the East, if conducted on sensible lines and not on the principle of despising all operations except those that are on a gigantic scale. What we have to do, what alone is worth doing, is to stimulate into activity the dormant vitality of the population."

HOW THE COLONIAL MARKET IS SPOILED.

Mr. G. Lacy Hillier, writing on the British cycle market and the present state of depression which prevails therein, incidentally calls attention to the damage that has been done to the cycle trade in the colonies by shipping out bad machines. He says:

"Anything in the shape of a cycle is thought good enough for the colonies by some cycle traders. Cases have come under my notice in which inferior goods have been sent there—machines without distinctive numbers, apparently experimentally constructed—which should never have passed the factory gate except for trial by trusted hands. The whole thing was illustratively summed up in a letter from an Australian town, in which the writer said that the only two cycles that ever reached it which were up to the standard he had been accustomed to at home were ordered from a prominent firm through a shipping agent for export to —Chicago! After receipt the address was changed, and these were the best machines ever seen in that part of Australia."

LAND BANKS FOR INDIA.

Professor Ghosh writes three pages on rural land banks as a remedy for Indian famines. He says:

"It is proposed to open a bank in every large village in India, *primarily* with the object of constituting a savings bank for its people, and of enabling them to *obtain loans of small sums in cases of temporary difficulties*—though, in the event of a successful result, its operations may be gradually extended to other financial purposes. That such a scheme will produce the most beneficial results is obvious. For it will free the peasantry of India from the clutches of their money-lenders, who are at least one of the causes of their poverty; it will inspire a greater confidence in the minds of the people in the benevolence of their government, a confidence which in their opinion is often put to too severe test, and it will actually give them a stake in the permanence of that government which they do not possess at present."

THE LATE BARNEY BARNATO.

Mr. Harry Raymond contributes some account of Mr. Barnato, with whom he seems to have been on terms of intimate friendship. Mr. Raymond says:

"His early education in the Aldgate Jewish Free School was most elementary; and there for his life his book-learning ended. He never read books, and only occasionally skimmed newspapers. Speaking of the South African papers, he said he knew all he wanted to know before the papers were published, and as for books, 'It is cheaper for me to pay a man to pick out what I want than to waste time myself in looking for it.' For art he cared nothing, and his only criticism of pictures was from the story-telling point of view."

Here is Mr. Barnato's philosophy of life as summarized by him in conversation with Mr. Raymond:

"'If you are going to fight,' he said, 'always get in first blow. If a man is going to hit you, hit him first and say, "If you try that I'll hit you again." It is no use your standing off and saying, "If you hit me I'll hit you back." D'ye understand?' 'Yes, I understand,' I answered; 'but you are quoting Kingsley in "Westward Ho!"' 'Who was Kingsley and "Westward Ho?"' he sharply queried. After I had explained and quoted the passage from Drake's letter to Amyas Leigh, he said, 'Ah! I did not know anything of Kingsley, but when he wrote that he knew what life was and he was right and I am right, though it is queer for me to get a supporter in one of your parsons. If he was a true man he would also have to agree with our law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," but being a Christian of course he couldn't do that. Pah! never let a man wrong you without getting square, no matter how long you wait, and never wrong a man if you can help it, because he will wait his time to get back on you and at the worst possible moment. I don't care whether it is Jew or Gentile, it is all the same.'"

Mr. Raymond gives several interesting particulars as to the way in which Mr. Barnato made his fortune. He seems to have had an extraordinary capacity for mastering every detail of every business that he handled, and he speedily acquired a position which made him virtually master of the South African market.

Mr. Michael G. Mulhall writes on "Twenty Years of Trade," describing by statistics the remarkable commercial prosperity which England has enjoyed for two decades past. Lillian Town details the agitation for the referendum in Australia and New Zealand.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for July contains the usual amount of good solid reading which we expect to find in this dignified quarterly.

The first article is devoted to a careful and well-informed survey of the present political position in Italy. The writer evidently thinks there is very little prosperity and a great deal too much politics in the Italian kingdom. He strongly inclines to a policy of retrenchment, especially in military expenditure, but this has been negatived by the new minister of war, who has been sustained in his refusal by the Chamber:

"And so seems to have vanished, for the present at least, all hope of real military retrenchment. In vain may ministers strain their ears to hear the voice of discontent. Funds may rise and financiers may flourish again, but Italian industry, Italian land, and Italian peasants remain the most heavily burdened in the world."

But there is some excuse for the Chamber when we find the *Edinburgh* reviewer telling us that of all departments of the public service, the army is the only one which is a credit to the kingdom:

"The tone and behavior of the soldier of every degree in Italy is superior to that of any other class in the country. There is an admirable feeling between private and officer. The mill of discipline and the instruction given in the army schools do wonders for the intelligence, general handiness, self-reliance, and self-respect of the peasants who pass through them. To the general cry of lamentation which Signor Villari heard all over Sicily, ministers, deputies, prefects, syndics, communal and provincial councils, Senate and Chamber being overwhelmed in the same flood of abuse, he notes one striking exception. In spite of popular risings having been suppressed by the troops, in spite of the ringleaders having been tried by military courts and sentenced to heavy penalties, no one had a word to say against the army. It had always done its duty without partisanship or favoritism."

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The writer of this article explains somewhat carefully what the native States are and what part they play in the government of India. The gist of what he has to say is expressed in the following paragraph:

"The six hundred and eighty-eight so-called native sovereignties, in spite of their vast aggregate area and population, are neither a danger nor a menace to the empire. On the contrary, they are friendly and too imitative. The great majority of them, the petty ones, cannot be said to have retained any appreciable individuality beyond what there is in British India, and even the more important ones, perhaps owing to excessive 'protection,' run the risk of losing it to a regrettable degree. This is a pity if the empire is strengthened and not weakened by free growth in different directions, by diversity of views and interests, by conservatism as well as progress, by the links which natives possessing a large stake in the country form between us and the foreign masses we rule, by the existence of an influential class of men who are neither merchants nor clerks."

SIR GEORGE AIREY, ASTRONOMER ROYAL.

In an article entitled "Two Recent Astronomers," we have an appreciative sketch of the life and work of two widely dissimilar men; Sir George Airey, Astronomer

d Mr. J. C. Adams, the mathematician, who
ed Leverrier in the discovery of the unknown
hose influence deflected the movements of
Sir George Airey seems to have been a man
ustible energy. The reviewer says:
true that he originated little and discovered
'Scientific imagination' had been denied to
been denied so completely that he never sus-
e deficiency."
he had no imagination, he had almost super-
owers of application:
nen have used their powers so fitly and so en-
hey were turned to the fullest account, yet
led with Hellenic sobriety. His great faculties
allowed to ride rough-shod over his life. Work
ation alternated in strictly regulated propor-
e massiveness of his performance almost baffles
nsion. It implies an extraordinary quickness
y of mental action. His literary productive-
e was astonishing. The papers, great and
ublished by him, number five hundred and
The list does not include his separately pub-
oks."

THE ORIGINS OF PRIMITIVE RELIGION.

rticle is based on Miss Kingsley's travels, Mr.
Introduction to the History of Religion," and
x Müller's "Contributions to the Science of
y." The reviewer is very cautious in his ob-
s and comes to the non-committal conclusion
that can be done, for the most part, is to appre-
rly the general course and character of prehis-
ion, to mark its outlines and prominent fea-
catch its tone and color, and so to preserve
e impression of social and intellectual states
which the foremost nations of the world have
nd which still survive among many races for
elfare the British people are directly respon-

OTHER ARTICLES.

the other articles in the *Review*, we have the
but somewhat belated review of Captain
"Life of Nelson." An historical paper de-
e earlier career of the great Duke of Bruns-
se ill-fated invasion of France let loose the
nary tide which submerged Europe. There is
of the recent books which have appeared on
ineering in the Alps of Europe and of New
and Mr. Freshfield's book on the "Explora-
e Caucasus." Another paper is devoted to a
of instinct in the animal and vegetable
.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

July number of the *Quarterly Review* con-
ns several excellent essays. We can mention
or four of them.
rticle entitled "Asia Minor Rediscovered," a
y reviewer suggests that all that is wanted to
e unearthing of the immense treasure in the
buried antiquities that exists in Asia Minor is
ion of the Cyprus law on the subject:
ification of the Turkish law such as obtains
would, we believe, satisfy every one and lead
ve exploration of Asia Minor. According to
ere, the government claims one-third of the
s discovered, another third belongs to the owner of the soil, the remaining third to the excavator, who, however, usually acquires the owner's rights before he begins, and thus becomes entitled to two-thirds. A government inspector, whom the excavator has to pay, watches the proceedings and takes notes of the finds. One result is that the Museum of Nicosia, the chief town of the island, now contains a very fair representation of the various classes of antiquities which have been found since the English occupation, including indeed several objects of unique interest."

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a fine, thoughtful paper on "Job and the 'Faust,'" written from the point of view of one who endeavors in all things to see affinities between philosophic skeptics and Christian believers. The bridge by which mortals passed from the seen to the unknown universe, according to Goethe, is repentance and the inner process of religious regeneration. He finds in "Faust" a gallant attempt to reconcile science with faith, culture with religion, practical views of life with the principles of Christion eschatology, which culminates in the idea which is fast becoming the ruling idea of the most thoughtful men of our day, that science and faith are not intended to exclude, but to form the complement of each other. There is a pleasant, gossipy account of Banff in a review of Dr. Cramond's "Annals of Banff," which was published in 1893.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE frontispiece of the *New Review* for August is a colored portrait of Lord Roberts, by Mr. W. Nicholson.

Mr. James Fitzmaurice Kelly, author of the article on Peter the Great, is a vigorous writer. He describes Peter the Great as "hard, dissolute, drunken, brutal, with the manners of a gorilla, the heart of a tiger, and the morals of a he-goat."

Mr. Kelly keeps it up for a dozen pages, each of which is full of matter incisive, brutal perhaps, but all packed with power. No such portrait of Peter the Great has ever appeared before in the English language, but after sketching this demonic monster he explains:

"Who shall deny that Peter knew how to govern the Russian people, or that he was an imperial demagogue of the first magnitude, using vulgarity and excess as means of government? Himself a *moujik* of genius, he captured the people's sympathy as the incarnation of the sausage-seller on the throne. He was that; and he was more. What he accomplished might well have taken three hundred years; and he took but twenty! He redeemed his people by his sole endeavor. He was a ruffian, no doubt; but a supremely great one. His work endures and—one must repeat it—alone he did it."

THE DECLINE OF WOMAN.

Mr. Frederick Boyle, in an article under this head, calls attention to the fact that it is too often ignored by the conceited moderns that women occupied a much higher status in the earlier ages of the world than they do at present, even in the most advanced communities. Women received more honor in the dawn of Greek and Norse civilization than they did afterward. The Vedas show that woman had equality in religious exercises, but her position was higher in the earliest civilization, those of Acadia four thousand years before Christ and the Egyptian. Professor Sayce points out that in Acadia

the wife ranked before the husband in all matters relating to the family, and in their books it is always women and men, not men and women. It was even prescribed that if a husband ill-treated his wife, so that she denied him conjugal rights, "in the river they should place him." Mr. Boyle laments the disappearance of the Acadian standard. Everywhere to-day throughout the savage world woman is more or less of a slave. How it came about that she fell from the high estate which she enjoyed six thousand years ago is buried in mystery.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Henry Rew criticises Mr. William's "Foreigner in the Farmyard." Mr. Whibley describes Lucian as "An Ancient Critic," and a British civil servant writes on the "Organization of the Home Civil Service."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN another department we have reviewed Mr. Blake's article on "Golden Rhodesia" and Admiral Colomb's "Future of Naval Warfare," from the *National Review* for August. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton writes a sequel to Gibbon's love-letters, which tell the story of the relations which subsequently existed between Gibbon and Madame Necker.

An anonymous British official sets forth a plan for arranging an understanding between Russia and Great Britain:

"What Russia has been aiming at all along is not, I think, the occupation of Constantinople so much as control over the sultan, so that no other power may gain advantages in Turkey in Europe, and a free passage for her ships of war through the Dardanelles. I should be inclined to give her a perfectly free hand in Turkey in Europe, and I would ask her to stop the trouble in Armenia as well. She would not, I believe, make any effort to annex another foot of territory, but would be quite content to have us out of the way and the Turk under her thumb. All the nations of Europe, Germany included, have such large commercial relations with Constantinople that Russia could not occupy the place without drawing on herself the anger of them all—perhaps of France. We might even stipulate that she should not."

After explaining an elaborate scheme for the conciliation of Russia in Asia, this writer says:

"If we do not come to some such arrangement as that I have endeavored to roughly sketch, Russia will soon perhaps reach the frontiers of India, and push down to the Persian Gulf as well, and then we shall each have to maintain bloated and costly armaments, both sides of the frontier will be seething with intrigue, uncertainty and restlessness will prevail, and it must all end in a very big fight. Russia does not want this to happen; she fears us every bit as much as we fear her. We are both terribly afraid of each other, and therein lies the danger."

THE USES OF HUMOR.

Professor Sully, writing on "The Uses of Humor," says:

"I am disposed to think that the surest preservative against a weak truckling to convention, a hypocritical hiding of our true self in order to curry favor with contemporaries, is a lively unslumbering sense of the drolleries of the [illegible] The same genial impulse of laughter which arm[illegible] against the excesses of self-assertion will most effectually aid us also in a proper maintena our individual integrity. It not merely gives a pl seasoning to the dish of life; it is its conservativ It carries on in our later sadder days the sweet r ing offices of childish laughter. It is at once tl come and the sustainer of a healthy vitality, of tl titude of quiet readiness which sentinels the wise life."

IN PRAISE OF THE PRIZE RING.

Major Broadfoot, who wrote "The Life of Saye the "Dictionary of National Biography," disc concerning pugilism. He says:

"The discipline of the ring has first regard to t ative powers of the combatants; they should be equal, no weapons save nature's should be used, a unfair advantage should be taken. When a r knocked down his antagonist's assault ceases a combat is renewed on equal terms. This is mor just—it is generous beyond the practice of any country, ancient or modern. Self-restraint even under excitement is enforced, and all foul practi abhorrent to fair boxing. To talk, therefore, brutality of boxing is to talk ignorantly and w sense. Training for boxing, including obedience rules of the ring, modifies and minimizes what is in fighting. It unquestionably teaches and enforc restraint, and plants successfully in soil not alwa most promising the seeds of chivalry. The s given to glove contests seems to dispose of the as that the younger generation is indifferent to the of the ring; their taste has been developed to s exigencies of the present day; the sport is fundam the same as of old, but the manner of conducting altered."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

ONE of the most readable of the British mag for August is *Blackwood's*. This numb tains two noteworthy articles on the Greek war. writers comment rather favorably on the courag Greeks. Major Callwell, of the Royal Artillery, w present at several engagements, admits the "ad trative collapse" of the Greek forces, but thin officers have been unjustly censured for some o movements. The war, in his view, could have h one result. Of the naval operations he says:

"Seventy years ago a navy, suddenly improvi the outbreak of the war of liberation, had triu time after time over the Ottoman fleets, and had e the patriot bands for years to keep at bay the ho sultan far more powerful than Abdul Hamid. Greeks did not recognize that the strategical con had undergone a transformation. They do not nize even now that their maritime forces have pl prominent part in the campaign just ended. Th absurd as it is, seems really to have existed in quarters that their little squadron ought to braved the batteries which sweep the approaches port of Salonica, or to have done something Dardanelles. In reality, the Hellenic navy perf the only duty which it could be called upon to commanded the Ægean and Ionian seas. For de upon the hostile shores on a sufficient scale to a any solid gain there were no men available. Ma power could not be exerted otherwise than pas In fact, only the most unpardonable mismanag on the part of the Ottoman generals could hav

vented their victory in a theater of war like Thessaly, considering the numerical superiority which they had at their disposal. No perfection of military organization on the part of Greece, no exercise of Greek sea-power, could under the conditions of the case have appreciably affected the result at the decisive point."

Mr. Walter B. Harris writes a scathing condemnation of the Athenian populace:

"They have not suffered as a whole, and their immunity renders them callous to the sufferings of others. Frantic at first with the war-fever, they have done but little either for the army, the wounded, or the refugees."

THE INDIAN ARMY.

An article on "The Native Army of India" estimates the strength of the armed forces in that country as follows:

"There were in India at the close of the year 1856, 38,000 British and 348,000 native troops of all arms, the former having 276 field-guns, the latter 248. The present strength of the same forces is, roughly, 73,000 British, with 88 batteries of artillery of six guns each, and 148,000 natives, with 12 batteries of mountain artillery: to these should be added 17,000 imperial-service troops, with 2 batteries of mountain artillery, making a total of 165,000 native troops and 14 batteries."

FACES AND PLACES.

Dr. Louis Robinson contributes a study on the effect of places on faces. He tells a strange story of the way men about a great meat market assume the butcher type of face, even the telegraph clerks conforming to the dominant type. He leans to the conclusion that the country and climate are the decisive factors. The European-American shows signs of conforming to the ancient Indian type, and the New Zealand settler to the Maori type. Dr. Robinson remarks on the ugly prospect this tendency holds out to colonists in Australia.

AN EARLY EPIC OF TENNYSON.

Prof. William Knight tells the following story in his "Reminiscences of Tennyson:"

"As we walked to and fro on the lawn under the shade of the cedars, sheltered by the 'groves of pine' (to which he refers in his poem addressed to Maurice), he told me —without the slightest touch of vanity—that when he was between thirteen and fourteen years of age he wrote an epic of several thousand lines. His father was proud of it, and said he thought 'the author would yet be one of the great in English literature' (good prophet of the future. thought I); 'but,' he added, 'I burned it when I read the earliest poems of Shelley.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. Y. Simpson continues his description of Siberian prisons, and gives striking instances of great liberty granted to the gravest political criminals. "In its best features eminently worthy of imitation," but still too arbitrary, is his verdict on the system generally.

A writer on "Italian Journalism as Seen in Fiction" gives a most somber account of the present condition of the press in Italy.

"Early Victorian Traveling" is the subject of an interesting study.

An article summing up the work of the recent session of the British Parliament enumerates the two education bills and the bill for the compensation of workmen for accidents as the most important measures discussed.

CORNHILL.

THE August number has many good articles, readable and entertaining, but few of the first rank of importance.

The anniversary study is concerned with the battle of Minden, which the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, editor of the *Australasian Review of Reviews*, describes with characteristic color and *verve*. In this battle the French lost 8,000 men, and their whole campaign in Germany was wrecked. A supreme proof was afforded of the fighting quality of the British private.

Mr. George Paston maintains that whatever arts we of the nineteenth century may have lost, we have one of the first importance—of "the dignity of a tenth muse"—the art of pen portraiture. The earlier poets had been largely conventional or general; the new school began with Landor. The greatest English prose portrait-painter is declared to be George Meredith. Thomas Hardy runs him close. But "to Tennyson, greater as a word-painter than as a poet, the art owes more than to any other modern singer."

The famous trial told afresh by Mr. J. B. Atlay is that of Burke, of the Burke-and-Hare notoriety. Mr. A. I. Shand depicts Lord Alvanley, a wit of the Regency, and Rev. John Vaughan recounts the checkered story of the French prisoners at Portchester.

THE NEW CENTURY.

THE *New Century Review* contains a brief symposium on "The Royal Academy: Its Functions and its Relation to Art," in which several writers take part, of whom the most conspicuous is Walter Crane. His brief paper suggests that the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society is destined to succeed the Academy, as it has asserted a new principle in art exhibition. A real national institution should embrace all forms of design. Nor does he think that the holding of large annual picture shows is a proper or desirable work for an academy to undertake. Under present conditions the huge picture shows are somewhat barbarous both in conception and treatment, and certainly fatiguing. If there is to be a really representative national show of art every year, there should be a public building large enough to offer space to any artist or group of artists, where they could place their work before the public impartially Mr. A. W. Hutton continues his survey of "The Present Position of the Vaccination Question." Mr. H. H. D'Egville pleads for "A Closer Union Within the Empire." The Rev. Samuel Holmes explains how Liberal High Church theology has developed of late years, while Mr. C. J. Mead Allen, on "Novelist *vs.* Reviewer," puts in a plea for the reviewer, whose assailants he says are chiefly authors who have failed. He admits, however, that there exists a small body of egotists, mostly very young men adorned by an indulgent university with a very superficial education, who treat criticism as nothing but a series of pegs on which to hang cheap witticisms, pointless epigrams, and borrowed paradoxes. They are not numerous and their work is of no interest to any one but themselves. Mr. Stanley Little, continuing his papers on "The Enemies of South Africa," deals chiefly with the native question. Mr. Little thinks Mr. Chamberlain did badly in giving back the Transvaal to the Boers, but that he has done much better than might have been expected since he came back to office.

COSMOPOLIS.

THE August number of *Cosmopolis* reaches a high standard of interest, alike in the English, French, and German sections.

In the German section Ola Hansson gives a charming account of a posthumous work by the late M. Taine, which contains the notes he made while traveling from place to place as government inspector of schools in 1864. The notes reveal his passionate love of nature and his keen judgment of his own countrymen. The first is illustrated by some delightful pen-landscapes; of the second a few examples may be given. A society is like a garden which may be made to grow oranges and pears or cabbages and carrots. French society is exclusively designed to produce cabbages and carrots! The comfort of the lower middle class—for that France exists. Nothing has roots of its own: everything, from barracks to university, is new, artificial, like a false tooth. The life of the provinces is the life of animals in hibernation. . He bewails the political subordination of the Southern, semi-Italian, and more creative half of France to the cold, methodic North. He is more and more convinced of the flatness of the French democracy, the very air of which is fatal to the whole man, the great man. His ideal is England or the ancient States. In France he sees only two parties—the Clericals and the Liberals. The priests are the true rulers of the provinces, and have been, whatever the nominal government may be. One remarkable fact he mentions is the superiority of the Clerical to the State schools, a superiority attributed to the fatherly and motherly affection shown to their charges by the monks and nuns.

THE RUSSIAN SPIRIT INCARNATE.

The charm of Russian literature is beautifully described by Lou Andréas-Salomé. Western literature, *blasé* and decadent, craves for the freshness and mystic-

ally deep childlikeness of the Slavonic race
own sadness delights in Slav sensitiveness a
choly. This sweet *naïveté* of the Russian mi
drawbacks; formlessness, unsatisfying, negli
nique is the almost invariable fault in Russi
In Tolstoi the several traits of the national
are blended so as to form one colossal figure.
personality is everything. Its power lifts th
ness of Russian fiction into genius. It reache
the roots of all personality. The last stadi
life has become one long effort to rob death o
—a Titan struggle, eye to eye and breast
Nothing brings him nearer modern humanit
constant sense of death in life. So Russian
personified in Tolstoi stands valiant and u
facing the eternal mystery. W. R. Morfill, in
lish section, sums up the progress of Russia d
year by saying she has done the best work i
poetry, and travel, the age of great novelists hav

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood writes with bril
Mr. Morley's "Machiavelli," and argues in fa
Machiavellian patriot as against the Mac
egotist. Statesmen have to do firstly with
forces, and little with their morality. The
of State-life may become like the exigencies
which morality is suspended. Mr. T. H. S. E
courses on the turf as an international factor
nounces London, New York, and Paris, for
poses, sections of the same community. Th
J. Scott waxes joyful over the prospect of mile
trains coming into vogue. He admits that
American schedule time is now as far ahead o
English as ten years ago it was behind it.
has evidently made a diligent study of Amer
road time-tables, and he has learned somethi
advantage.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

IN the first July number the Duchess of Fitz-James continues her reminiscences of 1848. These slight notes, though they have but little historical value, are brightly written, and are amusing, in spite of the paucity of anecdote in them.

General Dragomirof contributes both to the first and second July numbers papers on Napoleon and Wellington, which really consist of semi-military criticisms of the notes of Proudhom found in his unpublished papers. In these notes we see Courtois painting for us Bonaparte as a little, ugly, yellow, flat-haired, dirty man, without anything to recommend him except his impudence, and speaking with an Italian accent so strong as to be barely intelligible. Even in 1815 he had not yet learned to speak French; in his family he always spoke Italian. Proudhom finds it strange that Napoleon had so firm a conviction of his own invincibility, whereas, in General Dragomiroff's opinion, this conviction of success is the sole cause of military glory.

M. Denais continues his interesting articles on fanaticism in Turkey. He begins as far back as he can, at the year 711, when the Mahommedans conquered Spain, and he brings forward enough historical details to establish in the mind of every candid person that in the past, at any rate, the Mahommedans have been not only toler-

ant, but also cultivated, enlightened, and c
Whether this eulogy will be any consolation t
menians in the nineteenth century M. Denais
cide. He certainly explains with considerabl
iveness the action of the sultan in arousing
must call the latent fanaticism of Islam. M
theory is that it is the sultan who is thorou
and that in his demoniacal wiliness he plays
prejudices of his people to serve his own base
was really in obedience to his orders that the
spread among the Turks that there was an A
menian alliance, bent upon upsetting the d
Osman and of uprooting the religion of Islam.
menian massacres were the answer of the
people to this alliance, which existed only in t
nation of the sultan. In conclusion, M. Den
that these crimes committed against the Arme
not the natural result of fanaticism, but ar
ficial product of the despotic constitution of T

M. Limousin has a curious article on the k
the West. The kabbala is, or was, an occul
the key to other occult sciences. According
writer, *kabbala*, or rather *qubalah*, is a Heb
signifying "tradition;' but what has gradu
to be known as "kabbala" may be said to owe
to a rabbi who lived at Jerusalem in the year

n era. This individual is now known to his dis-
s Judas the Holy. He founded an oculists'
which, even to this day, has doctors, disciples,
owers spread all over the East.

REVUE DE PARIS.

he general reader probably the most interesting
ontribution to the July numbers of the *Revue*
the correspondence, extending over forty-five
etween the late Ernest Renan and M. Berthelot.
o men, though utterly unlike, enjoyed a life-
endship, undisturbed by quarrels, or indeed any
disunion. At the time when the future minis-
made the acquaintance of Renan, the latter had
; the seminary, and their intimacy soon became
arked. Perhaps what comes out most clearly
at portion of their correspondence here published
arly violent republicanism of Renan. Even at
of twenty-five he was a most advanced Radical,
foresaw a time when the French nation would
f "Our Holy Revolution."
ce of honor is given to an article written by the
es Ferry in 1890, and which, though ordered by
rth American Review, was never concluded.
ws of such a man as the statesman who at one
ercised so great an influence on modern France
course of interest; but at the time this article
itten Boulangerism had only just ceased to be a
actuality, and M. Ferry devotes a considerable
of space to demolishing the already extin-
bogie. Apropos of *le brav' Général* and the
asm provoked by him, he makes one very shrewd
tion—namely, that in him the French nation
ather a Mahdi or a Messiah than a Cæsar or a
on.
ssian of rank, who prefers to remain anonymous,
s his personal recollections at the Russian cam-
f 1877-78. He points out that twice during this
—in 1828 and again exactly fifty years later—
us Russia has found herself encamped before
s of the Turkish capital, and the writer deplores
the fact that the Russian army did not occupy
tinople in 1878. Curiously enough, he blames
l—not, as is generally done, for the part played
l Beaconsfield, but because it was apparently
l in St. Petersburg that Great Britain would
r become Russia's faithful ally. More imme-
he blames the Grand Duke Nicholas, and he
a letter written from Alexander II. to the grand
the March of that year: "What will Russia—
ill her glorious army say when they learn that
st not occupied Constantinople?"

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

; clever lady who writes under the pseudonym
M. Arvède Barine has a careful study in the
les Deux Mondes of the old and sad, yet ever
nd interesting, story of that somber genius—
Allan Poe.
e second July number M. Benoist contributes a
study of the influence which the revolt in the
ines has had on the political morality of Spain.
th is that the government of the Philippines has
n changed since the sixteenth century—since
Magellan, Elcano, and Legazpi. The islands are still ruled by a curious combination of soldiers and monks, a mixture of theocracy and militarism, the results of which have not proved particularly advantageous to the colony or to Spain herself. It follows naturally that, to the astonishment of spectators in other countries, the Archbishop of Manilla takes it on himself quite naturally to criticise Marshal Blanco's plan of campaign, and altogether the Church in the colony enjoys an extent of power which she has scarcely attained even in Spain itself. Moreover, the Church in the Philippines is confronted by a large and powerful body of Freemasons. The mixed population of the islands—Indians, Arabs, and Chinese, as well as Spaniards and half-breeds of various degrees of Spanish blood—are practically savages, the most civilized being scarcely farther advanced than Europe was three or four centuries ago.

The first August number has an elaborate study of "The Social Transformations in Contemporary Russia," by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

UNDER the title "A Glorious Reign," the *Nuova Antologia* (July 1) gives a very competent retrospect of the reign of Queen Victoria, inspired throughout by a feeling of cordial admiration and friendship. It is England's administrative capacity and integrity which excite the author's most outspoken approval. Her lack of modern educational methods and the cumbrous nature of her legal proceedings are the only blots on her political and social system that he indicates. The series of articles on socialism in France, by G. Boglietti, would be of great service to any one wishing to master the rather squalid controversies which have torn the Socialist movement into a dozen impotent factions. The mid-July number opens with a long physiological study of "Nervous Exhaustion," full of interesting details concerning the various ways in which brain fatigue shows itself in different subjects. The wonderful wireless telegraphy discovered by Signor Marconi is fully explained by E. Mancini, and the recent visit of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria to Rome is made the occasion of a very well-informed article by V. Mantegazza, on the rise of the Bulgarian nation, and the various causes, religious and political, which have contributed to place Greece and Bulgaria in inevitable antagonism, although both are engaged in fighting the battle of Christianity against the Turks.

The first number of a new and learned review, with the title *Rivista Italiana di Sociologia*, has reached us. It is excellently printed, contains one hundred and thirty pages of matter, and promises to be of great value to all interested in the scientific study of sociological problems, which in Italy attract quite as much attention as with us. The review professes not only to give the latest results of sociological observation in articles by distinguished writers, but also to afford an opportunity of coördinating results in order to arrive at a scientific synthesis of the laws of social evolution. The opening number contains two admirable articles: one by Professor Loria, of Padua, on "Modern Theories of Population," and the other by Professor Durkheim on "The Sociological Aspects of Suicide." It has also a very complete summary of recent publications, both Italian and foreign, bearing on social problems.

THE NEW BOOKS.

IMPORTANT WORKS BY ENGLISH AUTHORS.

THE WORK OF THE FOUNDER OF THE "LANCET."

A STRIKING example of the power of the press is to be found in "The Life of Thomas Wakley," by Dr. S. Squire Sprigge (Longmans).

Thomas Wakley, although trained to be a doctor, was a born journalist. He was a reformer first, but it was by journalism that he accomplished his reforms, and it was to the newspaper that he always turned in case of need. He found the medical profession in a condition which it is almost impossible to realize to-day. He turned the light of day upon all dark places. That was all; but it was sufficient. The following extract from a letter by Sir John Eric Erichsen sums up Dr. Wakley's work for the medical profession :

"The present generation of medical men know little of him, and are for the most part ignorant how much they owe to him for exposing and fearlessly attacking the manifold abuses that existed in every department of the profession in the colleges, hospitals, and medical schools in the first third of this century. Corruption, jobbery, nepotism, promotion by purchase were rife in the colleges and hospitals, and medical education was at a low ebb when Wakley entered on his career as a journalist. By his outspoken and fearless denunciation of these abuses he brought about their reform, and so cleared the road to fame and fortune for those members of the profession who had to rely solely on their own ability and power to work. It was, in fact, Mr. Wakley who made a William Jenner or an Andrew Clark possible."

HIS MISSION.

The *Lancet* was the instrument by which Wakley worked this transformation. He founded it in 1823 and at once made it a power in the profession. The first ten years of its existence were very exciting, and the young editor had his hands full. He let in the light of publicity upon the "family intrigues and foolish nepotism that swayed the elections to lucrative posts in the metropolitan hospitals and medical corporations." As can be imagined, he was cordially hated by all the privileged classes. Dr. Sprigge says:

"He considered himself to be under a mandate from the profession at large, not only to keep them well posted in the scientific side of their work, but to see that the rights of the general body of practitioners were not infringed by a particular set of persons. This attitude it was that prompted him to violent attacks upon individuals; this it was that made him so intolerant to the contemporary medical press, which was written to please the eminent few rather than the profession at large; and this it was that was responsible for all the good that arose, directly or indirectly, from the founding of the *Lancet*, as it was responsible for certain errors of taste and judgment which marked the early career of the paper. . . . The harm it did was small and recoiled chiefly upon Wakley, who was never afraid to meet his liabilities, while the value of his fearlessness and ardor to the cause of reform was incalculable."

A PRACTICAL ENTHUSIAST.

Wakley was a man who clearly saw the object he wished to attain. He was impetuous and rash possibly, but he always had a clear sense of what was practical. Wherever he saw an abuse he denounced it, but he was always careful to have his facts well in hand.

In 1839 Wakley was elected coroner for West sex. As was to be expected, he at once began reforms, which were bitterly opposed by the o lished authorities. The first few years of his ship were stormy indeed, but he proved too n his opponents.

Whatever might be the object Wakley worke always relied on the *Lancet* as his chief weap fense and defense. The abuses he attacked shams he exposed were numberless. One of t useful agitations he undertook was that in pure food. He opened a careful inquiry in umns of the *Lancet* into the food-stuffs of the So thorough and uncompromising was the inves that it frightened individual evil-doers into b havior and opened the eyes of Parliament to the necessity for State interference.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The secret of Wakley's success was the whole way with which he threw himself into anythin to do:

"It was his habit to write, speak, and act as if no earth mattered to him save the question under di and more, as if the man to whom any other questi appear as of even comparative importance was con foolishness. . . . Consequently, Wakley's audience neutral, but always for him or against him, and was always associated by friend or foe with the p subject his treatment of which had either compelle tion or provoked animosity."

It is impossible to do justice to such a man d lifetime, nor until many years after his death. terests are so numerous and his decisions so ra it is almost impossible for his contemporaries t the purpose and aim which connects all his Wakley did as much as any one to show that t is an immense power for good when directed b of energy and convictions. Reform by newspa be sneered at, but it is not pleasant to think of tion of the medical profession had it not been co to reform its ways by the fear of the *Lan* Sprigge set himself a difficult task in writing " of Thomas Wakley," but he has succeeded in vividly before the mind of the reader the perso one who contributed not a little to the progre Victorian era.

THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH-SPE RACE.

IN order to enable Englishmen to take an int interest in their great colonies, Messrs. Hor shall & Son have commenced the publication of lent series of histories, entitled "The Story of pire." These will tell briefly the stories of the portions of the British empire. The series is t ited by Mr. H. Angus Kennedy.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE VILLAGE.

Sir Walter Besant writes the first volume o Rise of the Empire." He gives us a brief but hensive glance of the gradual expansion of the

arliest times. In "The Making of the Peo-
'alter describes the drawing together of iso-
ges, each almost entirely self-supporting. Al-
not entirely. The great civilizing agent, Sir
sant maintains, was—salt. Without it life is
. To obtain it mutual intercourse and barter
y. So trade grew and taught men to break
each other rather than break each other's

und a people together, but war welded them
on. It taught in a rough-and-ready fashion
f union. So the English nation was formed;
villager the whole world was an unknown
. Suddenly all this was changed. The villager
Christian, and he began to go on pilgrimages.
ay the Englishman as we know him was

THE AVERAGE ENGLISHMAN.

wing is Sir Walter Besant's character sketch
age Englishman:

o begin with, more readily attracted by things
an by things theoretical; he prefers a feat of arms
llectual achievement; he would rather hear of
than of things attempted; he worships success
ng, because success means battle and victory; he
e and aggressive; he likes fighting as much as his
Whenever there is fighting to be had, whenever
s creditably engaged, the recruits flock in by
He is subject to restlessness; he cannot be al-
g still; he will throw up his situation and go
out the world; he likes trade, especially trade
eas, because it demands enterprise and courage—
mistake to suppose that the love of trade denotes
d money-grubbing spirit. He is profoundly re-
he will not endure the dominion of priests; he is
even chivalrous toward women; he loves chil-
its at home with his wife and children and
other society. To the kings who have from
ne attempted to extend the royal prerogative
tail his own liberties, he has always opposed a
born resistance—in the long run it has been the
at king—and he demands freedom of speech, free-
ight, freedom of faith. He insists on self-govern-
inheritance, he enters into combinations and as-
with readiness, and understands what is meant
take. He is not the most courteous person in the
rld; he is well satisfied with himself; he seldom
nself much about the position and the views of
e. Add to all these points that he is a strong, big,
animal; that he is greatly led by his animal in-
l that his views on all subjects are influenced by
ather than reason."

AT OF THE FUTURE—WAR OR PEACE?

e future Sir Walter is hopeful. We have now
ies which speak the same language, prac-
im the same religion, have the same ancestry,
me institutions, and read the same literature.
countries are Great Britain and Ireland, the
ates of America, the Dominion of Canada,
ica, Australia, and New Zealand. They oc-
est places of the world, and are unassailable
ations except by sea. They lead the van of
all the world over. Are these peoples to
the European nations? "In that case one
spair of humanity: one would desire death
n the loss of so splendid a chance for the ad-
t of humanity and the peace of the world."
er Besant makes a strong plea for a united
ion of English-speaking States. The United
thinks, may continue to stand aloof, but he

THE LAND OF THE THOUSAND LAKES.

MRS. TWEEDIE'S new book, "Through Finland in Carts" (Macmillan, $5), will be a revelation to many people. Most of us have hitherto regarded the Finns as somewhat akin to the Lapps and other inhabitants of the polar regions. To find that, in reality, in some things they are in the forefront of civilization is not a little surprising. Mrs. Tweedie traveled over and around a great part of Finland, although the journey in carts was only one of many incidents. She praises the Finns highly, and with reason. Finland is the land of the thousand lakes, and of the many, many thousand islands. The scenery is neither grand nor impressive, but it has a charm all its own. The country is very flat; even in the north the highest point is barely four thousand feet.

THE PLAGUE OF INSECTS.

It is a primitive and picturesque land, with most kind and hospitable people, but it has one great drawback—its mosquitoes, its bugs, and its flies. These seem to be veritable pests. Mrs. Tweedie gives a graphic account of the tortures she underwent.

The flies are such torments that when milking-time arrives the people simply build fires and the animals at once come to the smoke to be relieved of their persecutors.

WOMEN IN FINLAND.

But it would be unfair to regard Finland simply as a land which suffers from a permanent plague of insects. After being dormant for centuries the people have at last awakened and have made great strides in civilization. They enjoy a large measure of home rule from the czar, and have been allowed to do much as they please. One would hardly have expected to find Finland in the van of the woman's movement, but so it is. Women in Finland enjoy great freedom, even being allowed—tell it not in Cambridge!—to take their degrees at the universities. "There is no sex in Finland," Mrs. Tweedie declares; "men and women are practically equals, and on that basis society is formed." There is no law to prevent women working at anything they choose. They have availed themselves fully of this right. Mrs. Tweedie gives a very interesting table of the employments in which women are engaged. They are carpenters, paperhangers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, slaughterers, printers, and bricklayers. They are also employed as clerks in business offices of all kinds, in shops and public works. In 1894 there were 50 women principals of workhouses, 130 women poor-law guardians, and 283 members of school boards; 849 women occupy positions under the State, and 100 are employed in municipal offices. Women in Finland are even magistrates, and policemen in the office, but not out of doors. They are not debarred from becoming members of the great societies. Seventy-three women belong to the Geographical Society. The Literary Society has 82 women on its books. Finland is also making great strides in education. Common schools, where boys and girls are taught together, are being established all over the land. Everything is being done to improve the education of the people, and in this movement women take a prominent part. Mrs. Tweedie gives a very interesting account of the people and their customs and of her personal experiences. It is a well-written travel book, which contains much that is useful and entertaining.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Hannibal: Soldier, Statesman, Patriot, and the Crisis of the Struggle Between Carthage and Rome. By William O'Connor Morris. 12mo, pp. 392. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Within a few years several excellent biographies of the great Carthaginian commander have appeared—notably the volume by Colonel Dodge, of the United States Army. The present work meets the demand for a popular and low-priced sketch of Hannibal's career which should embody the results of modern research. Mr. Morris has based his studies on the investigations of Mommsen, Hénnébert, and other scholars. His authorities seem to have been chosen with discrimination. The book is provided with numerous maps, plans, and other illustrations.

Roman Life in Pliny's Time. By Maurice Pellison. Translated from the French by Maud Wilkinson. With introduction by Frank J. Miller. 12mo, pp. 315. Meadville, Pa.: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

We are indebted to the Chautauqua-Century Press and to the requirements of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1897-98 for a readable and entertaining translation of a French scholar's study in Roman civilization. Such subjects as "Education," "Women and Marriage," "The Roman House," "The Servants," "The Transaction of Business," "The Bar," "Society," "Amusements," and "Traveling," as they are reflected in the writings of Pliny, are graphically presented in this volume.

Roman and Medieval Art. By W. H. Goodyear. 12mo, pp. 307. Meadville, Pa.: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

This volume in the "Chautauqua Reading Circle Literature," which first appeared in 1893, has been revised and enlarged; it is now published with many new illustrations.

Imperial Germany: A Critical Study of Fact and Character. By Sidney Whitman. 12mo, pp. 330. Meadville, Pa.: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

In this new American edition "Imperial Germany" has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. It has also been enriched by numerous interesting portraits of men notable in the life of modern Germany, and other appropriate illustrations have been added. The volume forms an important feature in the Chautauqua required reading of the coming year.

The Dungeons of Old Paris. By Tighe Hopkins. 8vo, pp. 265. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Not even felicities of treatment can relieve the grewsomeness of Mr. Hopkins' subject, but the writer pursues his theme with the enthusiasm of the confirmed antiquarian, and his researches are not without an important bearing on the social and political history of the times to which they pertain. Certainly the dungeon has played a most essential part in the drama of French history.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

The Social Spirit in America. By C. R. Henderson. 12mo, pp. 350. Meadville, Pa.: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

Professor Henderson's book is less a philosophical analysis than a suggestive *résumé* of the social movements of our day. Each of his chapters has a direct, practical lesson to teach. Among the topics treated in the volume we note the following: "Home-Making as a Social Art," "Friendly Circles of Women Wage-Earners," "Better Houses for the People," "Public Health," "Good Roads," "What G ployers Are Doing," "Organizations of Wage-Earner Social Spirit in the State School System," "Socialize and Recreation."

Introduction to the Study of Economics. By Jesse Bullock, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 511. Bostc ver, Burdett & Co. $1.40.

The number of elementary text-books in politi omy has become so large that there would seem to danger of overcrowding the field, and yet we cann the appearance of any work in this department whi promise of even a slight improvement on its pred Dr. Bullock has certainly profited by his study of literature, and if he has made no striking original tion to the science, he has at least summarized t valuable results of other men's study. He has d fairly, in a catholic and truth-seeking spirit, in a well and well-proportioned volume. Economic principle cussed by this writer with special reference to Amer ditions. Illustrations are sought in American histo

The Economic History of the Baltimore & Ol road, 1827-1853. By Milton Reizenstein, Ph. per, 8vo, pp. 89. Baltimore: The Johns I Press. 50 cents.

The history of the earliest American experimen development of long-distance transportation by ra tainly interesting, and it is fitting that the economi subject should be treated in the publications of the sity whose fortunes, whether for good or ill, have bound up with the career of the great corporation many years ago linked Baltimore, commercially, central West. In the period covered by Dr. Reiz monograph there was nothing to conceal in the operations of the Baltimore & Ohio. What happe makes another story.

The General Property Tax in California. By Plehn, Ph.D. Paper, 12mo, pp. 80. (A Economic Association. Economic Studies York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Dr. Plehn has made an exhaustive study of t fornia tax system, and has presented the results i prehensive and useful form. The general property of California are usually regarded as among the n fect of their kind, but Dr. Plehn makes a startling e their hopeless failure in operation.

Sound Money Monographs. By William C. C 16mo, pp. 178. New York: G. P. Putnam $1.

Mr. William C. Cornwell, president of the City Buffalo and widely known as the author of an able the Canadian currency and banking law, has compil lection of his addresses and magazine articles on t tion of the currency. Several of these are echoes campaign of 1896. The volume as a whole presents su and forcibly the case against the greenbacks and t known arguments for the single gold standard.

Monetary Problems and Reforms. By Charles H Jr. 12mo, pp. 82. New York: G. P. P Sons. 75 cents.

Another book on the money question which give attention to the problem of legal tender. There chapter on a proposed system of international coina writer is avowedly opposed to any scheme of inter bimetallism.

LITERATURE.

The Literary Movement in France During the Nineteenth Century. By Georges Pellissier. Authorized English version by Anne Garrison Brinton. 8vo, pp. 560. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

As regards the general value of M. Pellissier's work there seems to have been little difference of opinion among students of modern French literature. It is a serious philosophical treatise—a book to be studied rather than skimmed. This first English translation will put American readers in possession of a key to a better comprehension of the forces at work in literary France. Some reviews of the book have called attention to serious errors in the translator's work, but on the whole it is believed that the meaning of the original has been preserved with tolerable care. The welcome that has been accorded this version by students suggests the desirability of an English translation of M. Brunetière's scholarly essay, "*Nouvelles Questions de Critique*," which serves as a commentary on Pellissier's work.

Lectures on Literature, English, French, Spanish. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 18mo, pp. 269. Akron, Ohio: D. H. McBride & Co. 50 cents.

Many admirers of Mr. Richard Malcolm Johnston will be glad to have in this convenient form the lectures in literary criticism which he delivered at the Convent of Notre Dame and at the Peabody Institute of Baltimore before classes of advanced students. A brief general survey is attempted of the salient characteristics and important personalities of the English, French, and Spanish literatures.

Authors and Publishers: A Manual of Suggestions for Beginners in Literature. By G. H. P. and J. B. P. Seventh edition. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

In the case of this book the authors' initials (which will be recognized as belonging to the Messrs. George Haven and J. B. Putnam) form of themselves a sufficient commendation. The fact that the work has reached its seventh edition seems to show that it has been appreciated by the "beginners in literature" for whose benefit it was prepared. As now rewritten, the volume contains a store of well-digested information and advice, the outcome of years devoted to the publishers' craft. No one who avails himself of the authors' experience in book ventures need go far astray. Conservatism has become their second nature, and their injunctions may well be heeded and followed by the novice in literature.

OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE.

Diomed: The Life, Travels, and Observations of a Dog. By John Sergeant Wise. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $2.

This is one of the successful books of the year, and it required a very short time to establish its success. It appeals to all lovers of healthful and honest sport, to all friends of the canine tribe, and to the still wider circle of young and old who like to read good stories, whether dogs or men are the heroes. The volume records gunning adventures in the South and in the Northwest. The author, a talented and well-known Virginian who for some years has been a popular member of the New York bar, has been ably seconded by the illustrator, Mr. J. Linton Chapman, whose portrayals of hunting scenes are unexcelled.

Familiar Features of the Roadside: The Flowers, Shrubs, Birds, and Insects. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.75.

Perhaps the present season has been rather more prolific than previous years in books of this class, but there is little danger of surfeit. It is a type of literature that has not been "overworked." If such books accomplished nothing more than to incite and direct mankind and womankind to a closer study of nature, they would not have been written or published in vain. Mr. Mathews' latest volume does this, and more, for it summarizes a great deal of exact knowledge which is not easily acquired elsewhere in so convenient or attractive a form. The illustration, which is all excellent, consists of many drawings by the author, half-tone views of American rural scenery, and reproductions of the songs of birds and insects.

The Story of the Earth's Atmosphere. By Douglas Archibald, M.A. 16mo, pp. 194. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

The "Library of Useful Stories" is the label of an ambitious attempt to beguile the youthful mind into the pursuit of science thinly disguised in a series of tales. While Mr. Archibald's little treatise is not a "story" in any sense, it contains an admirable presentation of certain facts in the realm of nature with which most students of physical geography become only incidentally acquainted. The author's aim is to show that "the atmosphere possesses growing uses and interests quite apart from and in addition to its consideration as a vehicle of weather." The chapter on "Suspension and Flight in the Atmosphere" is well up to date, and would interest any boy of kite-flying proclivities.

ESSAYS, ETC.

The Children. By Alice Meynell. 16mo, pp. 134. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

A book to be unreservedly commended to all the modern devotees of "child-study." It may not help them in acquiring formal methods of research, but it gives them the results—which is more to the purpose. Mrs. Meynell is a delightful interpreter of child-thought and child-nature. Few writers have succeeded half so well in expressing what so often goes unexpressed—the sentiments and aspirations of healthy childhood.

Success is for You. By Dorothy Quigley. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The Way to Keep Young. By Dorothy Quigley. 12mo, pp. 92. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

The very tone of these little books is invigorating. The reader puts them down with the feeling that he is better braced for life's struggle, that he has somehow received a mental and moral uplift, that his nerves have been strengthened. The themes are not new in themselves, but the point of view is the writer's own. The language is not hackneyed, nor are the thoughts trite. So much should be said about any serious attempt to deal with such subjects as "success" and "youth," if we would not frighten away the cautious. There are no pious platitudes in these books. The treatment is direct, forcible, unconventional, and the style is suited to the matter.

The Librarian of the Sunday-School: A Manual. By Elizabeth Louise Foote, A.B. With a chapter on the Sunday-School Library by Martha Thorne Wheeler. 16mo, pp. 81. New York: Eaton & Mains. 35 cents.

So rarely is the Sunday-school library in these days taken seriously that we are almost startled by the appearance of this sensible and wholly meritorious little book, which has evidently been prepared with a view to practical results in Sunday-school library management. Intelligent and expert advice of this kind should have been given long ago, and now that it is available to all, we hope that it will be appreciated at its true worth by those who can profit by it. The concluding chapter, by Miss Wheeler, is a forcible plea for the cause, and altogether it would seem that if anything can stimulate to a wiser selection and better care of books by Sunday-school officers, the publication of this unpretentious work should do it.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. September.

Concentration of Wealth, Its Cause and Results.—I. H. E. Taubeneck.
The Future of the Democratic Party. David Overmyer.
The Multiple Standard for Money. Eitweed Pomeroy.
Anticipating the Unearned Increment. I. W. Hart.
Studies in Ultimate Society.—I. Laurence Gronlund.
General Weyler's Campaign. Crittenden Marriott.
The Author of "The Messiah." B. O. Flower.
Open Letter to President Andrews. John Clark Ridpath.
The Cry of the Poor. John Clark Ridpath.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bimonthly.) September.

The Shiftless and Floating City Population. E. T. Devine.
The Problems of Political Science. Leo S. Rowe.
The Philosophical Basis of Economics. Sidney Sherwood.
Administrative Centralization and Decentralization in England. James T. Young.
Current Transportation Topics.—II. Emory R. Johnson.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. September.

Municipal Administration: The New York Police Force. Theodore Roosevelt.
Are the Rich Growing Richer and the Poor Poorer? C. D. Wright.
A New Organization for the New Navy. I. N. Hollis.
On Being Human. Woodrow Wilson.
A Southerner in the Peloponnesian War. B. L. Gildersleeve.
Some Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift. G. B. Hill.
The American Notion of Equality. Henry C. Merwin.
A Carolina Mountain Pond. Bradford Torrey.
An Astronomical Experience in Japan. Mabel L. Todd.

The Bookman.—New York. September.

Relics of Emily Brontë. C. K. Shorter.
American Bookmen.—VII. Some Humorists.
American Art Criticism. Norman Hapgood.

Century Magazine.—New York. September.

Royalists and Republicans. Pierre de Coubertin.
Prisoners of State at Boro Boedor. Eliza R. Scidmore.
Cruelty in the Congo Free State. E. J. Glave.
Glimpses of Gladstone. Harry Furniss.
A New Note in American Sculpture. Arthur Hoeber.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Browning's Summer in Brittany. A. M. Mosher.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. September.

Life in Washington, D.C.—II. William Eleroy Curtis.
Tenement-House Reform in New York City. S. P. Cadman.
Plato and His Republic. Paul Sherey.
Mark Twain's Place in Literature. David Masters.
The Influence of the Fine Arts. C. M. Fairbanks.
Sons of Recent Presidents of the United States. F. Coates.
Electricity During the Last Five Years. Franz Bendt.
The Gold-Seeker in the West. Sam Davis.
The Yankee of the South. Elijah Greene.
Defense Against Disease. E. Duclaux.
Origin of the Republican Party. C. M. Harvey.
The Life and Battles of Bees. George E. Walsh.
Street Life in Jeremie, Haiti. Lillian D. Kelsey.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. September.

A New University.
Making a Magazine.
Catharine de Medici as a Sentimentalist. Eleanor Lewis.
The Real India. Julian Hawthorne.
The Klondike Gold Region. Robert Oglesby.
Music Halls and Popular Songs. Reginald de Koven.
On the Art of Dress. Ouida.
Two New Educational Ideals. Elisha Benjamin Andrews.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. September.

The Historic Wallkill Valley. John P. Ritter.
Cycle Touring in Ireland. R. H. Herron.
Wellesley College. Virginia Sherwood.
The United States Marine Hospital Service. Joanna R. Nicholls.
The Capital of Bahia. Henry Greyson.
Plantation Life in Dixie. Garrard Harris.
The Rise of Pittsburg. Charles T. Logan.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. September.

Around London by Bicycle. Elizabeth Robbins Pennell.
The Milkweed. William Hamilton Gibson.
A Twentieth-Century Outlook. A. T. Mahan.
The Beginnings of the American Navy. James Barnes.
George du Maurier. Henry James.
The Lotus Land of the Pacific. John H. Wagner.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. September.

When Henry Clay Said Farewell to the Senate. John F. Coyle.
Floral Effects for Home Weddings. W. M. Johnson.
What a Woman Can Do with a Camera. Frances B. Johnston.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. September.

The Trend of Horticulture. George E. Walsh.
The Rocky Mountain Prophets. William T. Larned.
Europe and the Exposition of 1900. Theodore Stanton.
The Chicago Drainage Canal. John L. Wright.
European Housekeeping. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
Musical Mexico. Arthur H. Noll.
Books That Girls Have Loved. Erin Graham.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. September.

The Cleaning of a Great City. G. E. Waring, Jr.
Life Portraits of Henry Clay.
Life in the Klondike Gold Fields. J. L. Steffens.
When Were the Gospels Written? F. G. Kenyon.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. September.

Picturesque Hawaii. Carmen H. Austin.
Princess Angeline. Jennie Simpson-Moore.
Grant's Life in the West.—XII. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Chief Black Hawk. Albina M. Letts.
Art in its Relation to Life. Harriet C. Towner.
The Yukon Valley Gold-Fields.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. September.

The Commune of Paris.—II. Molly Elliot Seawell.
The Palace Cottages of Newport. Edge Kavanagh.
Life at a Girl's College.
Molding the New Metropolis. William C. De Witt.

National Magazine.—Boston. September.

A Dash for the North Pole. Walter Wellman.
How Greely was Rescued. Joanna R. Nicholls.
Some Recollections of the Century. Edward E. Hale.
Christ and His Time.—XI. Dallas L. Sharp.
The National Yellowstone Park. W. D. Van Blarcom, Jr.

New England Magazine.—Boston. September.

Brother Jonathan and His Home. W. E. Griffis.
Robert Pike, a Forgotten Champion of Freedom. N. N. Withington.
Cuttyhunk. Arthur C. Hall.
Next of Kin to Fisher. Azel Ames.
Greek Letter Societies in American Colleges. E. H. L. Randolph.
Travel in Early New England. Amelia L. Hill.
Old Dover, New Hampshire. Caroline H. Garland.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. September.

San Sebastian, the Spanish Newport. W. H. Bishop.
To the Shores of the Mingan Seigniory. Frederic Irland.
Some Notes on Tennessee's Centennial. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Lord Byron on the Greek Revolution. F. B. Sanborn.
At the Foot of the Rockies. Abbe C. Goodloe.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. August.

The Dansac-Chassagne Process.
Canterbury. Walter Sprange.
Printing in Colors.
Photographic Chemicals and Their Adulterations.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. July.

Catholic Secondary Education in the United States. J. T. Murphy.
The Episcopate of Bishop Baraga. Richard R. Elliott.
Catholic Spain—Its Politics and Liberalism. T. Hughes.

ctions on Edmund Burke's Centenary. J. J.

Bradley's Appearance and Reality. St. George

and the Holy See. William Barry.
ord Movement in England. James Kendall.
h Struggle with Catholic Europe. B. J. Clinch.
dré Emery. S. L. Emery.
ith and the New Woman. George Tyrrell.
m—The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D.D.

M. E. Church Review.—Philadelphia. July.

George W. Brent.
Among Anglo-Saxon Poets. Katherine D. Till-

tonio Maceo. Frank J. Webb.
rths. John S. Durham.
l Conference of 1896. A. Grant.
ke Reading Profitable. O. Faduma.
n and Industrialism. James T. Holly.

n Monthly Magazine.—Washington. August.

f Boston. Katharine L. Alden.
nnecticut in the Revolution.
f Lafayette.

Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. August.

ny of the New Tariff. Charles A. Conant.
publics of the Southern Cross. F. E. Clark.
sland Climate. C. F. Nichols.
nival on Puget Sound. Bernice E. Newell.
Sessions of Schools. E. A. Kirkpatrick.
chools in New York. William H. Tolman.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. August.

Geography of Europe.—VI. W. Z. Ripley.
ons in Medical Jurisprudence. T. D. Crowthers.
f Taxation.—IX. David A. Wells.
d Gland in Medicine. Pearce Bailey.
ism of Democracy. Franklin Smith.
shell Wild Cat. W. H. Ballou.
gy a University Study. John S. Flagg.
e Head. A. Cartaz.
n Monster. Robert Blight.
stems. Edwin S. Crawley.
Sources and Uses. N. B. Nelson.
x of Diderot. Alfred Binet.

ectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) July-September.

of Rome.—II. Marcus T. Reynolds.
ts.—II. Jean Schopfer.
s in Mediæval Italian Architecture.—I.
hedrals.—XI. Barr Ferree.

Art Amateur.—New York. August.

wing in Photographs. Alice E. Ives.
k Sketching for Practice. Roger Riordan.
ns in Woman's Dress. Alice E. Ives.
lied to Wood-Carving. Karl von Rydingsvärd.

Art Interchange.—New York. August.

ssions of Sweden.
ity of Tapestries.
l Art from the Decline of the Cinque-cento
-II.
n's Lesson from the Lily. Henry McBride

Atalanta.—London. August.

n Fair at Sitte Dimiana.
e Virgin. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.
d Paris. Alice Dreyfuss.

adminton Magazine.—London. August.

Day Wager. Harold McFarlane.
Trip to Cape L'Agulhas. H. B. Knoblauch.
veries. Lady Middleton.
Horses. Clare S. Strong.
Pampas. Ann Scott-Moncrieff.
ng in England at the Queen's Accession. E. An-

Bankers' Magazine.—London. August.

Banking and Banking Life.
f England.—VII.

s of the Bank of France for 1896.
he Imperial Bank of Germany for 1896.
out Scottish Bank-Notes.

Biblical World.—Chicago. August.

: An Exposition. Walter Rauschenbusch.
and the Greek Mysteries. Augustine S. Carman.
The Most Urgent Need in Old Testament Study. W. J. Beecher.
The Primitive Era of Christianity. C. W. Votaw.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. August.

A Glimpse of the Late Græco-Turkish War. C. E. Callwell.
Early Victorian Traveling.
The Native Army of India.
Italian Journalism as Seen in Fiction.
Faces and Places. Louis Robinson.
A Reminiscence of Tennyson. William Knight.
At Dawn of Day.
The Prisons of Siberia.—III. J. Y. Simpson.
The Conduct and Present Condition of Greece. W. B. Harris.
A Healthy Change.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. July 15.

The Stockholm Exhibition and the Development of Swedish Trade.
The Decadence of the Port of Marseilles and the Proposed Rhone Canal.
The American Tin-Plate Industry.
The Mineral and Metal Production of the United States.
The Trade and Industry of Punta Arenas.
The Trade of Egypt in 1896.
Revival of the Foreign Trade of China.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Psychical Research in the Victorian Era. Miss X.
Haunted Houses. Mrs. Russell-Davies and Others.
Mugnano; an Italian Lourdes. Miss X.
John Hinchliffe, a Lancashire Healer. George Frankland.
Demons as Witnesses in Court. J. A. Maung Gyi.
Duppies, Obeah, and Other Specialties of the West Indies. E. K. Bates.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. August.

Measure Mending. C. R. Coutlee.
My Contemporaries in Fiction.—X. David Christie Murray.
A Glimpse of Norway.—II. Winnifred Wilton.
The Royal Canadian Academy. James Smith.
To Cape North. J. W. Longley.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. August.

The Court of Austria. A. de Burgh.
Something About Umbrellas. Alexis Krausse.
After Sixty Years. Theodore A. Cock.
Rock Climbers in the Dolomites. Harold Spender.
Safes; Steel Walls and Their Stories. W. B. Robertson.

Catholic World.—New York. August.

Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, D.D.
Our Boys. Michael P. Heffernan.
The Ancient City of Arles. Emma Endres.
Life-Work of a Great Catholic Apologist. M. O'Riordan.
Monseigneur d'Hulst.
Rossetti's Poetry. Charles A. L. Morse.
"Farthest North," by Dr. Nansen. George McDermot.
Psychology of the Beaver. William Seton.
A Hero of the Swiss Republic. Mary E. Blake.
Nature Study in Our Schools. F. C. Farinholt.
A Heartless Sin of Omission. G. Lee.
Mother Duchesne, an Uncanonized American Saint. S. L. Emery.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. August.

Banana-Growing for the Markets. Rowland W. Cater.
The Providence of Book-Hunters. Anna Blackwell.
The Dyaks of Borneo.
Deer Forest Romance.
Strathspey. Benjamin Taylor.
The Cycle and the Trade of the Midlands.
A Trappist Monastery in Natal. Carlyle Smythe.
Zanzibar Slavary. Lieut. Stuart D. Gordon.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Our Lord's Divine and Human Knowledge.
Mr. Gladstone's "Later Gleanings."
On a Hitherto Unpublished Syriac Version of the Apocalypse.
St. Catherine of Genoa.
The Poetry of George Meredith.
F. E. Brightman's Eastern Liturgies.
Dean Church's Occasional Papers.
The Textual Criticism of the New Testament.

Contemporary Review.—London. August.

The New Sayings of Christ. M. R. James.
Mr. Barnato. Harry Raymond.
The New Imperialism. Percy A. Hurd.
The Cycle Market. G. Lacy Hillier.
Twenty Years of Trade. Michael G. Mulhall.
Ethics and Science. Julia Wedgwood.
What to Do in the East. W. M. Ramsay.

The Referendum in Australia and New Zealand. Lilian Tomn.
The Orléans Pretenders. Albert D. Vandam.
A Remedy for Indian Famines. A. S. Ghosh.
The Ecclesiastical Outlook. G. W. E. Russell.
In the House of Commons Half a Century Ago. Charles Gavan Duffy.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. August.

The Battle of Minden. W. H. Fitchett.
A Wit of the Regency: Lord Alvanley. A. I. Shand.
The London Game Shops. C. J. Cornish.
The King Against Burke and McDougal. J. B. Atlay.
The Art of Portrait-Painting in Words. George Paston.
French Prisoners at Portchester. John Vaughan.

Cosmopolis.—London. August.

(In English.)

Machiavelli in Modern Politics. Frederick Greenwood.
Rome. Arthur Symons.
Russian Literature During the Last Year. W. R. Morfill.
Mile-a-Minute Express Trains. W. J. Scott.
The Turf as an International Agency. T. H. S. Escott.

(In French.)

The Triumph of the Conference. Edouard Rod.
Greece.—II. Jean Moréas.
Unpublished Letters by Ivan Tourguéneff. Continued.

(In German.)

Taine's Posthumous Book, "Carnets de Voyage." Ola Hansson.
Russian Literature and Culture. Lou Andreas-Salomé.
Henry Irving. Hermann Conrad.
Politics from the "Turkish" Point of View. "Ignotus."

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. August.

A Study of the American Girl. Mary A. Fanton.
A Latter-Day Pilgrimage. Vivian Vincent.
Greater Chautauqua. Helen M. North.
Living Landmarks of New York Streets.—V. Gribayédoff.

The Dial.—Chicago. July 16.

The Teaching of English Once More.
Shakespeare in Chicago.—II. W. E. Simonds.

August 1.

A Year of Continental Literature.—I.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Prosperity and Politics in Italy.
Modern Mountaineering.
Sir George B. Airy and William G. Adams; Two Recent Astronomers.
The Commons and Common Fields of England.
Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick.
Instinct in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms.
The Native States of India.
Origins and Interpretations of Primitive Religions.
Public Opinion and South Africa.

Educational Review.—London. July-August.

The Aim of Education. E. C. Tait.
The London Board School.
Language Lessons in Belgian Secondary Girls' Schools.
Women and Culture. Edith G. Wheelwright.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. August.

South Africa as a Land of Opportunities. Robert Wallace.
Difficulties of Transportation in the Tropics. C. P. Yeatman.
The Development of the Steel Rail.—II. H. G. Prout.
Electricity in the Modern Machine Shop. Louis Bell.
Early Steamboats on Western American Rivers. C. D. Millar.
Care and Oversight of the Power Plant. T. C. Smith.
Isolated Plants vs. Central Stations.—I. P. R. Moses.
Mineral Resources of Arizona. Thomas Tonge.
Electric Plant of the Modern Tall Building. F. A. Pattison.
Possibilities of Acetylene.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. August.

At the Grave of Anne Brontë. Percy C. Stanning.
Mid-Century Cricketers. Andrew Lang.
Sir George Newnes; a Great Newspaper Proprietor.
Scientific History and Progress in Great Britain.
George the Third's Jubilee. Albert D. Vandam.
Great Explorers of Queen Victoria's Reign. Herbert Ward.
Lord Nelson. Continued. Clark Russell.

Fortnightly Review.—London. August.

Toryism and Toil. Claude G. Hay and Harold Hodge.
Twenty Years of Cycling. J. and E. R. Pennell.
Famines in India and Their Remedy. Romesh C. Dutt.
Dante as a Religious Teacher. E. Moore.
The Shortcomings of Our Sporting Literature. W. A. Baillie-Grohman.
Handel and the Handel Festivals. H. Heathcote Statham.
Mrs. Oliphant. Mrs. Harry Coghill.
The Defeat of the Armada. Major Martin Hume.
Indian Spelling; Old Friends with a New Face. St. John E. C. Hankin.
The Present Agitation in India. M. M. Bhownaggree.
The Sultan and the Concert.

The Forum.—New York. August.

A Plea for the Army. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.
Growth of Religious Tolerance in the United States. L. Abbott.
Emerson's "The American Scholar" Sixty Years After. C. F. Thwing.
The Evolution of the Educational Ideal.—II. F. Paulsen.
Municipal Government of Berlin. Frank W. Blackmar.
The Future of the Red Man. Simon Pokagon.
Statesmanship in England and in the United States. G. F. Hoar.
The Proposed Annexation of Hawaii. Stephen M. White.
Political Aspects of the Plague in Bombay. E. W. Hopkins.
The Farm Colonies of the Salvation Army. F. DeL. Booth-Tucker.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. August.

Nature in a Scots Industrial School. J. H. Crawford.
Minor Episodes of the Civil War of England. Compton Reade.
The Great Pestilence, 1348-49. Arthur Dimock.
The Swale, Yorkshire, and Its Waterfalls. Harwood Brierley.
St. Crispin and His Successors. Edwin W. Kidd.

Good Words.—London. August.

Some Aspects of "The Imitation of Christ." David Connor.
English Watch Work. F. J. Britten.
Yachts and Yachtsmen. Robert Macintyre.
A Memorable Art Class of the Working Men's College. Thomas Sulman.
In the Streets of Paris. Ellen G. Cohen.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. August.

The Money Question Next.
A Practical Remedy for Strikes.
Henry C. Carey's Round Table. Alex. Del Mar.
A Broader Philosophy of Protection. Cephas Brainerd, Jr.
Discrediting Richard Cobden.
A Jubilee Retrospect.
The Path of Progress. H. H. Robbins.

Green Bag.—Boston. August.

The Late Mr. Justice Bushrod Washington. Bushrod C. Washington.
Some Kentucky Lawyers of the Past and Present.—III.
Law Libraries in Colonial Virginia. B. C. Steiner.
Japanese Causes Célèbres.—II. J. H. Wigmore.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. August.

Posters and Poster-Makers.—I. John N. Hilliard.
A Commercial Traveler at Henley. William Hoge.
Joel Chandler Harris. George N. Lovejoy.
On Climbing the Alps.
The Fur Seal Problem. John T. Morgan.
Animal Æsthetics. James Weir.

Homiletic Review.—New York. August.

How the Non-Churchgoing Masses are to be Reached.
The Pulpit and Liberty. W. S. Lilly.
The Personal Factor in Preaching. J. S. Kennard.
The Tübingen School of Criticism. E. H. Dewart.
The Creation Story—Its Origin. J. F. McCurdy.

Intelligence.—New York. August.

The Secret of Wagner's Genius. Albert R. Parsons.
Astrological Prediction on President McKinley. J. Erickson.
Life and Health in Metaphysics. J. L. Hasbroucke.
Intelligence, Thought, and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Elements of Character Reading. A. L. Stone.
The Real and the Ideal. W. H. Francis.

International.—Chicago. August.

Leonardo da Vinci. Viktor Rydberg.
The Central Caucasus.—I. Emilio Gallo.

International Studio.—New York. August.

Constantine Meunier. W. Shaw Sparrow.
Some Glasgow Designers and Their Work. Gleeson White.
George Chester, the Last of the Old Landscape School.
Home Arts and Industries Association.

ish Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Text of Ecclesiasticus. W. Bacher.
e Text and Interpretation of Ecclus. xli. 19. G. n Gray.
Job. T. K. Cheyne.
monology. F. C. Conybeare.
to the Arabic Literature of the Jews. M. neider.
dious Education. Rev. Morris Joseph.
Century Introduction to the Hebrew Bible. E.

tion of the Egyptian Nagia. E. N. Adler.

ie Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia.

June.

Max Toltz.
n of the Chézy Formula. Clemens Herschel.

July.

igineer. W. A. Truesdell.
Steel. J. C. Danziger.
ining Claims. Charles Tappan.
al Observations at Blue Hill Observatory.

Knowledge.—London. August.

y in Natural Colors. H. Snowden Ward.
canoes of Great Britain.
Aid to Flight. F. W. Headley.
al Photography. F. L. O. Wadsworth.
rphosis of a Dragon Fly. A. East.

Leisure Hour.—London. August.

an Parliaments.
e British Volcanoes. Henry Walker.
ing in Captivity. Charles Whymper.
ivil War Has Left in America. E. Porritt.

London Quarterly.—London. July.

an Era.
py, a Jacobite Arch-Traitor.
ia and Its Wonders.
re of St. Paul's Doctrine.
ey in West Africa.
wett as a Teacher.
s of Our Colonial Empire During the Queen's

igman's Magazine.—London. August.

on. Annie L. Coghill.
ife and Work: A Retrospect and a Forecast.
a Beale.
est. W. H. Hudson.

Lucifer.—London. July 15.

on. Concluded.
Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued
Mead.
f Things. A. A. Wells.
Concluded. Miss Ward.
ry of Nature. With Diagrams. A. M. Glass.
Records. Concluded. C. W. Leadbeater.
. Govinda Dâsa.

Ludgate.—London. August.

n Ocean Cattle-Drover. Roger Pocock.
id Its Making.
ory Masks; Pictures in Ivory. C. L. McCluer

id Its Cost. Clive Holland.

cmillan's Magazine.—London. August.

e-Camp in Burmah. H. Fielding.
Under Queen Anne. J. W. Fortescue.
ic Historians of Scotland. V. V. Branford.
a Nine Days' King.
s Others See Us.
Scott: the Sentiment of Chivalry. T. E. Kebbel.

enorah Monthly.—New York. August.

ide the Jew. M. Friedlander.
al Farm School.
of Midrash Mammon.

ind Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. August.

of the Navy. Minna Irving.
on and the Fight for Missouri. Capt. J. S. Clark.
Midland Region.—II. David L. Savage.
in the West.—XXI. Col. J. W. Emerson.
ature of the Miami Valley. L. Mendenhall.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. August.

cronesia. I. M. Channon.
ks' Trip in Japan. J. H. DeForest.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. August.

Spiritual Movements of the Half-Century. A. T. Pierson.
The Pigmies or Dwarfs of Africa. John Gillespie.
The Miracle-Working Virgin of Andacolla.
The Focus of Heathenism in India. H. G. Guinness.
Work Among Italian Navvies.
Evangelization of the French Canadians.
Protestant Mission Societies of Germany. G. H. Schodde.
The Scandinavian Alliance Mission of America. R. A. Jernberg.
Waldensian Missions in Italy. G. C. Maugeri.

Month.—London. August.

Anglican History. T. Slater.
The Opportunity of Wealth. J. Herbert Williams.
An Afternoon With Louis XI. of France. M. G. Segar.
The Variability of the Moral Standard. Joseph Rickaby.

Music.—Chicago. August.

Upper Partials, or Musical Overtones. C. S. Wake.
Modes and Limits of Musical Expression. J. S. Van Cleve.
Balakirew and Borodine. A. Pougin.
Music Study in Berlin. Edith L. Winn.
Music and Æsthetic Theory.

National Magazine.—Boston. August.

The Diamond Jubilee. R. H. E. Starr.
Theosophy in America. John E. Bennett.
Christ and His Time. Dallas Lore Sharp.
Buddha's Tooth. William Trant.
Hills, Coves and Streets of Old Boston. Edward E. Hale.
The French Republic Not a Failure. Henry Haynie.
The Beautiful Isle of Wight. Mercia A. Keith.
Niagara Falls. Irvington Trudell.

National Review.—London. August.

An Understanding Between Russia and Great Britain.
Golden Rhodesia—A Revelation. J. Y. F. Blake.
The Uses of Humor. Professor Sully.
Concerning Pugilism. Maj. W. Broadfoot.
Oxford Liberalism. R. A. Johnson and O. W. Richards.
Sequel to Gibbon's Love Letters. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton.
Future of Naval Warfare. Admiral Colomb.

New Review.—London. August.

Colonial Empires. C. de Thierry.
Peter the Great. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
The Organization of the Home Civil Service. A Civil Servant.
The Critic in the Farmyard. R. Henry Rew.
The Decline of Woman. Frederick Boyle.
Lucian; an Ancient Critic. Charles Wibley.

Nineteenth Century.—London. August.

France, Russia, and the England of the Jubilee. Francis de Pressensé.
The Tourist in Ireland. Earl of Mayo.
From Inside Johannesburg. Lionel Phillips.
Psychical Research and an Alleged "Haunted House."
School Children as Wage-Earners. Mrs. Hogg.
Elizabethan Rejoicings; a Retrospect. Ed. Vincent Heward.
Zionism. Emil Reich.
Moles. Dr. Jessopp.
The True Story of Eugene Aram. H. B. Irving.
Curiosities About Crustacea. Thomas R. R. Stebbing.
The Case of the Foreign Residents in Japan. Robert Young.
On the Prison Treatment of Juvenile Offenders. Maj. Robert White.

North American Review.—New York. August.

General Grant's Letters to a Friend.—II.
Ten Years of English Literature. Edmund Gosse.
Has Judaism a Future? Abram S. Isaacs.
Our Interest in Samoa. Henry C. Ide.
Shall the Civil Service Orders be Amended? G. B. Raum.
Progress of the United States.—IV. M. G. Mulhall.
Progress of British Warships' Design. P. H. Colomb.
Quarantine Methods. Alvah H. Doty.
Theosophy and Ethics. E. T. Hargrove.
The Export Bounty Provision. Alex. R. Smith.
Speaker Reed and the House of Representatives. M. W. Hazeltine.
The Menace of Legislation. James H. Eckels.

Open Court.—Chicago. August.

The Religion of Islam. Père Hyacinthe Loyson.
The Avatars. Paul Carus.
History of the People of Israel.—II. C. H. Cornill.
The Evolution of Evolution. Moncure D. Conway.

Outing.—New York. August.

Golfers in Action. Price Collier.
The Fishes of Our Boyhood. E. W. Sandys.

Coasting the Mediterranean Awheel. Paul S. Jenks.
Some of the Season's Yachts and Freaks. A. J. Kenealy.
The Poughkeepsie Boat-Races. Chase Mellen.
Polo in Play. A. H. Godfrey.
Cycling Clubs and Their Spheres of Action.

The Outlook.—New York. August 7.

Joseph LeConte, the American Evolutionist and Teacher. W. Rader.
The Master of Balliol. Herbert V. Abbott.
The Cambridge Conferences. Mrs. Ole Bull.
Studying the Sun. David P. Todd.
The Story of Gladstone's Life.—XXI. Justin McCarthy.
How to Study an English Cathedral.—II. Helen M. North.
The Kindergarten Ideal. Susan E. Blow.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. August.

Pomo Wampum Makers. John W. Hudson.
Great Public Libraries in the United States. E. S. Holden.
Unexplored Regions of the High Sierra.—VI. T. S. Solomons.
Hunting in Southern Oregon. John E. Bennett.
Decline and Fall of the Great Toe. Eugene Murray-Aaron.
Public Education in Norseland. William F. Larsen.
A Brief History of Currency in Japan. F. K. Abe.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. August.

Cliveden. Marquess of Lorne.
Finland; In the Land of a Thousand Lakes. M. A. Stobart.
Cricket. Lord Harris.
General Lee, of Virginia. Continued. Henry Tyrrell.
Bombay; a Capital of Greater Britain. G. W. Forrest.
Queen Caroline's Visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, 1820. Francis Montefiore.

Photo-American.—New York. August.

A Device for Changing Plates Outdoors. Edwin Russell.
Picture-Making. A. J. Aldrich.
Bed-Room Photography. Albert G. Robinson.
Stepping-Stones to Photography.—VII. Edward W. Newcomb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. August.

Should Photographers Go In for Genre Work?
Photography as a Means of Existence.
Short Talks on Picture-Making.—II. F. Dundas Todd.
Floral Photography. Ernest W. Jackson.
Platinum Paper. Robert Ayton.

The Photographic Times.—New York. August.

Focusing Attachments for Cameras. E. J. Prindle.
Naturalistic Photography. P. H. Emerson.
Composition.—II. G. Davison.
Science and Art. Mario del Fiori.
Photography in Colors. Thomas Bolas.
The Chemistry of Common Processes. H. C. L. Bloxam.
Photography by the Röntgen Rays. Hall Edwards.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. July.

Philip Melancthon, Scholar and Reformer. John DeWitt.
Mariolatry. Robert P. Farris.
Pope Leo XIII. on the Validity of Anglican Orders. R. C. Reed.
The Public Language of Our Lord. R. B. Woodworth.
A Divine Manual for All Christian Workers. A. W. Pitzer.
W. K. Marshall, Missionary Pioneer of the Southwest.
A Plea for Unity. Robert P. Kerr.
The Southern General Assembly, 1897. W. McF. Alexander.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. July.

The Tory Origin of Free Trade Policy. W. J. Ashley.
Certain Tendencies in Political Economy. Bernard Moses.
The German Exchange Act of 1896. Ernest Loeb.
The Value of the Money Unit. T. N. Carver.
The Career of Francis Amasa Walker. C. F. Dunbar.
Coöperative Stores in New England. Edward W. Bemis.

Quarterly Review.—London. July.

Martin Luther.
Asia Minor Rediscovered.
Unpublished Letters of George Canning.
The Annals of Banff.
Henri Taine.
Job and the "Faust."
The South African Committee.
The Crisis in the East.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. August.

The American Congregation of St. Catharine de Ricci.—II.
Thomas Moore. Richard M. Johnston.
A Week on the Isles of Arran. Laura Grey.
A Royal Tertiary. Countess de Courson.
Reminiscence of Prof. George E. Hardy. J. A. Mooney.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. C. O'Mahony.
Art in Seville. Joseph Selinger.

Sanitarian.—New York. August.

Physicians and Their Armamentation. John A. Tanner.
Height and Distance from Sea Affecting Climate.
Health and Economics. F. J. Van Voorhis.
Scarlet Fever and Sanitation. N. D. Coxe.
Causes and Prevention of Water Fermentation. Samuel McElroy.
Some Conditions of Longevity.
Malodorous Water and Organisms. A. N. Bell.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. August.

Alexander Pope. John A. Black.
Impressions of Scotland. Robert S. Cassie.
Brig o' Balgownie, Aberdeen. W. Stuart Fielding.
An Appreciation of the Writings of S. R. Crockett. Charles Aitken.
Kirk Discipline in the Sixteenth Century. C. Haye Sharp.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. August.

Repetition in Speed Practice.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) August.

The Cows That Ants Milk. Grant Allen.
Personal Relics of the Queen.—II. William G. Fitzgerald.
Portraits of Celebrities at Different Times of Their Lives.
Queer Competitions. Framley Steelcroft.
How Buildings Are Moved. James W. Smith.
Side-Shows.—V. William G. Fitzgerald.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XXXVIII. H. W. Lucy.

Sunday Magazine.—London. August.

The Heavenly Choir of Perugia. Katharine S. Macquoid.
A Sunday at St. Paul's.
An Irish Funeral. Frederick Langbridge.
Some Modern Women and Their Work. M. Margaret Hammond.

Temple Bar.—London. August.

The Campaign of Roucoux. Frederick Dixon.
Autumn Days in Islay.
Gottfried Herder; the Sponsor of Folk-Song. Theodora Nunns.
Beethoven's Last Days. Alice Quarry.

United Service Magazine.—London. August.

The Army of Spain; Its Present Qualities and Modern Value.
Egypt, France, and England. J. Stuart Horner.
Ships, Colonies, Commerce. D. P. Heatley.
The Instruction of Our Soldiers to Shoot Under Conditions of Active Service.
The Volunteer Force. Capt. H. L. Griffin.
Armored Trains. H. G. Archer.
Invasions of Ireland. Lieut. C. Holmes Wilson.
Assaulting Columns. "Vinculum."
The Waziri Expedition.

Westminster Review.—London. August.

Plain Speaking About Lunacy. W. J. Corbet.
The History of the Week as a Guide to Prehistoric Chronology.
Sir William Lockhart. R. M. Lockhart.
The Diary of a Chief Justice, John Scott. N. W. Sibley.
Evolution of Agriculture. R. Hedger Wallace.
Responsibility of Parents for Failure of Modern Education W. K. Hill.
Science and the Rights of Women. H. E. Harvey.
The Salisbury Treatment in England.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. August.

Exposure-Meters and Other Things. W. T. Wilkinson.
The Vandyke Style in Portraiture. G. G. Rockwood.
The Improvement of Negatives. L. Belitzski.
Papers for Professional Photographers. J. A. Tennant.
Sulphites and Their Use. G. E. Brown.
The National Convention at Celoron.

Yale Review.—New Haven, Conn. (Quarterly.) August.

Prevention and Relief of Famine in India. P. C. Lyon.
Economic Theories Explaining Increase of Public Expenditure in Europe. G. Flamingo.
The New Administration in Canada. Edward Porritt.
The Sociétés de Secours Mutuels of France. W. F. Willoughby.
Recent Economic and Social Legislation in the United States. F. J. Stimson.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

July 3.

ıama and the Sea Route to the East Indies. T.

July 10.

I. G. von Jostenode.

July 17.

isheries of Heligoland.

July 24.

ıuer. L. Witte.

scher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 14.

Chartreuse. Continued. J. Odenthal.
's Expedition. H. Kerner.
l Its Diseases. J. Schuh.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart.

July.

Family Archives.
se Court, 1791-92. Count Paul Greppi.
f. A. Heger.
s. Continued. Dr. von Schulte.

Archduke John of Austria on Greece. A. Schlossar.
Ernst Curtius. Continued. H. Telzer.
Reminiscences. R. von Gottschall.

August.

New Letters of Bismarck. H. von Poschinger.
New Life of Heinrich Heine, from His Unpublished Letters.
Bayreuth and the Critics. H. S. Chamberlain.
Atavism and Evolution. Cæsar Lombroso.
Adelaide Ristori. Leone Fortis.
Travels and Conversations with Ernst Curtius. H. Gelzer.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. July.

The Inner Man at the End of the Nineteenth Century. R. Eucken.
Heine in Unpublished Letters. Concluded. E. Elster.
California. A. Wirth.
Brahms in Italy. J. V. Wildmann.
Music in Berlin. C. Krebs.
Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 22.

Lake Constance. K. von Arx.
Eugen Bracht.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne.

July.

of Heine and Its Influence in France. Edouard

ɔr Nicolas II. and His Travels in the East. M.

ed Government Ownership of Swiss Railways.
ed.

August.

Army. Abel Venglaire.
ɔria and Emperor Nicholas I. Michel Delines.
d of the Ants.—III. Aug. Glardon.
eig. Louis Moireau.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

July 1.

es. Duchess of Fitz-James.
ıd Wellington. General Dragomirof.
on Art and Science. P. Richer.
in Turkey. J. Denais.
'oreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

July 15.

ons of 1814-1815. E. Muntz.
ıd Wellington. General Dragomirof.
n Art and Science. P. Richer.
al London Inn. Mme. G. Renard.
'oreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

July 1.

l Address to the Société d'Economie Sociale. H.
ix.
Conditions. A. Desjardins.
; d'Economie Sociale and the Peace Unions in

July 16.

of the Testator in Countries Outside France.
Mercantile Marine. E. Rostand.
tion of Corporations in Austria. V. Brants.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

July 1.

ıd Prince Bismarck. E. Lefebvre de Behaine.
ion and the Athenian Orators. Paul Girard.
ssizes. Jean Cruppi.
ɔman in the Ladak. Mme. Isabelle Massieu.
reat and His Latest Biographer. M. G. Valbert.

July 15.

the Directoire. Albert Sorel.
of the Philippines and Spanish Policy. Charles

Pathological Literature: E. A. Poe. Arvède
.

The Ruins of Palmyra and Their Explorer. Eugène Guillaume.
Competition and Loss of Work. Paul d'Estournelles de Constant.

August 1.

Social Transformations of Contemporary Russia. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Essays in Pathological Literature: E. A. Poe. Arvide Barine.
Berryer According to His Latest Historians. V. Du Bled.
The Scotch Universities. G. Bonet-Maury.
The Years of Retirement of Prince Bismarck. M. G. Valbert.

Revue de Droit Public.—Paris. June.

The Pecuniary Responsibility of Ministers in France. C. Roussel.
The State and the Railways in France. L. Walras.
Hierarchical Control in Administrative Matters. E. H. Perreau.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. July.

Belgian Art. Ernest Périer.
Islamism. A. Castelein.
The Reorganization of the Belgian Civic Guard. A. de Neeff.
Travels in Rhodesia. Concluded. A. Bordeaux.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. July 10.

Agricultural Syndicates and Small Proprietors. R. Henry.
The Elections in Austria-Hungary. Lefèvre Pontalis.
Mutual Aid Societies in France. A. Drake.
The Central Mayoralty of Paris. A. Combarieu.
French Colonial Questions. G. Demartial.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

July 1.

Literary Critics in France. G. Pellissier.
A Paradox on Beauty in Women. Dr. A. Neuville.
Irichromatine. G. Brunel.
Auguste Saint-Gaudens, American Sculptor. W. Coffin.

July 15.

The Walloon Movement. M. Wilmotte.
Dinosaurs. Profs. A. Bigot and Marsh.
The House of the Virgin Mary.

August 1.

The Polish Woman. Eliza Orzesko.
On the Art of Longevity. Leo XIII.
The Danish Dynasty in Greece. L. de Norvins.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. July.

Capital and Labor in Russia. Marie Stromberg.
The Problem of Love. Concluded. Désiré Deschamps.
Personal Property and Collectivism. J. Alavaill.
Elections in Holland. Rienzi.

OTHER EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

July 1.

The Training Colleges of Rome and Florence. G. Cimbali.
The Catholic Movement in Italy. G. Bocchi.
The New English Education Act. Isabella M. Anderton.

July 16.

A. von Chamisso. A. Zardo.
Inundation Statistics. Gen. E. Pagano.
The Jernen Before the Prophet. G. B. Rossi.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

June 30.

Electricity and Life. G. Hahns.
Study and Students. V. R. Intilini.
War Up-to-date. Policarpo Mingote.

July 15.

The Route to the North Pole. A. de Lapparent.
Anarchism in Spain. M. G. Mestre.
Will the Cuban Blunder Cause a Revolution in Spain? Mallada.

Kringsjaa.—Christiania. June 30.

Herbert Spencer. Oscar Gundersen.
The Greek Ministry. With Portraits.
Edhem Pasha. With Portrait.
Secret Societies.

Nordisk Tidskrift.—Stockholm. No. 4.

The Norse Tongue in Shetland and Northern Culture. A. Olrik.
Herbert Spencer's Philosophical Work.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. July.

Dr. Deventer's "Hellenic Studies." Professor Polak.
The Proper Appreciation of Mysticism.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the August numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see page 384.

Acetylene, Possibilities of, EngM.
Africa:
  Public Opinion and South Africa, ER.
  Zanzibar Slavery, Lieut. S. D. Gordon, CJ.
  From Inside Johannesburg, L. Phillips, NC.
  South Africa as a Land of Opportunities, EngM.
  White Man's Africa—X., Poultney Bigelow, Harp.
  Golden Rhodesia: A Revelation, J. Y. F. Blake, NatR.
Agriculture, Evolution of, R. H. Wallace, WR.
Alaska: The Alaska Trip, John Muir, CM.
Anglican Orders, Pope Leo XIII. on the, R. C. Reed, PQ.
Anthropology a University Study, John S. Flagg, APS.
Aram, Eugene, The True Story of, H. B. Irving, NC.
Arles, The Ancient City of, Emma Endres, CW.
Armada, The Defeat of the, Martin Hume, FR.
Architecture: See contents of ARec.
Arizona, Mineral Resources of, T. Tonge, EngM.
Armies: See also contents of US; USM.
  The Native Army of India, Black.
  A Plea for the Army, O. O. Howard, F.
Arran, A Week in the Isles of, Laura Grey, R.
Art in Seville, Joseph Selinger, R.
Art and Literature, The Delinquent in, Enrico Ferri, AM.
Asia Minor Rediscovered, QR, July.
Astrological Predictions on President McKinley, Int.
Austria, The Court of, A. de Burgh, CasM.
Avatars, The, Paul Carus, OC.
Banff, The Annals of, QR.
Banks and Banking: See contents of Bank.
Baraga, Bishop, The Episcopate of, R. R. Elliott, ACQ.
Barnato, Mr., Harry Raymond, CR.
Beaver, Psychology of the, William Seton, CW.
Beethoven's Last Days, Alice Quarry, TB.
Belgium: Its History, Art, and Social Life, W. E. Griffis, Chaut.
Berlin, Municipal Government of, F. W. Blackmar, F.
Bicycling:
  A Bicycle and Its Making, Lud.
  The Cycle Market, G. L. Hillier, CR.
  The Cycle and the Trade of the Midlands, CJ.
  Cycling Clubs and Their Spheres of Action, O.
  Twenty Years of Cycling, J. and E. R. Pennell, FR.
  Coasting the Mediterranean Awheel, P. S. Jenks, O.
  What We Gain in the Bicycle, Maurice Thompson, Chaut.
Bimetallism Simplified, G. H. Lepper, A.
Bimetallism Extinguished, John Clark Ridpath, A.
Birds:
  Summer Birds of New England, W. E. Cram, NEM.
  Birds of the Midland Region—II., D. L. Savage, MidM.
Block Island, S. W. Mendum, NEM.
Boat-Races, The Poughkeepsie, Chase Mellen, O.
Bombay: A Capital of Greater Britain, G. W. Forest, PMM.
Borneo, The Dyaks of, CJ.
Boston: Hills, Coves and Streets of Old Boston, E. E. Hale, NatM.
Boston, The Siege of, Katharine L. Alden, AMon.
Boys, Our, M. P. Heffernan, CW.
Buddha's Tooth, William Trent, NatM.
Burke, Edmund, Reflections on the Centenary of, ACQ.
Burmah, On a Famine Camp in, H. Fielding, Mac.
Burroughs, John, Hamilton W. Mabie, CM.
Cambridge Conferences, The, Mrs. Ole Bull, Out.
Canadian Academy, The Royal, James Smith, CanM.
Canning, George, Unpublished Letters of, QR.
Cape North, To, J. W. Longley, CanM.
Caterpillar, A State in Arms Against a, F. Osgood, Harp.
Cathedral, How to Study an English—II., Helen M. North, Out.
Cathedrals, French—XI., Barr Ferree, ARec.
Catholic Secondary Education in the United States, J. T. Murphy, ACQ.
Chalets, Swiss—II., Jean Schopfer, ARec.
Character Reading, Elements of, A. L. Stone, Int.
Chautauqua, Greater, Helen M. North, Dem.
Children, School, as Wage-Earners, Mrs. Hogg, NC.
Christ and His Time, Dallas L. Sharp, NatM.
Christ, The New Sayings of, M. R. James, CR.
Christ, The Public Language of, R. B. Woodworth, PQ.
Christianity, The Primitive Era of. C. W. Votaw, BW.
Civic Outlook, The, Henry R. White, A.
Civil Service, Organization of the Home, NewR.
Civil Service: Shall the Orders be Amended? G. B. Raum, NAR.
Cliveden, Marquess of Lorne, PMM.
Cobden, Richard, Discrediting, GMag.
Colonial Empires, C. de Thierry, NewR.
Commons and Common Fields of England, ER.
Commons, House of, Half a Century Ago, C. G. Duffy, CR.
Competitions, Queer, F. Steelcroft, Str.
Conferences, The Triumph of the, Edouard Rod, Cosmop.
Connecticut in the Revolution, AMon.
Constitution, Making of the, Thomas B. Reed, MM.
Coöperative Stores in New England, Edward W. Bemis, QJEcon.
Coronation, The Composer of, NEM.
Creation Story—Its Origin, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
Cricket, Lord Harris, PMM.
Cricketers, Mid-Century, Andrew Lang, EI.
Criminals, The Segregation of, Norman Robinson, A.
Crispin, St., and His Successors, E. W. Kidd, Gas.
Crustacea, Curiosities About, NC.
Cuba: The Provisional Government of the Cubans, T. W. Steep, A.
Currency in Japan, Brief History of, F. K. Abe, OM.
Dante as a Religious Teacher, E. Moore, FR.
Democracy, The Despotism of, Franklin Smith, APS.
Diderot, The Paradox of, Alfred Binet, APS.
Dynamite Factory at Ardere, H. J. W. Dam, McCl.
East, The Crisis in the, QR.
Education:
  Public Education in Norseland, W. F. Larsen, OM.
  Modern College Education—V., Timothy Dwight, Cos.
  Continuous Sessions of Schools, E. A. Kirkpatrick, AMRR.
  Vacation Schools in New York, W. H. Tolman, AMRR.
  Catholic Secondary Education in the United States, J. T. Murphy, ACQ.
Evolution of the Educational Ideal—II., F. Paulsen, F.
Egypt in 1896, Trade of, BTJ July.
Electricity: See contents of EngM.
Electricity in Medicine and Surgery, Uses of, G. H. Guy, Chaut.
Eliot, George, Homes and Haunts of, Anna Leach, MM.
Emerson's "The American Scholar" Sixty Years After, F.

nond Jubilee, R. H. E. Starr, NatM.
ıt Pestilence, 1348-49, A. Dimock, GM.
ɔisodes of the Civil War in England, GM.
Science, Julia Wedgwood, CR.
The Evolution of, M. D. Conway, OC.
: What It Is and What It is Not, D. S. Jordan, A.
Act of 1896, The German, Ernst Loeb, QJEcon.
Great, of Victoria's Reign, Herbert Ward, EI.
unty Provision, The, A. R. Smith, NAR.
A Remedy for Indian Famines, A. S. Ghosh, CR.
ı India and Their Remedy, R. C. Dutt, FR.
ɪnies of the Salvation Army, F. DeL. Booth-Tuck-

ɔol, The National, Men.
I. A. Stobart, PMM.
Our Boyhood, E. W. Sandys, O.
, Gottfried Herder, the Sponsor of, TB.
he American, John Muir, AM.

ce and Manufactures of France, Y. Guyot, Chaut.
ublic Not a Failure, Henry Haynie, NatM.
ɜ Policy, Tory Origin of, W. J. Ashley, QJEcon.
ps, The London, C. J. Cornish, C.
ove Letters, Sequel to, NatR.
's Life, The Story of—XXI., Justin McCarthy, Out.
ɜ Bouillon, J. M. Ludlow, Cos.
Action, Price Collier, O.
ıeral:
ning With Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, CM.
Grant's Letters to a Friend—II., NAR.
Life in the West—XXI., J. W. Emerson, MidM.
ɔeting of Lincoln and Grant, Hamlin Garland,

ıse of the Late War, Maj. C. E. Callwell, Black.
and Present Condition of Greece, Black.
ıder Queen Anne, J. W. Fortescue, Mac.
Island Climate, C. F. Nichols, AMRR.
ıe Proposed Annexation of, S. M. White, F.
m in India, The Focus of, H. G. Guinness, MisR.
ɔttfried, the Sponsor of Folk-Song, TB.
ry Rev. Augustine F., CW; ACQ.
ıflinger, Clare S. Strong, Bad.
ervice, Marine, Joana R. Nichols, Lipp.
ver: The Lordly Hudson, Clarence Cook, CM.
ıe Uses of, Professor Sully, NatR.
ı Millennium, The, F. Hopkinson Smith, Harp.
m, The New, P. A. Hurd, CR.
ıon, The, Richard H. Davis, Harp.

ve States of India, ER.
ve Army of India, Black.
India, Julian Hawthorne, Cos.
Aspects of the Plague in Bombay, F.
ent Agitation in India, M. M. Bhownaggree, FR.
ly for Indian Famines, A. S. Ghosh, CR.; R. C. 'R.
'he Future of the Red Man, Simon Pokagon, F.
ıe Tourist in, Earl of Mayo, NC.
Vashington) Services to American History, NEM.
Religion of, Père Hyacinthe Loyson, OC.
tory of the People of—II., C. H. Cornhill, OC.
sperity and Politics in Italy, ER.

npire of the Mikado, J. Simms, FrL.
Veeks' Trip in Japan, J. H. DeForest, MisH.
Stage and Greatest Actor, R. P. Porter, Cos.
Brief History of Currency in, F. K. Abe, OM.
he Case of Foreign Residents in, R. Young, NC.
n to Java, Eliza R. Scidmore, CM.
ı, Italian, as Seen in Fiction, Black.
ofessor, as a Teacher, LQ, July.
njamin: The Master of Balliol, H. V. Abbott, Out.
Has Judaism a Future? Abram S. Isaacs, NAR.
ade the Jews, M. Friedlander, Men.
mmunity, A Typical, W. A. White, AM.
ten Ideal, The, Susan E. Blow, Out.
pline in the Sixteenth Century, C. H. Sharp, Scots.
ng Machines and Laboring Men, C. D. Wright,

The Wife of, AMon.
awyers: See contents of GBag.
Joseph, the American Evolutionist, W. Rader,

al, of Virginia, H. Tyrrell, PMM.
ı, The Menace of, J. H. Eckels, NAR.
Jules, B. W. Wells, Bkman.

blic Libraries of the United States, E. S. Holden,

aries in Colonial Virginia, B. C. Steiner, GBag.
d Grant, The First Meeting of, Hamlin Garland,

y, Characteristics of, Henri Appy, CM.
:
ı Literature, C. K. Shorter, Bkman.

Early Literature of the Miami Valley, MidM.
Literature, A Year of Continental—I., D, Aug. 1.
Russian Literature During the Last Year, Cosmop.
The Years of English Literature, Edmund Gosse, NAR.
The Delinquent in Art and Literature, Enrico Ferri, AM.
Guarding Youth Against Bad Literature, A. Comstock, Chaut.
Lockhart, Sir William, R. M. Lockhart, WR.
Logging, Summer, in Wisconsin, Harvey Rowell, FrL.
London:
Street Life in London, Ned A. Flood, Chaut.
London at Play, Elizabeth R. Pennell, CM.
Longevity, Some Conditions of, San.
Louis XI. of France, An Afternoon with, M.
Lucian, an Ancient Critic, C. Wibley, NewR.
Lunacy, Plain Speaking About, W. J. Corbet, WR.
Luther, Martin, QR, July.
Lyon, General, and the Fight for Missouri, J. S. Clark, MidM.
Machiavelli in Modern Politics, F. Greenwood, Cosmop.
Man, The Creative, Stinson Jarvis, A.
Mariolatry, R. B. Farris, PQ.
Marseilles, Decadence of the Port of, BTJ, July.
Masks, Japanese Ivory, Lud.
Masaniello: A Nine Days' King, Mac.
Medical Jurisprudence, New Questions in, T. D. Crowthers, APS.
Melancthon, Philip, Scholar and Reformer, J. DeWitt, PQ.
Metaphysics, Life and Health in, J. L. Hasbroucke, Int.
Minden, The Battle of, W. H. Fitchett, C.
Miracle-Working Virgin of Andacolla, The, MisR.
Missions: See contents of MisR.
Money Unit, The Value of the, T. N. Carver, QJEcon.
Moore, Thomas, R. M. Johnston, R.
Mountaineering, Modern, ER.
Moving Buildings, J. W. Smith, Str.
Municipal Government of Berlin, F. W. Blackmar, F.
Music: See contents of Mus.
Names: Our Street Names, W. W. Crane, Lipp.
Nature Study in Our Schools, F. C. Farinholt, CW.
Navies:
The Queen of the Navy, Minna Irving, MidM.
Future of Naval Warfare, Admiral Colomb, NatR.
The Naval Weakness of Great Britain, C. W. Dilke, CasM.
Progress of British Warships' Design, P. H. Colomb NAR.
Navigation: See contents of CasM.
Navvies, Italian, Work Among, MisR.
Negro People, Strivings of the, W. E. B. DuBois, AM.
Niagara Falls, Irvington Trudell, NatM.
Nicolas von der Flüe: A Hero of the Swiss Republic, CW.
Norseland, Public Education in, W. F. Larsen, OM.
Northfield, Old Days and New in, Ann M. Mitchell, NEM.
Norway, A Glimpse of—II., Winnifred Wilton, CanM.
Norway, A Day in, Horace E. Scudder, H. H. Boyesen, CM.
Number Systems, Edwin S. Crawley, APS.
Oliphant, Mrs., FR; W. R. Nicoll, Bkman.
Orange Free State: The Two Republics of the Southern Cross, AMRR.
Orleans Pretenders, The, A. D. Vandam, CRR.
Oxford Liberalism, NatR.
Oxford Movement, The New, in England, James Kendall, ACQ.
Paris, The Commune of, Molly Elliot Sewell, MM.
Paris, Underground, Alice Dreyfuss, Ata.
Perugia, The Heavenly Choir of, Kate S. Macquoid, SunM.
Peter the Great, James Fitzmaurice-Kelly, NewR.
Photography: See also contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Photography in Natural Colors, H. S. Ward, K.
Astronomical Photography, F. L. O. Wadsworth, K.
Physics, The Century's Progress in—II., H. S. Williams, Harp.
Pigmies or Dwarfs of Africa, John Gillespie, MisR.
Plague in Bombay, Political Aspects of the, F.
Political Economy, Certain Tendencies in, B. Moses, QJEcon.
Polo in Play, A. H. Godfrey, O.
Polo on the Pampas, Ann Scott-Moncrieff, Bad.
Pope, Alexander, J. A. Block, Scots.
Portchester, French Prisoners at, J. Vaughan, C.
Progress, The Path of, H. H. Robbins, GMag.
Protection, A Broader Philosophy of, C. Brainerd, Jr., GMag.
Quarantine Methods, Alvah H. Doty, NAR.
Racial Geography of Europe, The—VI., W. X. Ripley, APS.
Railways: Mile-a-Minute Express Trains, W. J. Scott, Cosmop.
Rainier, Mount, Impressions of, I. C. Russell, Scrib.
Reed, Speaker, and the House of Representatives, NAR.
Referendum in Australia and New Zealand, Lilian Tomn, CR.
Religions, Primitive, Origins and Interpretations of, ER.
Religious Tolerance in the United States, Growth of, L. Abbott, F.
Revelation: An Exposition, W. Rauschenbusch, BW.
Rome, Arthur Symons, Cosmop.
Romeo and Juliet, A Spanish, A. M. Huntington, Bkman.
Rosary and the Holy Eucharist, The, J. M. L. Monsabre, R.

Rose Carnival on Puget Sound, A, Bernice E. Newell, AMRR.
Rossetti's Poetry, C. A. L. Morse, CW.
Roucoux, The Campaign of, F. Dixon, TB.
Russia and Great Britain, Understanding Between, NatR.
St. Cyprian and the Holy See, William Barry, ACQ.
St. Paul's Doctrine, The Structure of, LQ, July.
Salisbury Treatment in England, WR.
Salvation Army, Farm Colonies of the, F. DeL. Booth-Tucker, F.
Samoa, Our Interest in, Henry C. Ide, NAR.
Scarlet Fever and Sanitation, N. D. Coxe, San.
Shetland, Impressions of, R. S. Cassie, Scots.
Shoemaking: A Massachusetts Shoe Town, A. F. Sanborn, AM.
Shorthand: See contents of Sten; SJ.
Siberia, Arctic, and Its Wonders, LQ, July.
Siberia, The Prisons of—III., J. Y. Simpson, Black.
Side-Shows—V., W. G. Fitzgerald, Str.
Sierra, Unexplored Regions of the High—VI., V. S. Solomons, OM.
Singing: Its Past and Its Possibilities, Gertrude Wall, Lipp.
Slavery in Zanzibar, Lieut. S. D. Gordon, CJ.
Snow-Drifts, Fighting, Lewis McLouth, Cos.
Spain, Catholic—Its Politics and Liberalism, T. Hughes, ACQ.
Spencer, Herbert: An Episode, F. Coates, Chaut.
Spiritual Movements of the Half Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
Statesmanship in England and the United States, G. F. Hoar, F.
Steamboats on Western Rivers, C. D. Millar, EngM.
Stockholm Exhibition and Development of Swedish Trade, BTJ, July.
Streets of New York, Living Landmarks of the, Dem.
Strikes, A Practical Remedy for, GMag.
Submarine Navigation, John P. Holland, CasM.
Sugar Beet in France, The, P. P. Deherain, Chaut.
Sun, Studying the, David P. Todd, Out.
Sweden, Some Impressions of, AI.
Swift, Dean, Some Unpublished Letters of—I., G. B. Hill, AM.
Taine, Henri, QR.
Tapestries, Antiquity of, AI.
Tariff, Anatomy of the New, C. A. Conant, AMRR.
Tax on Inheritances in Italy, G. R. Salerno, Chaut.
Taxation, Principles of—IX., David A. Wells, APS.
Telegraph Monopoly, The—XIII., Frank Parsons, A.
Tennyson, A Reminiscence of, W. Knight, Black.
Theosophy in America, J. E. Bennett, NatM.
Theosophy and Ethics, E. T. Hargrove, NAR.
Thessaly, A Journey in, T. D. Goodell, CM.
Tin-Plate Industry, The American, BTJ, July.
Tirolese, Those Blessed, W. D. McCrackan, G.
Tobacco and Its Cultivation, Martha McCulloch-Williams, FrL.
Torpedo Boats, Fast, A. F. Yarrow, CasM.
Toryism and Toil, FR.
Transvaal: The Two Republics of the Southern Cross, AMRR.
Trappist Monastery in Natal, C. Smythe, CJ.
Traveling, Early Victorian, Black.
Turkey: The Sultan and the Concert, FR.
Turkish Struggle With Catholic Europe, B. J. Clinch, ACQ.
United States, Progress of the—IV., M. G. Mulhall, NAR.
Victoria: Personal Relics of the Queen—II., Str.
Villas of Rome—II., M. T. Reynolds, ARec.
Volcanoes:
A Tour of the British Volcanoes, H. Walker, LH.
Ancient Volcanoes of Great Britain, K.
Wagner's Genius, The Secret of, A. R. Parsons, Int.
Walker, Francis Amasa, The Career of, C. F. Dunbar, QJ Econ.
Wampum Makers, Pomo, J. W. Hudson, OM.
War, Civil, in the United States, What Is Left by the, LH.
War Department, Controversies in the, J. M. Schofield, CM.
Washington, D.C., Life in, William E. Curtis, Chaut.
Water, Malodorous, and Organisms, A. N. Bell, San.
Water Fermentation, Causes and Prevention of, San.
Wealth:
Has Wealth a Limitation? R. N. Reeves, A.
The Opportunity of Wealth, J. H. Williams, M.
How to Increase the National Wealth, B. O. Flower, A.
Wight, Isle of, The Beautiful, Mercia A. Keith, NatM.
Women:
The Decline of Woman, Frederick Boyle, NewR.
The Woman Collegian, Helen W. Moody, Scrib.
Women's Life and Work, Dorothea Beale, Long.
Women and Culture, Edith G. Wheelwright, EdRL.
Science and the Rights of Women, H. E. Harvey, WR.
Past Fashions in Women's Dress, Alice E. Ives, AA.
Yachting and Its Cost, Clive Holland, Lud.
Yachts and Freaks, Some of the Season's, A. J. Kenealy, O.
Zionism, Emil Reich, NC.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1897.

ıe at Greeba Castle.....Frontispiece

;ress of the World—

assacre at Lattimer..... 387
›ming of the Slav Miners..... 387
mable Conditions..... 388
igation to Follow..... 388
.t Sources of Our Unskilled Labor..... 389
Our Corporations Treat Their Common
›r..... 389
ınarchists are Sometimes Made..... 390
' the Great Coal Strike..... 390
ing by Wholesale..... 390
h of Rural Disorder..... 391
Faults in Our National Character..... 392
iday Lynching in Mexico..... 392
the Lesson that Ruling is an Extra-Haz-
us Business..... 392
s in the Spanish-American Republics..... 393
tizens' Union of New York..... 394
tance of the First Metropolitan Mayor... 394
ow's Qualifications..... 395
›w's Letter of Acceptance..... 395
he Republicans Indorse Mr. Low?..... 396
any on the Anxious Seat..... 397
e Campaign of Education..... 397
ion in Nomination Methods..... 397
anco-Russian Alliance..... 398
ıny's Position..... 399
Finances and a Peace Treaty..... 399
ria and the Porte..... 400
s in the British Empire..... 401
ess Topics in England..... 401
oyal Visit to Ireland..... 401
ıcy Reform in the United States..... 402
s in Spain and Hawaii..... 402
merican Politics..... 402
do and Its Drawbacks..... 403
ıdrews Remains at Providence..... 403
Field of Education..... 404
iterary World..... 404
ıry Notes..... 405

aits of Sheriff Martin, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin,
ent Porforio Diaz, D. Juan Idiarte Borda,
on Miguel R. Dávi'a, District Attorney W.
Olcott, Mr. Richard Croker, President Faure,
ıperor and Empress of Russia, Prince Ferdi-
f Bulgaria, Gen. Sir George Stewart White,
ıtor George F. Edmunds, Dr. Eliphalet Nott
the late Count Mutsu of Japan, the late
W. Sage, and other illustrations.

f Current Events..... 406

aits of Hon. Wm. F. Powell, Count Blumen-
r. Von Holleben, Charles S. Mellen, Capt. John
the late Mrs. John Drew, the late Bishop of
eld, and other illustrations.

History in Caricature..... 410

ductions from various American and foreign
ls.

: Holden..... 419

By Mrs. Emily Crawford.
With portrait and other illustrations.

ı: A Newcomer Among the Metals.. 426

The Origin of the World's W. C. T. U..... 430

By Frances E. Willard.
With portraits of the general officers of the W. C. T. U., Mary Clement Leavitt, Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. M. Carse, Ida Countess Jarlsberg, Baroness Langeman, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Miss Olafia Johansdottir, Mrs. Mary E. Phillips, and other foreign officers, and other illustrations.

The State Federations of Women's Clubs.. 437

By Mrs. Helen M. Henrotin.

A Women's Club Movement in London..... 440

By Mrs. Sheldon Amos.
With portraits of Mrs. Wynford Philipps, Lady Grove, Mrs. Eva McLaren, Lady Elizabeth Cust, and Miss Somerville.

English Schoolboys on the "Trek"..... 445

With illustrations.

Local History and the "Civic Renaissance" in New York..... 446

With illustrations.

Women at the English Universities..... 450

By Mary Taylor Blauvelt.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Discovery of the Oldest Record of Christ..... 455
The Wreck of Greece..... 456
The Political Prisoner in Siberia..... 457
Career of the "Kaiser's Man"..... 458
The German Emperor's Foreign Politics..... 459
The Siamese Elephant Crop..... 461
The United States and the Spanish-American Colonies..... 462
Our School Histories as a Cause of Anglophobia 463
Editor Dana in the Civil War..... 463
Railroad Debts and the Rate of Interest..... 464
The Coal-Miners' Strike..... 465
The American 'Longshoremen's Union..... 466
The "Engineering" Strike in England..... 466
Spanish Socialists..... 469
"Social-Settlement" Work..... 469
Colony Care of the Epileptic..... 471
The Care of the Feeble-Minded..... 472
Grant Allen on College Education..... 474
The Tuskegee Institute..... 474
A French View of the Scotch Universities..... 475
Napoleon After Waterloo..... 476
Cromwell's Court..... 477
Ireland as Champion of the Poor..... 478
Newspaper Illustration..... 479
Wonders of Greater New York..... 479
The Wrongs of Alaskan Eskimos..... 480
The Klondyke Gold-Fields..... 481
Advice to Young Story-Writers..... 482

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 483

The New Books..... 498

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 504

Index to Periodicals..... 510

.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us t-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and lealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by . T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 e yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., or Place, New York City.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVI. NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1897. NO. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Massacre at Lattimer.

Even if the essential facts were not in dispute, it would be no easy task to make wise and sound comment upon the fearful tragedy at Lattimer, Luzerne County, in eastern Pennsylvania, growing out of the strike of the anthracite coal miners. The miners who had struck at one mine were endeavoring to march a distance of some miles over the public highways to other mines operated by the same company, where they hoped to persuade their fellow-miners to join in the strike. The marching group seems to have numbered about one hundred and fifty men. It is proven by overwhelming testimony that they were absolutely unarmed. The sheriff of the county, with more than a hundred deputies, all of them heavily armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, undertook to prevent the strikers from making the journey. Although it is true that when headed off from one route the strikers endeavored to go by a different road, it does not appear that there was anything in their manner or their methods that threatened any immediate breach of the peace. They were certainly endeavoring persistently to go from one place to another, while the sheriff was ordering them to disperse and go home. They were not willing to obey that order, and the deputies proceeded to shoot at them. The first volley killed and wounded several of the strikers, whereupon the whole body, far from offering any resistance, turned and ran like scared rabbits. The mob—if this group of marching miners could be called a mob—was most effectually broken up at the first onslaught. Nevertheless, the deputies kept on shooting at the helpless, unarmed, retreating men, with the result of killing twenty or thereabouts and wounding forty or more, a number of whom died within a few days. The killed and wounded were said generally to have been shot in the back. There were, of course, no losses on the side of the deputies, since this bloody battle of theirs was waged against a strictly non-combatant enemy.

The Coming of the Slav Miners.

None of the attempted explanations then made by Sheriff Martin or his deputies seemed very convincing. Indeed, the worst accusations that they brought against the miners would in a New York City strike scarcely have justified the mild use of a policeman's billy. Nevertheless, there must be some explanation or excuse for conduct that certainly could not have been deliberately intended as a wanton massacre of human beings. Perhaps that explanation may be found in part in the extraordinary social conditions that now prevail in and about the mining towns of Pennsylvania. Some years ago, in the district where this massacre occurred, the miners were fairly well paid and were men who averaged tolerably well as regards thrift, character, and intelligence. Many of them owned their own little homes, and they were made up of racial materials easily assimilated in this country; that is to say, those who were not of old native American stock were of Irish, English, Welsh, German, or Scandinavian origin. Naturally, however, there were at times conflicts between the miners and mine owners over questions of wages, length of working day, the company truck-store system, and the other recurring points of dispute that belong to the mining business. The mine owners of Pennsylvania have as a class never treated their miner folk with tender indulgence; and rather than concede much, if any, to the men on the ground, they adopted in an evil hour the plan of supplanting their old miners with new material brought from Poland, Hungary, Italy, Bohemia, and in general from southern and eastern Europe. This new labor could be employed for much

lower wages than the old. It could also be exploited—through company stores, company shanties, and other methods well understood by coal-mine owners—in a manner that the old miners, who were self-respecting English-speaking citizens, would not have endured for a moment. A score of strange languages and dialects were soon heard in the mines, including Russian, Polish, Magyar, Czech, Croatian, Ruthenian, Slovenian, and numerous others besides, such as Roumanian and Servian, not to mention Italian. For a while the supplanted men of the old *régime* lingered sullenly on the scene, clinging to their little homesteads, and hoping against hope for the work that was not destined to be theirs again. They have for the most part been dispersed throughout the country. Their houses are now occupied by the newcomers from the polyglot proletariat of southeastern Europe; and under the roof where one miner's family formerly dwelt in humble decency there will now be found four or five families huddled together after the manner of the slums of Polish and Hungarian towns. It all means a startling social change.

Inflammable Conditions.

It is not to be supposed that these newcomers would in any case have been liked or welcomed by the non-mining population of the Pennsylvania towns and villages of the coal regions. But the prejudice against them was aggravated by the fact that many of the miners of the former period had drifted into other occupations in those towns, while still more of their friends and relatives lived thereabouts. These have been accustomed to look with extreme aversion upon the unattractive population that has monopolized the work of mining. When it is remembered that the deputy sheriffs are drawn very largely from this class of village or town dwellers who hate the "foreigners" and deride their filthy habits and queer languages, it will be seen that the strong prejudice might easily heighten the danger of a misunderstanding under circumstances of provocation. The very fact, furthermore, that the new miners as a rule cannot yet understand English or make their English-speaking neighbors understand them, also increases the risks. Unquestionably, these people from southeastern Europe are strange-mannered and turbulent, extremely excitable, and to outward appearances an intractable and ugly lot of people to deal with, though, it is alleged, they are easily managed by superiors who understand them and are gratefully responsive to kindness. The mine owners have seemed with deliberate intent to adopt the plan of bringing more of these people into the coal regions than were actually needed. This has helped to keep wages close to the starvation point, while obviously rendering i difficult for the miners to assert themselv present anthracite strike has come abo postponed, but inevitable reaction. Likely it found some occasion in the great bitu coal strike of the West. It is the result c policy adopted years ago by the operator mines. We do not mean to assert that a owners are alike culpable. Some of the unwillingly adopted methods which were upon them by the harsh laws of competiti

Investigation to follow.

In due time doubtless there a judicial inquiry—probably such inquiries—which will c some of the disputed facts touching the c stances of the shooting on September 10. rants were promptly issued for the arrest attacking deputy sheriffs, and it is probal some of them may be subjected to the ord trial. It is also known that the Russi Austrian governments have felt it inc upon them to take notice of the fact that s the men killed at Lattimer were subjects c countries, and therefore entitled to the tection. The United States Governme possibly be obliged to look into the c order to know whether or not the fam such Austrian and Russian subjects are eq entitled to receive indemnity. We can a await the careful investigations that will b by the public authorities of Pennsylvania United States before reaching any final sions of our own. It is a mere act of ju say that the conduct of the great body of mining population of the disturbed regi been remarkably moderate since the ma They have shown no disposition, so far as learn, to carry arms; and General Gobin, Pennsylvania militia, who with several reg was put in control of the situation, has fo difficulty in keeping the peace. If such as General Gobin had been in charge ea is not likely there would have been any shed. General Gobin was in August commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. of the States, and he has been for some time a n of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. I lawyer by profession and lives in the t Lebanon. Circumstances clearly justify t ployment of the militia, and the strikers selves may well prefer the military maint of peace and order to the very doubtful that has sprung up of dealing with inc strikes through injunctions and other judici enforced by sheriffs. It seemed likely on t that the miners would end the strike by ceptance of a 10-per-cent. advance in their

Present Sources of Our Unskilled Labor.

The rapid substitution in this country of Italians, Poles, Hungarians, and the like for English-speaking unskilled labor has unquestionably had some tendency to make capitalists more arbitrary, and less carefully just in dealing with workingmen. This new immigration has sharpened the distinction between organized and unorganized labor. The trades unions can generally take pretty good care of themselves, but it is comparatively hard for the newcomers from eastern Europe to resist injustice. Those engaged in mining, it is true, have now been more or less completely brought into labor organizations; but generally speaking the newcomers are at the mercy of capital. For the past two years the immigrants coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia have constituted 52 per cent. of our total immigration. Their average illiteracy is 40 per cent., as compared with about 3½ per cent. among immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and Scandinavia. Only one in about twenty-five of the immigrants from southeastern Europe is a skilled workman. They are exploited by our corporations in gangs at low wages upon all kinds of work requiring muscle rather than skill, and they are not always treated with ordinary justice by contractors.

SHERIFF MARTIN,
OF LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.

How Our Corporations Treat Their Common Labor.

For example, a great many thousands of them are just now employed in work for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, which is changing some important lines on main thoroughfares from horse-power to the underground electric trolley system. The work began about August 15. The newspapers complimented the street railroad company upon the splendid energy with which it was attacking its work of transformation simultaneously at every point along several miles of line. All seemed to be going well, when suddenly on September 10, at 1 o'clock, the workmen dropped their tools and came together in excited throngs. One of these meetings was held in Astor Place, in front of the Cooper Union, and in plain view from our editorial windows. It was one of the hottest and most humid days in the history of New York City. Many hundreds of these men had been handling heavy paving blocks; other hundreds were working with scorching-hot rails and the huge iron castings that hold the trolley tube; while other hundreds, or thousands, were working in the trenches within which these castings were to be placed. A half hour's work in such a trench on that particular day would have meant death to most men of indoor occupations. But these men had not quit work because they were unable to endure the almost inconceivable oppression of the weather. They had struck because they had been working nearly four weeks—as unskilled, low-paid day laborers, be it remembered—and had not yet received a penny of their wages. Some of them were pitiably weakened from lack of sufficient food; all of them were in serious difficulty and distress because their just wages had been withheld. Let it be further understood—what is well known to every one—that the Metropolitan Street Railway is never short of money. It is able to command on half an hour's notice an almost fabulous number of millions of dollars, its directors being also directors and influential men in great banks and financial institutions whose vaults are at this moment almost bursting with idle cash. The state of mind of these strikers was most curious. They were desperately hungry, desperately hot and tired, desperately indignant at the treatment to which they had been subjected; but at the same time they were in quaking fear lest their self-assertion in throwing down their tools and demanding their pay might result in the loss of their jobs. The company had no excuse to offer except that it had not found it convenient to take the trouble to count out the money to the men. For cynicism, this little episode would be hard to match in the history of the relations of labor

GEN. J. P. S. GOBIN.
(Commanding militia at Lattimer, Pa.)

and capital. The contractors had shown no lack of energy in getting effective work out of the men. The foremen had pushed them like so many galley slaves under the lash. But the supply of common labor was abundant, and the contractors could afford, therefore, to be calmly indifferent about paying the men their wages on the regular pay-days. Giving the jobs at all was a favor.

How Anarchists are Sometimes Made.

It was not merely that the company was wronging its men; it was wronging all classes of the community. It was wantonly widening the chasm betwen capital and labor. It was giving needless provocation. It was placing fresh arguments at the disposal of the firebrands of anarchy and disorder. This company has obtained great public franchises of stupendous earning value for little or no compensation to the community. Its sweltering and forgotten laborers were so completely at their wits' ends on that hot September day that their desperation might easily enough have led to a fearful riot, which in turn might have cost the lives of policemen as well as strikers, and might have necessitated the calling out of regiment after regiment of the militia. These comments, far from exaggerating the situation, fail to do it half justice. Who would have been to blame if this almost inarticulate mass of leaderless but hungry men (many of them with families), a certain proportion of them unable to speak English, had precipitated a riot? There is only one answer. It is not the unskilled workingmen of this country who have the best right to be angered at such conduct as that which we have described on the part of millionaire corporations, but rather the honorable business and industrial community at large, the rewards of whose thrift, ability, and care are appreciably endangered every time that a wanton corporation, fattening on public privileges, is reckless enough to give labor another just cause of grievance against capital. These are the occasions when indignation is righteous.

End of the Great Coal Strike.

On Saturday, September 11, a convention representing the bituminous coal miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, who had been on strike since the first week of July, agreed to resume work at sixty-five cents a ton, this plan having been recommended by the executive committee of their national organization. The miners had demanded uniform wages of sixty-nine cents. The price now agreed upon, sixty-five cents, had been conceded as a compromise by nearly all the mine owners in the Pittsburg district, and it meant a very material advance for the strikers over the wages they were receiving at the time they left the mines. Nevertheless, the victory was won at enormous sacrifice, and it would have been vastly better for both sides to have arbitrated everything in dispute at the outset. The agreement at Columbus, to which we refer, was not of itself enough to end the strike throughout the wide area affected; but it was deemed probable that the resumption of work throughout the Pittsburg district at sixty-five cents would compel mine owners in the other districts and States to concede the same terms to their men, and that the strike would thus be very generally declared off. This expectation has been justified by the course of subsequent events. It is to be borne in mind by our readers that the great bituminous coal strike, extending from the Pittsburg region to Illinois, has had no direct connection with the outbreak in the anthracite coal region of eastern Pennsylvania, where the slaughter of foreign miners by deputy sheriffs occurred at Lattimer, in the Hazelton district of Luzerne County. Indirectly, however, the bituminous coal movement doubtless had much to do with the conditions, both psychological and otherwise, that precipitated the anthracite strike.

Lynching by Wholesale.

While the whole nation was still deeply agitated over the fearful and needless slaughter of strikers in Pennsylvania, there came another public shock in the news of the lynching of five men in an Indiana village, under circumstances that indicate alarming flaws in the very rudiments of our civilization. The mere loss of life in great disasters by sea or land is always painful and shocking; but a massacre of strikers or a lynching carnival gives the community a very different sort of shock from that which is caused by the news of a foundered ship or a cyclone-swept region. For the massacre of strikers or the lynching of men held in the custody of the State involves moral considerations that lie at the very basis of our whole social and political fabric. The Indiana lynching to which we refer occurred on the night of September 14, at the little town of Versailles, in Ripley County, some forty or fifty miles west of Cincinnati. Versailles is a county town, but a small one of only four or five hundred inhabitants, several miles from any railroad or telegraph office. It lies in a region which for some time past has suffered from the depredations of a bad element of the population that has grown bold in various forms of burglary, highway robbery, and general outlawry, because of the lax and feeble manner in which the law has stretched forth its arm to protect the honest farmers and villagers. At length some clear evidence was obtained in the

a small burglary—the entrance of a bar-
p, or something of that kind—which im-
a gang of men suspected of having com-
a number of other similar crimes. Five
re accordingly arrested and held for trial
ounty jail at Versailles. There seems to
en little doubt about the guilt of three of
en, but the evidence against two of them
parently far from being direct or im-.

Nevertheless, on the night of the 14th
le five were taken from the jail by a mob
g in a row from the limb of an elm tree.
orted that although only fifteen or twenty
the actual work of seizing and hanging
prisoners, they were accompanied and
ged by a body of more than two hundred
citizens, this being a very large mob to
ther in so small a town. Governor Mount
announced his determination to use the
wer of the State, if necessary, to investi-
outrage and bring the lynchers to punish-
But it would probably be impossible to

"JUSTICE AS WE SEE HER."
From *Wasp* (San Francisco).

secure a jury in Ripley County that would agree upon a verdict of guilty, no matter how clearly the identity of the lynchers were established. It is not easy to punish a whole community.

Growth of Rural Disorder.

For some years it was understood among the apologists for the resort to lynch law that this expedient was to be reserved solely for cases of violence against women. But lynching has of late been practiced in a number of instances to punish men charged with other crimes. In this Indiana case the robbers were safe in the hands of the law and would probably have been found guilty on due trial and sent to the penitentiary. Their crimes against property did not seem to have been attended with any serious violence against persons, and nothing had happened to arouse in the community any fierce and overpowering passion. The lynching, therefore, would seem to indicate a dangerously low state of general decency and civilization in the county of Ripley. There are parts of the State of Indiana where the lamp of a high civilization shines as brightly as in almost any part of the whole world; but there are other parts which are lamentably benighted. Yet this is true not alone of Indiana, but also of Pennsylvania, New York, and almost every other State of the Union, not even excepting Massachusetts. While we have given so much time, thought, and energy to the work of improving our conditions of life and social order in the great towns—with what upon the whole has been a very considerable degree of success—the country neighborhoods have in too many instances been growing more depraved and demoralized. There was a time in our history when we relied upon the town meeting and the village home-rule idea as divinely ordained instrumentalities of local progress. But it may be true that in the period upon which we are now entering we shall find that we must couple with local self-rule the principle of a strong, well-organized central supervision, to hold up the standard and compel every neighborhood to toe the mark. In England, France, and Germany, where real local self-government has recently made very great advances, there has been worked out an administrative system which holds the exercise of local justice and civil government up for the constant observation of the higher authorities—with the certainty that any lack of efficiency, not to say of mere honesty, would have to be promptly accounted for. The cartoon on this page expresses rather shockingly the low opinion now current in many quarters of the administration of American justice; and this distrust of law and government has much to do with social disorder, and particularly with lynching.

Some Faults in Our National Character

As for the question of lynching, the provocations in the South are far greater than in any other part of the country. Yet the Southern States are very earnestly endeavoring to find a way to rid themselves of so harmful and disgraceful an expedient as the execution of offenders by mob violence without trial. It has been seriously suggested in some parts of the South that in cases of violent assault against women—such as negro tramps have perpetrated so frequently—it might be possible to lodge a summary jurisdiction in the hands of every local justice of the peace, so that the unquestioned will of the community might be almost instantly carried out under the forms of law, rather than in defiance of law. A sweeping reform in our methods of criminal justice would undoubtedly do a great deal to prevent lynching. Unfortunately, however, the lax administration of justice, like the lynchings themselves, is only another evidence of those serious faults in our national character and civilization—which express themselves also in many other ways—to the remedy of which we should apply ourselves with due earnestness and humility. Our restless expansion as a nation has bred in us some of the defects that would be less likely to appear in communities of slower movement and change. An unusual development of individuality has given us in America our strength as a nation; but it has also made difficult a calm and perfect social order. We have no cause to be dejected or pessimistic about our national conditions On the contrary, nearly all of the deeply significant signs are full of hope and encouragement. We should have faith enough in ourselves and deal honestly enough with ourselves to face our defects with a purpose to remedy them.

A Holiday Lynching In Mexico.

The lamentable truth that one's vices are more likely to be imitated than one's virtues is illustrated in the adoption by the Mexicans of our American practice of lynching. On September 16, which is Mexico's patriotic anniversary, President Diaz was walking at the head of a civic parade in honor of his country's independence. A man rushed forward from the crowd and threw himself upon the president. The man, Arroyo by name, was seized at once by the soldiers and officers who accompanied President Diaz and sent to jail. It was generally supposed throughout the city for some hours that the man was an anarchist and that he had meant to kill the president by stabbing; and the reports were to that effect in most of the New York papers on the following morning. The New York *Herald's* report correctly explained that the unfortunate Arroyo was a tailor of the town, a partisan and enthusiastic admirer of Presider who had been drinking too much on the holiday, and who had simply rushed tow president in a maudlin desire to embrace ject of his hero-worship. It is further r by the *Herald* that President Diaz subse learned the facts and ordered the man r The afternoon papers of the 17th, h brought the news that a mob had broken jail on the previous night, taken the m and lynched him. This unfortunate circu may be said, of course, to indicate several ent things. It attests, doubtless, the co popularity of General Diaz. But it sho more strikingly how dangerous a thing n is, and how serious may be the conse when an accused person is executed first vestigated afterward.

PRESIDENT PORFORIO DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

Again the Lesson that Ruling is an Extra-hazardous Business.

The most natural reflectio crosses the mind upon readi Mexican incident, is the acut sitive state of public feeling countries, on account of rece cessful or unsuccessful attacks upon the l sovereigns and rulers. It was this sensiti we may be sure, that impelled the mob in M

antly and without mercy with a supposed t who had tried to take the life of the t of the republic. The assassination of , following attempts upon King Humbert ›sident Faure, had deeply stirred the races on both sides of the Atlantic. Fur- ɜ, the people of Mexico had in their minds oser and fresher parallel. On August n the people of the republic of Uruguay

D. JUAN IDIARTE BORDA,
The late President of Uruguay.

ɜbrating the anniversary of their national lence, the president, Señor Idiarte Borda, and instantly killed. The assassin was wait for him as the president and officers were coming away from the cathedral at leo, where they had been attending the *e Deum*. The assassin of President Borda o be a young man named Arredonde, of ıily, who declared that he had destroyed ident to save the country. The vice- :, Señor Juan Cuestas, at once assumed of president, and it was hoped that a ›ry policy on his part might bring to a ɜnd the revolutionary troubles which, the present year, have so greatly injured :. But besides the murder of Presi- da, the people of Mexico were also aware ·ry recent assassination in Guatemala of ıer of President Barrios—this crime be- ded as a virtual assault upon the head of and as a warning that Barrios himself destroyed on the first opportunity. Thus ıish-speaking world has within the past :s had much cause for being especially ›n the subject of assassinations.

Affairs in the Spanish-American Republics.

In spite of the extremely disturbed condition in Guatemala (where the dictatorship of Barrios seems now to be overthrown) and unsettled difficulties in some other parts of Central and South America, it may be said that the Latin-American republics are showing at present a somewhat higher average of stability than usual. Venezuela is entitled to credit for having passed through a perfectly quiet and orderly presidential election. General Crespo's successor in the chief magistracy is Señor Ignacio Andrade, a man of talent and excellent reputation, whose period of office promises to be one of greater industrial and general progress than Venezuela has ever known before. The republic of Honduras, in Central America, has made an arrangement with a syndicate of New York capitalists, including some of the most prominent business men in this country, under which great concessions have been granted. This syndicate on October 1 takes full control of the customs revenues of Honduras, and also of

GEN. DON MIGUEL R. DÁVILA, OF HONDURAS,
Minister of Public Credit and the Interior.

the banking system. It will operate coastwise steamships, complete the railroad across the little republic, and develop in various ways the production and commerce of that region. Honduras has been weighed down under what, for so small a country, is a very great debt. Most of its bonds are held in Europe and were fraudulently issued. The syndicate promises to undertake the liquidation of this debt, and to so reform the custom-house administration as to break up smuggling and put the finances of Honduras upon a sound basis. It is to be hoped that the arrangement will prove advantageous on both sides. The news from the Argentine Republic is to the effect that the Congress has taken the advice of President Uriburu and adopted a policy of strict economy. The national finances are steadily improving. The government is disposed to try some retaliatory measures against the United States on account of our new duty on hides. The wheat crop of Argentina, which, as our readers will bear in mind, matures in what is our winter, promises to be larger than usual. President Diaz delivered his regular message to the Mexican Congress on September 17, and discussed in an interesting way the project of a great reservoir to be constructed jointly by the governments of Mexico and the United States for the regulation of the flow of the Rio Grande. The object is to prevent such disasters from overflow as those of the present year, by which many lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of property sacrificed. The message also dealt with the silver question, admitting the difficulties that the silver standard causes in view of the recent condition of the bullion market, but predicting a favorable reaction in the early future. The recent progress of Mexico, as summed up by President Diaz, gives cause for congratulation.

The Citizens' Union of New York.

The independent citizens' movements in American municipal campaigns have heretofore almost always been improvised at the eleventh hour as mere protests, and have relied upon the processes of agitation rather than education. This year's Citizens' Union movement in New York City has gone upon a totally different plan. It may be said to have been fully in mind ever since Mayor Strong's election three years ago, under thorough study since the unfortunate incidents of the minor municipal campaign of two years ago, and firmly in hand since the national and State election of one year ago. Its friends had a part in shaping the new Constitution of the State of New York, which separates municipal from general elections, thereby making it an easier matter to deal with local issues upon their merits unmixed with party issues and policies. The consolidation of New York and Brooklyn afforded a special reason why the citizens' movement should be early in the field and thorough in its preparation; for consolidation under the governing methods supplied by the new charter must give a tremendous significance, for good or for evil, to the results of the election in November. In no election since the foundation of this republic has the cause of good local and municipal government in America had so much at stake as in the one which on November 2 will determine who shall be Mayor of the Greater New York for the next four years. The Citizens' Union is made up of men who are resolved that the city shall be administered for the best welfare of its inhabitants, and not for the benefit of professional politicians.

Importance of the First Metropolitan Mayor.

The all-important factor in good government for the Greater New York, thanks to the nature of the charter, is the mayor. His authority will far

d that of any other mayor in the whole When he comes into office, at the be- of next year, he will have the power to to private life the members of all the ions and executive boards that now super- ınd control the multiform work of the ınistration. In their places he will be to put such successors as he deems fit, appointees will require no other man's or ratification. A wise mayor exercising nse an appointing power can at a stroke ish great things for municipal progress. ot so absolute in the field of municipal as in the exercise of the appointing he Mayor of the Greater New York will y be able, within the bounds of reason, a practical working control over the mu- ıudget, both on the side of taxation and hat of expenditure. It is no mere rou- ıerfunctory task that must fall to the first f the amalgamated metropolis. We have under separate governments of widely organizations, the three municipalities of ɔrk, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, number of smaller towns and villages, eral county organizations, all of which beginning of the new administration are ırged into one corporate entity. On the nd, we have an enormous printed book ousand pages or more, known as the New York Charter. It will be the busi- the new city government, the mayor tak- ead in the task, to make the provisions ngements that are set forth in this printed ɔly, as a working system of municipal ent, to the more than three millions of ıts of the metropolis.

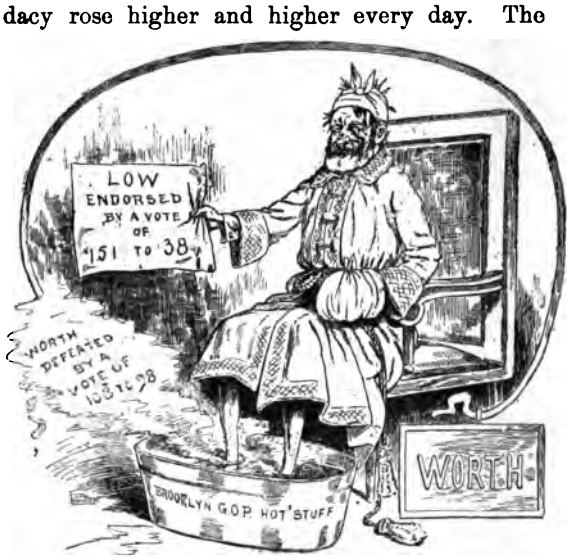
s ns. Since all this is a matter of the keen- est interest to the citizens of New York, it was the impression of great of them that time should be taken by ock, so to speak, and an endeavor made e the services, as first mayor of the ity, of some man preëminently qualified y, experience, and character. Nobody he fact that there were a good many of New York who might well perform s of mayor, but it was also commonly ed that no other man possessed so many of availability as Mr. Seth Low, the t of Columbia University. Mr. Low n twice mayor of Brooklyn, and had a national reputation by the excellent in which he had filled the office. Since Brooklyn to make his home in New York lent of Columbia College, Mr. Low had s a member of the Rapid Transit Commission and had filled other local positions of trust, besides more recently being one of the most important members of the commission which drafted the Greater New York Charter. As further elements in the availability of Mr. Low, it is to be remarked that he is in the very prime of life, has superb health, and has both a liking and a talent for administrative work, his experience in which has of course been greatly increased since the days of his Brooklyn mayoralty by his years of large executive responsibility as the head of a university. The duties of an American university president are remarkably analogous in many respects to those that will have to be performed by the mayor of the Greater New York. The university president is in constant exercise of the appointing power, has financial and budgetary problems on his hands continually, has in the board of trustees what may be called a deliberative or parliamentary body to deal with—and so the analogy might be extended. Thus everything in Mr. Low's experience has tended to increase his fitness for the great task to which his fellow-citizens are calling him.

Mr. Low's Letter of Acceptance. The executive committee of the Citizens' Union, a number of months ago, agreed unanimously to ask Mr. Low to be a candidate for the mayoralty. His reply was wholly favorable, merely stipulating that before assuming the *rôle* of a candidate Mr. Low wished to have it made reasonably certain that his candidacy would be widely acceptable to the friends of good government, so that it might form a basis of union against Tammany Hall considered as the embodiment of those things to which good citizenship is opposed. Thus the Citizens' Union had justified its early appearance in the field, and had virtually performed its principal task. It was a comparatively simple matter to proceed to secure one hundred and twenty-five thousand signatures, more or less, of citizens who desired Mr. Low to be a candidate. The trend of public opinion was unmistakable, and Mr. Low's formal letter of acceptance, embodying what may be termed his municipal creed, was presented to the public on September 14. He confesses that he is a Republican, but in municipal matters he acknowledges no party fealty. He believes that the mayor of a city should be free from all partisan obligations. He declares that if elected it will be his endeavor in making appointments "to fill every place with an eye single to the public good." He pronounces with enthusiasm in favor of the enforcement of the civil-service laws in spirit as well as in letter. He denounces the intermeddling of the State Legislature in purely municipal con-

cerns, and promises to "contend sturdily for the city's right in such matters to govern itself." He declares for the earliest possible completion of the proposed municipal rapid-transit system, defends the municipal and general interest in the matter of proper remuneration for franchises and privileges guaranteed to street-railroad corporations, avows his lively interest in the educational and commercial progress of the community, and favors the observant regard of the laws which protect the rights of labor. On the ticklish question of the liquor laws Mr. Low expresses himself in a manner at once frank and conciliatory. He favors that part of the Raines law which does away with the old excise boards, with their arbitrary methods, their favoritisms, and their serious abuses. But he does not favor those parts of the Raines law which bring the metropolis under the same rules that apply to the State at large as regards, for example, the sale of liquor on Sunday. What he says is that "an excise law as far as it affects the daily life and the habits of the people should reflect the public opinion of the city."

Will the Republicans Indorse Mr. Low?

Mr. Low's letter was received with unmistakable favor throughout the city. In spite of the most strenuous efforts made by Mr. Platt and his lieutenants in the management of the local Republican machine, the tide of Republican sentiment in favor of an indorsement of Mr. Low's candidacy rose higher and higher every day. The question came to a test on the 14th in Brookl where a preliminary meeting of the Republi organization, in spite of all efforts to the c trary, made a declaration for Mr. Low by a of about four to one. Notwithstanding daily declarations of those who represent



"THERE IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND."
From the New York *Herald*.

(Mr. Jacob Worth, a Republican leader of Brooklyn, was defeated by Mr. Platt's influence in his efforts to control the committee on the 14th; but the indorsement of Seth Low was a real victory for Worth.)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY W. M. K. OLCOTT, OF NEW YORI
(Selected by Mr. Platt as candidate for mayor.)

Platt that the Republicans of New York under no circumstances indorse Mr. Low, will certainly nominate a separate candidate their own, everything in the situation make almost certain that the Republican machine have to yield to the force of honest Republi sentiment, and accept the candidate of the C zens' Union. The dates for the Republican Tammany-Democratic nominating conventi had been provisionally fixed for September and September 30 respectively. Our rea will have learned from the daily press, theref before this number of the REVIEW reaches th what candidates have actually taken the fi Naturally the Tammany Democrats have b hoping that Mr. Platt would be as good his word and nominate a machine Republi candidate; for Tammany's only hope lies the division of its opponents. Even, h ever, if the Platt machine should thus sh the situation in Tammany's favor, it does follow that both machines together could year defeat Mr. Low. The great army of vo who in New York last year supported the Kinley ticket have no necessary connec with Mr. Platt's machine. It is one thin

ɔ local nominating machinery of a quite a different thing to bring out a vote on election day. It is plain that ıajority of thoughtful and intelligent s will vote for Mr. Low in any case, as well as principle compels the ıt of Mr. Low's candidacy by the convention.

The Tammany Democrats meanwhile have arranged to hold their convention last, in order that they may be ɔy circumstances. If the Republicans ɔrse Mr. Low the Tammany convenıdeavor to bring out some highly reɡentleman as a figure-head, and will ɔ to nominate any practical politician the Tammany school. With Mr. roker's annual return from Europe, eptember, the newspapers endeavored appear that Tammany's ex-boss was e candidate for mayor. But nothing m to have been further from the intentions of the inner circle of Tamɔs. Nor could anything induce Mr. submit to so dangerous an ordeal. yan element of the New York Deas been determined that Tammany year, both in its platform and in its recognize fully the great lost cause But the dominant element in Tamɛermined to ignore the silver question icago platform, and to fight the Ren State and local issues. They have been casting about anxiously for available candidates, and seem to have concluded that there is nothing to do but to await their convention day and then trust to the inspiration of the moment.

MR. RICHARD CROKER.

A True Campaign of Education.

Meanwhile the Citizens' Union has been carrying on a quiet but steady and effective campaign of educational work in almost every part of the city. This has taken the form, very largely, of lectures on the work of the different city departments, most intelligently prepared and admirably illustrated by stereopticon slides. The substantial progress that the city has made under Mayor Strong's administration furnishes abundant opportunity for striking contrasts when compared with conditions existing under the preceding Tammany administrations; and the stereopticon lectures set forth the nature and significance of municipal reform as almost no other method could do as well. While bringing the every-day questions of municipal housekeeping directly to the attention of the voters in these illustrated lectures, the Citizens' Union is also doing good work in printing and disseminating campaign books and pamphlets. These are attractively written and illustrated, and present salient facts about various topics of municipal interest. Each pamphlet is a complete little monograph which takes up some one question—street-cleaning, public baths and lavatories, tenement-house reform, the public schools, the small parks, the paving improvements, or something else. All this excellent educational work is possible because the Citizens' Union was wise enough to organize early and take plenty of time to make ready its campaign, instead of depending upon an improvised movement at the last moment, after the regular party machines had taken the field. There is nothing subtle or mysterious about the methods that the Citizens' Union has employed. Any large body of good citizens in any other American town can do the same thing if they only care to take the trouble, and if they will but keep their movement upon as high a plane of disinterested and public-spirited devotion to the true welfare of the community, while resolutely declining to be led off upon side issues by faddists and cranks.

A Lesson in Nomination Methods.

If Mr. Low should indeed be elected next month, as we confidently expect that he will be, it is quite possible that the most important result of all will follow from the methods taken to secure his nomination. The Citizens' Union is not a party or a clique. It is nothing in the world but a voluntary movement, on the part of the community itself, to escape from the tyranny of the

cliques of politicians who conduct nominations for their own private ends in back rooms, and allow public opinion no way to exercise itself in the matter of selecting candidates. What New York can do other cities can do also; and non-partisan nominations supported by great enrollments of citizens will be used to circumvent the devious ways of the bosses and local machines. And thus the politicians themselves, in self-preservation, will be driven into the acceptance of some genuine reform of the caucus, the primary, and the nominating system in general. If the successful work of the Citizens' Union of New York should lead to a general reform of party nominating methods throughout the country, a splendid new chapter would have been added to the history of American popular self-government.

The Franco-Russian Alliance.

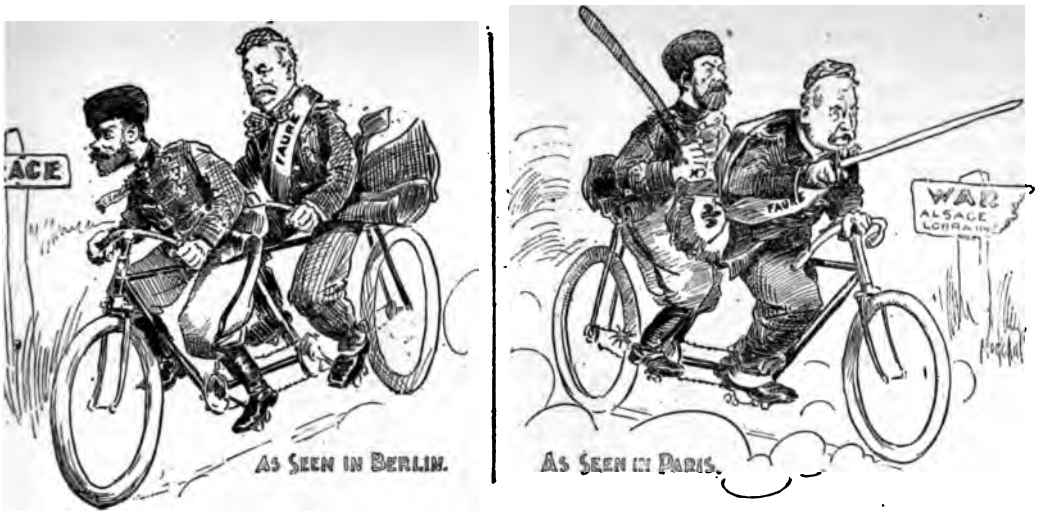
The great topic that has continued to occupy the European press has been the alliances of the powers, with particular reference to the open and express recognition by the Czar, on the occasion of dent Faure's recent visit to St. Petersbu the alliance existing between Russia and F

PRESIDENT AND CZAR.

The F people a the se heaven thusiasm the succ Presi Faure's and that tleman's ical posi home ha immen strength Sugges have bee ously that his of offi presi should be indefinitely extende that his powers as a constitutiona should be enlarged. There is n son to suppose, however, th French people have so lost their as to contemplate any such mo tions of their republican consti One would suppose that in th run Russian absolutism is not so to influence the French const as French republicanism, on the hand, to leaven the lump of sian autocracy. The French ha sired nothing so much as the fi menting of this alliance; and b capricious political changes at might weaken Russia's confide the value of a French *ente* would seem probable that the re will gain something of sobrie steadiness from this new se responsibility. France has up whole been very fortunate in its of republican presidents since and M. Felix Faure is bearin self in a manner that has won t proval of the nation to an unus tent. Some Frenchmen insis the moment is auspicious for tempt to recover Alsace and Lo But that is hardly what the a means. The Emperor Willia been ostentatiously emphasizi high value Germany places Rhine provinces.

"NOS DEUX NATIONS AMIES ET ALLIÉES."

(The Czar's toast at the banquet on board the French man-of-war *Pothuau*, at Cronstadt, given by President Faure in honor of the Russian emperor and empress.—From *L'Illustration* (Paris).



THAT FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Pester Lloyd declares it is a "tandem-bicycle" affair, while the French press intimates that it means, ultimately, the seizure and annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

The German papers have, indeed, been 's disposed to sneer a good deal about the dual alliance—not, however, at the ex- f Russia. For it is the German policy at , as it is that of England and every other to be extremely deferential to Russia. e fashion in Germany to treat the dual al- s an arrangement by which Russian di- y has captured France for its own ends, ffering no substantial *quid pro quo*. The ı Government has shown its real feeling the Franco-Russian affair by its extraor- efforts to exhibit the strength and har- f the triple alliance. The King and Queen early in September were the guests of the ›r William at Homburg, where magnifi- es had been prepared in their honor, and ing possible was done to render impress- : fact of the continued alliance between nd Germany. Later in the month the ›r William proceeded to Hungary, where 13th he was received at Totis by the Em- Francis Joseph; and his visit was cele- with much pomp and display. Never- there are many signs that the triple alli- tending toward a moral disintegration; y finds it desirable to get closer to France, ural associate, and Austria has seemingly ming to an understanding with St. Peters- ver the future of southeastern Europe. resent condition of European alliances for peace all around, rather than for a l and ominous relationship between two istic alliances. Undoubtedly the German r hopes reconciliation may proceed fast to allow him to visit Paris in 1900.

Greek Finances and a Peace Treaty.

In the middle of September it was announced that the deadlock in the negotiations at Constantinople had been broken by the acceptance all around of a new proposal proceeding from Lord Salisbury. The essential feature of this proposal was a joint commission representing the six great powers, which should take charge of the finances of Greece, assuming control of certain specified revenues, and using the proceeds for the benefit of the old holders of Greek bonds, whose interests have been so stoutly maintained by Germany, and also for the payment as they fall due of the installments of the indemnity to Turkey. On the basis of this scheme it was announced that preliminary articles of peace would be signed within the week ending September 18, and that the

THE END OF IT.

GERMAN EMPEROR (to poor Greece): "Hand over all you've got, and we'll do the best we can for you."
From *Punch* (London).

Turkish army would begin almost at once to vacate Thessaly. This announcement, following so many other false notices of agreement, through a period of some eighteen weeks of negotiations, fell upon the ears of a skeptical world. Nevertheless there must be an end some time, and there is much reason to think that the treaty when concluded will take somewhat the form of Lord Salisbury's latest proposal. But the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly is not likely to occur in the month following the appearance of this number of the REVIEW, although a preliminary treaty was adopted on September 18.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

Bulgaria and the Porte.

Altogether, the prestige gained by the Turkish empire as the result of its military success has not been waning much since hostilities were suspended. The Grand Turk rules with a firmer hand in his own dominions than before, and counts for vastly more in the estimation of Europe. The most remarkable illustration of the new esteem in which Turkey is held, as formidable for friendship or enmity, has now been afforded by Bulgaria. Although practically an independent power since the war of twenty years ago, Bulgaria has nominally owed suzerainty to the Sultan. It has, in fact, never paid any tribute-money, and has ignored all claims, either nominal or substantial, of dependence upon the Turkish empire. For several years Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been waiting for an opportunity to cut the thread and set up a full-fledged kingdom, on the plea that Bulgaria was as much entitled to that position in Europe as either Servia, Roumania, or Greece. When the war between Turkey and Greece broke out Prince Ferdinand and his prime minister, Stoiloff, believed that they would find in the disturbed situation of southeastern Europe their coveted opportunity to set up the Bulgarian kingdom. The swift and immense success of Turkey, however, had not been anticipated, and Prince Ferdinand perceived that he must proceed with caution. His visits to the principal courts of Europe did not succeed in securing for his project the interest, sympathy, and assurance of support that he had believed it possible to obtain. Whereupon, quite to the surprise of all Europe, he completely reversed his tactics, went to Constantinople, and paid his homage as a vassal to "Abdul the Damned" at the Yildiz Kiosk. The Bulgarians have so highly valued their emancipation from Turkey that the sheer audacity of Ferdinand's submissive trip to Constantinople gave the whole political world a new sensation. But Ferdinand and Stoiloff justified the performance with some cynicism and a good deal of sound logic. They declared that they simply made the best of their situation. Since the great European powers had refused to countenance the full independence of Bulgaria, that principality could hope for no international status except in its capacity as a part of the Turkish empire. It had already secured for domestic purposes the complete autonomy which protects it against any annoyance from the government of the Porte. But since the Porte has now developed a splendid military position, Bulgaria proposes to establish such relations with Constantinople as will give her the benefit, in case of need, of Turkey's military strength. The whole performance has in it sig-

THE WAR IN INDIA—A MOUNTAIN BATTERY IN MARCHING ORDER.

GEN. SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE,
Commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

nificant possibilities which are likely to appear in more than one novel direction in the course of a year or two.

Affairs in the British Empire.

Although the members of Parliament have for the most part been shooting grouse or else scattered to the ends of the earth on their vacation trips, there have been Englishmen enough left on posts of public duty to man the ship of state—and furthermore there has been a good deal to claim their attention. The great concern of the British empire at present is with the revolt of the hill tribes on the Afghanistan frontiers of India. This uprising has turned out a very serious one—though not an alarming one—for the British authorities in India. It simply means the employment of perhaps fifty or sixty thousand troops in a very remote and difficult region, and the expenditure of a large sum of money. The hill tribes prize their immemorial independence. They do not belong in any true sense to the British Indian empire, and Lord Rosebery's administration was unanimously in favor of a withdrawal from Chitral and the maintenance of the old and well-established frontier. Unhappily, Lord Salisbury's administration has reversed that policy and brought on the present trouble. The details of the campaign will claim our more particular attention next month. The Ameer of Afghanistan has not succeeded in clearing himself of the suspicions that make him responsible for inciting the hillsmen to a revolt that can only end in their heavy punishment.

Business Topics in England.

Among the chief topics in the British world of industry and commerce have been (1) the continuance and the spread in collateral directions of the great strike in the machinists' or so-called engineering trades, and (2) the position that the Bank of England seems to have assumed toward the silver question by the somewhat indefinite announcement of its willingness to carry a portion of its reserve in silver. These topics will both of them be in a position for more intelligent discussion next month. It may merely be said regarding the engineering strike that there seems some danger lest the great employers in England should imitate some of their brethren in America, and endeavor to supersede trained, skilled, and self-respecting workmen of the trade-union sort with cheap unorganized labor, in part drawn from eastern and southern Europe, which can be trained automatically to attend machinery and perform some one part of a single process. The seemingly indulgent attitude of the governors of the Bank of England toward silver has been received with astonishment and a good deal of disgust in the financial world. In general, the silver cause does not seem to be in a hopeful way.

The Royal Visit to Ireland.

The domestic topic that chiefly interested British political circles last month was the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland. The manner in which the

MISS ERIN: "It's welcome ye are, your royal highnesses! Arrah, now! Ye'll be takin' a house of yer own here soon!"
From *Punch* (London).

royal family of Great Britain has neglected and shunned the Emerald Isle is enough to account in part for its extreme unpopularity with the Irish people. Everybody now sees clearly that royalty must change its attitude; but of course the Queen is too old to set up a royal residence on the Lakes of Killarney or anywhere else across the rough and stormy Irish Channel. The heirs apparent, however, could do nothing better than

EX-SENATOR GEO. F. EDMUNDS,
Chairman of the Currency Commission.

make friends with the warm-hearted Irish race, and the visit of the duke and duchess was a good beginning. They were received in great state at Dublin and elsewhere, and entertained in some of the most splendid homes of the Irish nobility. There is much talk of the purchase of a famous old property in the Killarney neighborhood and its transformation into a royal residence.

Currency Reform in the United States.

In the United States the currency question will be taken thoroughly in hand this fall by an unofficial commission appointed in conformity with the plans of the great convention of business men that met several months ago at Indianapolis. The chairman of this commission is the Hon. George F. Edmunds, for so many years United States Senator from Vermont. Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, Professor Laughlin, of Chicago, and other men of high practical and theoretical qualifications are serving as Senator Edmunds' associates. The recommendations of this commission—especially if they should be in harmony with conclusions reached by Secretary Gage and the administration—will lead to earnest and general discussion of currency i this coming winter. The continued improv of the business situation affords no excus postponement of the currency question, but contrary it should be considered as affordi best possible opportunity for settling an issu cannot safely be neglected. This country to have the best money system in the worl

Affairs in Spain and Hawaii.

The month has brought no st disclosures in either the Span Hawaiian situations. The posit the Cuban insurgents is apparently stronge ever, while Spain is admitting the neces sending reënforcements to an army alread barrassingly large. Although—with the m of war as acting prime minister—the cabi the lamented Canovas has continued throu summer, there is much reason to expect a plete cabinet reorganization this fall, and is a possibility that Sagasta may be at the again. Minister Woodford has presente credentials, and there is some prospect of i tant negotiations between Spain and the U States. As for Hawaii, it is supposed th Senate of that republic, which was calle session in September to act upon the anne treaty, has duly ratified the document, an the political merging of the Hawaiian grou the United States now simply awaits the of our Senate. Japan and Hawaii will arb

Our American Politics.

In our own country the politi tivity of the early autumn ha limited to certain localities. campaign in Ohio has attracted outside att chiefly because it involves the choice of a lature upon which Senator Hanna must re his continuance in public office. Municipa paigns are pending in several cities beside York, and we shall give some space to thei and bearings next month. The administ at Washington is discreetly abstaining fro due interference in local politics. Preside Kinley has shown strength and wisdom in ing, despite the pleadings of Senator Pl help the machine against Seth Low and th zens' movement in New York City. It i erally understood that Mr. McKinley had o Seth Low the position of minister to S and doubtless he well knows that the ci movement for municipal progress has noth it that is antagonistic to the legitimate aml of national Republicanism. The office-s have not left the President in cheerless sol but the appointments that have been re made are of a local character, important in

way, but not of national note. Postmasterships are always, of course, highly important to the people served by any given office. It is rumored that the President has selected Mr. S. N. D. North to be superintendent of the next census. Mr. North is a statistical expert of recognized ability. It is time that the preliminary work for the census of 1900 should be taken in hand. The government departments have been healthily active through the vacation period, and there are evidences of good work in numerous directions. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has put fresh enthusiasm into the naval auxiliaries, and has supervised important maneuvers of our fine Atlantic squadron. Postal reforms of some consequence are under consideration. The Agricultural Department, by its good work, is setting a pace for the whole administration. The new tariff has given the Treasury Department plenty of practical work, while the Attorney-General has had some difficult points, like Section 22 of the tariff bill, to interpret for a puzzled country.

Eldorado and Its Drawbacks.

The Klondyke gold region has held its own as a topic of first-class interest. In the face of reports of insufficient food supplies and impassible routes, the rush toward Alaska has continued almost unabated. A counter movement has set in, and many persons have been returning with grave warnings to those who were intending to try to reach the gold-fields this fall. Mass-meetings have been held in Seattle to awaken the country to the necessity of equipping relief expeditions to prevent dreadful disasters from starvation and the diseases that follow in the wake of bad or insufficient food supplies. Undoubtedly there has been a good deal of typhoid fever already at Dawson City, and it is not pleasant to think how much more there may be within the coming year. Meanwhile both American and Canadian capitalists have been making serious projects for improved transportation facilities, and by this time next year it is not likely that pack-horses will be used on the overland route from Dyea to the upper Yukon, but that a combination steamboat and railroad system will cover the whole distance. Continuous rains had made the trails impassible during a considerable part of August and September, and all traffic of men and goods was waiting for frost and snow. Dog teams will be much used when the snow comes, and there has also been a good deal of talk about utilizing the reindeer herd that has been increasing so rapidly in Alaska under the auspices of the United States Government.

REINDEER AS PACK ANIMALS.
(From a drawing recently made in Lapland by an artist of the London *Graphic*.)

Dr. Andrews Remains at Providence.

When the corporation of Brown University met at Providence on September 1 to consider the resignation of President Andrews, it was found that public opinion had won a triumph for the cause of free speech. The corporation passed a vote, with only a few dissenting voices, unconditionally asking President Andrews to withdraw his resignation. He declined to do so at first, being bound by the engagement into which he had entered with Mr. John Brisben Walker to take charge of a new educational correspondence school under the auspices of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. A few days later, however, Mr. Walker very generously agreed to release Dr. Andrews from the engagement, and Brown University has therefore been able to retain its popular and efficient president. The Andrews-Brown episode has had a most wholesome influence throughout the country. Its outcome has added something to the self-respect and confidence of every man who is engaged in educational work. For years there has been plenty of complaint of the subjection of editorial independence and honor in our daily press to the exigencies of the counting-room. But the country is not quite prepared for the cynical admission that university presidents and professors must not hold or express a view which by reason of its unpopularity might, in the opinion of the board of trustees, have a slightly prejudicial effect upon the finances of the institution. The *Cosmopolitan* enterprise is not to be checked, it seems, by the withdrawal of President Andrews. It is understood that a president has been secured for the new undertaking in the

person of Dr. E. N. Potter, whose distinguished educational career is well known. President Potter was one of the creators of Lehigh University, and has more recently been president of Union and Hobart colleges in the State of New York. He has rare talent for edu-

DR. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER,
President of the "Cosmopolitan University."

cational organization, and his views are well known to be fresh and untrammeled. He belongs to a family famous in the religious and educational annals of America, being a grandson of President Eliphalet Nott, of Union College. He is a brother of Bishop Potter, of New York.

In the Field of Education.

The educational year opens prosperously throughout the country, although there is little to note as of exceptional interest. With the settlement of the difficulty at Brown University, New England's educational life and work is very tranquil. New York is interested in the transfer of the seat of Columbia University from the old buildings to the magnificent new site on Morningside Heights. The probability of the election of Mr. Low as mayor naturally causes some talk about his possible successor as president of Columbia. great item of educational progress to be not New York City is the opening of a series of schools. Our progressive Western cities most of them, perhaps, not aware that the p school system of New York has hitherto l any general provision for secondary educ Large gifts and bequests at Peoria, Ill., are to give the country a new educational cent some importance. The University of Calif has wealthy friends who promise to pay fo velopments of the most magnificent char while its friendly rival, the Stanford Unive is also prosperous. The Hon. William L. son leaves politics behind him to assume th ties of the presidency of the old Washingto Lee University in Virginia. Our reader enjoy a singularly clear and instructive which we present in this number from the an American woman, Miss Blauvelt, who ha returned from post-graduate studies in the lish university towns. Her account sheds light upon the position of women students a ford and Cambridge. The examination s in the English universities, as she explai may well make us thankful for so mu emancipation as our educational life in country has attained. Every year we some progress away from the old metho artificial cram, grind, and reliance upo stultifying machinery of examinations. is still too much of all this, however, cially in our graded public schools. A toon that we publish this month from *Wa* San Francisco, directs attention to the forcing children to pursue too many branc study and to worry their brains over too text-books. Happily, our educational me beginning to favor simple and natural meth

The Literary World.

The literary output of the a publishing season at least indicat lack of industry on the part o authors. The *Dial* announces by name no than eleven hundred books that are to be on the market by American publishers thi Those who suppose that these are chiefly of fiction should look the list over to have preconceptions corrected. The departme history, biography, and general literatur very strong and notable, while science, p philosophy, æsthetics, and religion are repre by many volumes that promise well. The ican public, in its story-reading, is show very wholesome preference for books based phases of our own life and history—such as Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Burton Harrison's "Son of the Old Domi

ucky stories of Allen and Fox, and the stories of Hamlin Garland, Octave Ella Higginson, and others. The novel that sioned the most comment throughout the speaking world in the past month has been ie's "The Christian." Everybody in Eng- been reading it and talking about it, from lstone down. Some comments upon it ound in our department of book notices. rayal of present-day Christianity in this novel has led to much discussion in British circles; and this reminds us of that the chief literary topic of Germany th has had to do with a drama dealing ith Christian history and morals. This Sudermann—at present perhaps the novelist of Germany—is entitled "Jo- and it is founded upon the story of the g of John the Baptist, with Herod, , and Salome as prominent characters in a. The authorities at Berlin prohibited under the terms of a law which was to be obsolete prohibiting the stage ion of Biblical scenes and characters. discussion has ensued, the German pub- n seeming in the main to support Su- as against the authorities.

THE LATE HENRY W. SAGE.

Obituary Notes. In the list of the month's necrology on another page will be found the names of a number of well-known persons. From the international point of view, the most distinguished name in the list is that of Count Mutsu of Japan, for many years minister to the United States, and afterward the foreign minister who

THE LATE COUNT MUTSU OF JAPAN.

negotiated the treaty with China. Among Englishmen the best-known name is that of Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, for many years editor of the *Spectator*, a journalist and critic of the highest order of talent. Coming to our own country, perhaps the most prominent name is that of Mr. Henry W. Sage, president of the board of trustees of Cornell University, whose long career was marked by great business success and conspicuous philanthropy. His benefactions to Cornell alone would probably sum up two millions of dollars. Mrs. John Drew was the most famous woman whose death occurred in the month of our record. She was an actress of the old school, trained in every conceivable branch of her art, and eminently worthy of the respect and esteem in which she was held. She was born in 1820, and continued in the successful exercise of her profession when she was well beyond the age of seventy. Her stage experience covered a period of more than sixty years.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 20, 1897.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 23.—The New York Republican County Committe invites all the anti-Tammany organizations of Greater New York to a conference.

August 25.—The Police Board of New York City retires Chief Conlin at his own request and appoints Acting Inspector John McCullagh in his place.

August 30.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee declares the seat of William F. Harrity in the National Committee vacant.

August 31.—Democratic primaries in South Carolina choose John S. McLaurin as candidate for the United States Senate for the full term.

September 1.—The Citizens' Union of New York City names Seth Low as its candidate for mayor of Greater New York.

September 2.—Nebraska Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans unite on candidates for State offices.

September 9.—Gold Democrats in Ohio nominate Julius Dexter for governor.

September 11.—Brig.-Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General U. S. A., is placed on the retired list; Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Breck is appointed adjutant-general.....The Republican campaign is opened in Ohio.

September 13.—Seth Low's letter accepting-the nomination of the Citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York is made public.

September 14.—Senator Wellington resigns the chairmanship of the Maryland Republican State Committee.

September 15.—The twelve supervisors of San Francisco are removed from office for malfeasance in office ..The Democratic Committee of New York names Hon. Alton B. Parker for chief judge of the Court of Appeals.

HON. W. F. POWELL, OF NEW JERSEY, Minister to Haiti.

September 16.—The New York Republican County Committee passes resolutions in favor of a "straight ticket" at the coming municipal election.

September 17.—The administration at Washington decides to send a body of troops to St. Michael's, Alaska.

September 18.—President McKinley appo C. Croft Surveyor of th New York....The New publican State Committ William J. Wallace f Judge of the Court of A

FIELD MARSHAL BLUMENTHAL. (Who recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his entrance to the Prussian army.)

DR. VON HOLLEBE (Germany's New Ambassa United States.)

POLITICS AND GOVER FOREIGN.

August 24.—An extr session of the Congress of passes a bill for the ad the gold standard.

August 27.—Premier A of Spain, announces that of his predecessor, the L vas del Castillo, will re changed.

August 28.—A new m appointed in Uruguay.

September 2.—Gen. Ignacio Andrade is elect dent of Venezuela.

September 10.—Peace is concluded betwee ernment of Uruguay and the insurgents.

September 11.—Costa Rica adopts the gold

September 16.—The Mexican Congress meet

September 17.—A revolution in Gautemala, l Prospero Morales, is reported to have succeed

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 23.—President Faure, of France, is in Russia by the czar.

August 27.—Corea cedes to Russia an isl Fusan for a coaling station.

August 30.—A commercial treaty between J Portugal is signed.

September 7.—Lord Salisbury's proposition for an international commission on the revenues of Greece is accepted by the powers.

September 13.—United States Minister Woodford presents his credentials to the Queen Regent of Spain.

September 16.—The French ambassador at Washington, M. J. Patenôtre, is transferred to Madrid.

September 18.—The preliminary treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece is signed at Constantinople.

September 20.—It is announced that Ali Ferukh Bey has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

August 23.—More than 20,000 men are involved in the building-trades strike at Budapest.... The International Workingmen's Congress is opened at Zurich.

August 27.—The Bank of Minneapolis closes its doors.

August 29.—An eight-hour demonstration is held in Hyde Park, London, by strikers in the engineering trades.

September 1.—Enrico, a Guatemalan capitalist, fails for a large sum.

September 3.—The coal miners and operators in conference at Columbus, Ohio, come to an agreement for the resumption of work at a rate of 65 cents a ton in the Pittsburg district and 56 cents in Ohio.

September 7.—The Amoskeag Cotton Mills at Manchester, N. H., start on full time, giving employment to 8,000 operatives.

September 8.—The names of the members of the monetary commission selected by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention are announced by Chairman Hanna. They are as follows: Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Charles S. Fairchild and Stuyvesant Fish, New York; Stewart Patterson, Pennsylvania; T. G. Bush, Alabama; J. W. Fries, North Carolina; W. B. Dean, Minnesota; George E. Leighton, Missouri; Robert S. Taylor, Indiana; Prof. J. L. Laughlin, Illinois; and Louis A. Garnett, California.

Princess of Wales.
Queen of Denmark. Duchess of Cumberland.
VISITORS AT THE ROYAL DANISH WEDDING.
(From the *Illustrated London News*.)

KILLARNEY HOUSE, SEAT OF THE EARL OF KENMARE.
(One of the famous homes of Ireland visited by the Duke and Duchess of York.)
From the *Illustrated London News*.

September 10.—The men employed in reconstruction of the Metropolitan Street Railway of New York go on strike because of delay in the payment of their wages; a settlement is soon reached.

September 13.—Most of the bituminous coal miners of the Pittsburg district resume work on the sixty-five-cent basis, and the general strike is ended.

September 15.—The English Shipbuilders' Federation calls out the shipwrights in a strike of sympathy with that of the engineering trades.

DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

August 25.—President Borda, of Uruguay, is assassinated in Montevideo.

August 30.—Two deputy sheriffs are killed by "moonshiners" in Pope County, Ala.; four other deputies are seriously wounded.

September 1.—The Mayor of Toulon, France, is stabbed by a Corsican socialist, an employee of the city.

September 10.—Much damage is done by the explosion of dynamite bombs at St. Martin, near Ferrol, Spain....Deputy sheriffs fire into a crowd of striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., killing more than 20 and wounding 40 others.

September 15.—Five men accused of burglary are lynched at Versailles, Ind.

September 16.—A man throws himself upon President Diaz, of Mexico, but is arrested before he accomplishes any violence; later the assailant is stabbed to death in his prison cell by a mob.

CHARLES S. MELLEN,
President of the Northern Pacific Railway.

CAPT. JOHN HEALY,
King of the Klondyke.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

August 24.—President McKinley attends the meeting of the G. A. R. in Buffalo, N. Y....The investigation of the Paris Bazaar disaster is concluded.

August 26.—Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, is chosen commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Cincinnati as the place of the next annual encampment.

August 27.—Marriage of Prince Charles of Sweden to Princess Ingebord of Denmark....William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, is chosen president of the American Bar Association at its Cleveland meeting.

August 28.—The horse Star Pointer paces a mile at Readville, Mass., in 1:59¼, breaking the world's pacing record.

August 31.—The Zionist Conference at Basle, Switzerland, adopts schemes for the centralization of the movement and the raising of a fund of $50,000,000.

September 1.—The corporation of Brown Uni votes to request President Andrews to withdr resignation.

September 3.—The members of the Jackson- worth arctic expedition arrived at London, havin three winters in Franz Josef Land.

September 6.—The existence of yellow fever ir Springs, Miss., and New Orleans, La., is offici clared.

September 8.—In a collision on the Santa Fé R near Emporia, Kan., 12 persons are kille many others seriously injured.

September 9.—A typhoon off the Japanes wrecks the Norwegian bark *Alette*, with the lo lives.

September 10.—In a railroad collision near Ne Colo., about 30 persons are killed.

Maiden Trip, Sept. 26. New Record, 5 days, 22

NEW STEAMSHIP "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE," OF NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE—LONGEST VESSEL AFLOA

ptember 11.—Martial law is declared in and about leton, Pa.; the State troops are commanded by eral Gobin.

ptember 13.—Yellow fever appears in Mobile, Ala.

THE LATE MRS. JOHN DREW.

eptember 14.—Many lives are lost in Texas hurri-ies.

eptember 17.—In the fighting on the Afghan frontier British losses are heavy; two officers are killed and ieral Jeffreys is wounded.

eptember 18.—Stockholm celebrates the twenty-fifth iiversary of King Oscar's accession to the throne of eden and Norway.

OBITUARY.

ugust 22.—James W. Paul, the oldest member of Philadelphia bar, 81....The Duke of Ujest, 81.

ugust 25.—Count Mutsu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan....Señor J. Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay.

ADARE MANOR, SEAT OF THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN
(Visited by the Duke and Duchess of York.)
From the *Illustrated London News.*

August 26.—Dr. E. A. Sheldon, principal of the New York State Normal School at Oswego, 74....Rt. Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan, member of the British Parliament, 71.

August 30.—Daniel G. Rollins, former District Attorney and Surrogate of New York City, 55....Erastus Corning, financier, of Albany, N. Y., 70.

August 31.—Mrs. John Drew, the distinguished actress, 77.

September 1.—Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, 55.

September 2.—State Senator Joseph Mullin, of New York, 49....Col. George Bliss, of New York City, 67.

September 4.—Benjamin Brewster, of the International Navigation Company, 69....Marquis de Rochambeau.

THE LATE BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD.
(Died August 10.)

September 5.—Robert Bleakley, president of the advisory board of the International Commercial Congress, which met in Philadelphia last June.

September 7.—Hon. Edward Lillie Pierce, the Boston lawyer and author, 68....Hon. Sir Louis William Cave, judge of the British Court of Justice, 65.

September 8.—Sir Everett Millais, 41....Col. Isaac W. Avery, formerly editor of the Atlanta *Constitution.*

September 9.—Franz Aurelias Pulzky, the Hungarian archæologist and publicist, 83.

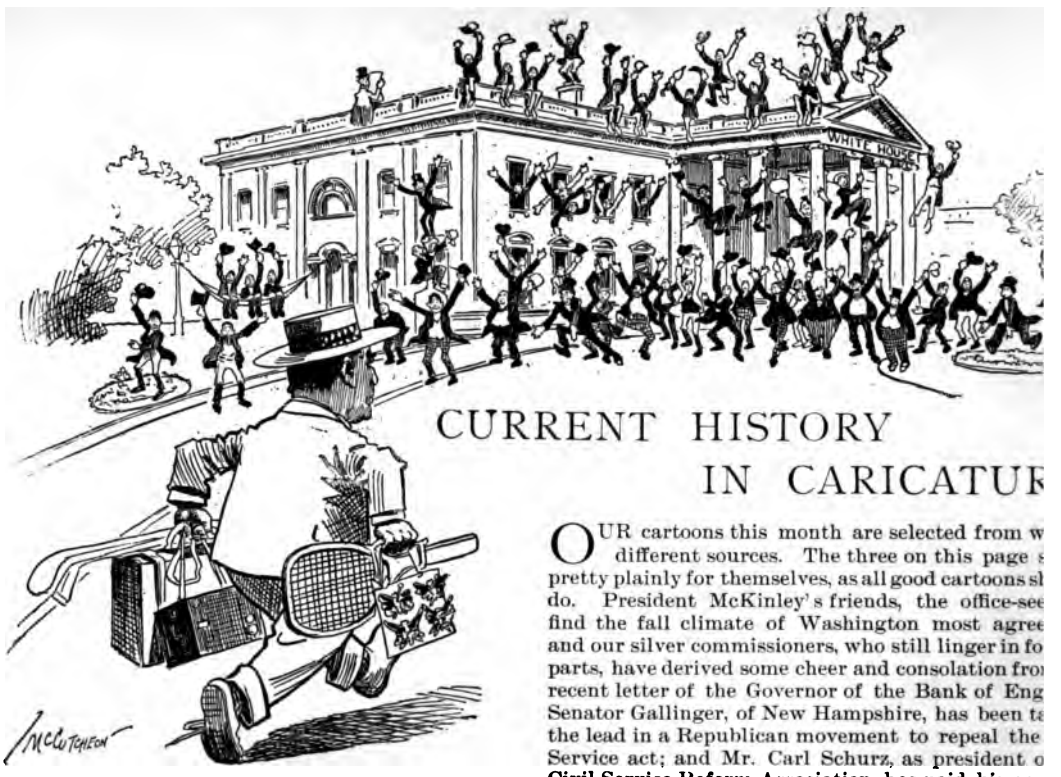
September 10.—Ex-Congressman Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts, 64.

September 11.—Justice John Sedgwick, of the New York Supreme Court, 68....John Frederick Townsend, of Albany, N. Y., 72.

September 12.—Judge Augustus H. Fenn, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, 53....Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, a well-known writer on Methodism, 82.

September 15.—Sir William Charles Windeyer, former chief judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

September 17.—Henry W. Sage, one of the chief benefactors of Cornell University, 83.



PRESIDENT McKINLEY (returning from his vacation): "Goodness! They're still waiting for me."
From the *Record* (Chicago).

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATUR

OUR cartoons this month are selected from w different sources. The three on this page s pretty plainly for themselves, as all good cartoons sl do. President McKinley's friends, the office-see find the fall climate of Washington most agree and our silver commissioners, who still linger in fo parts, have derived some cheer and consolation fro recent letter of the Governor of the Bank of Eng Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has been ta the lead in a Republican movement to repeal the Service act; and Mr. Carl Schurz, as president o Civil Service Reform Association, has paid his res to the Senator in a surprising manner, well illust by the cartoon that we reproduce from *Life*.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S ONE-FIFTH SILVER RESERVE.

THE OLD LADY TO OUR BIMETALLIC COMMISSIONERS: "Well, boys, how do you like the taste of that?"
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

ON THE WISDOM OF MEDDLING WITH EXTINCT VOLCA

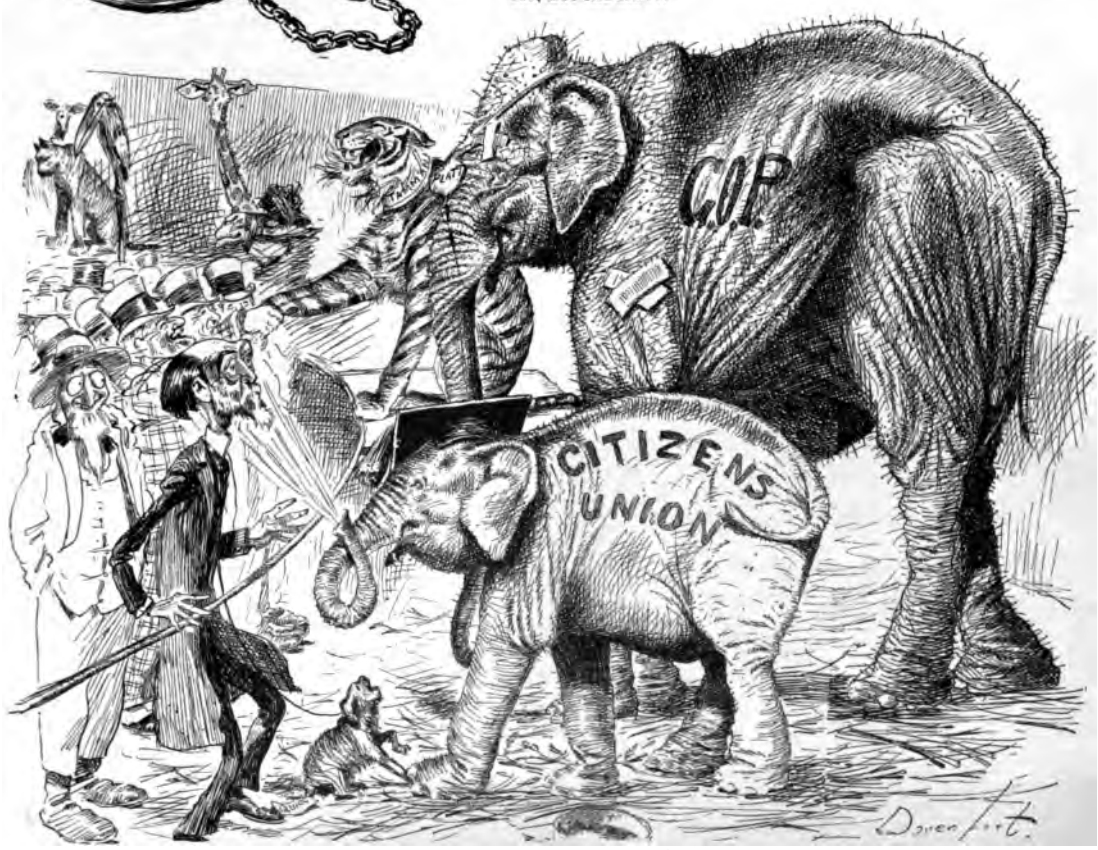
"Here, Senator, I will leave you to your reflections assurance that if you wish to continue this converse shall with pleasure be at your service."—*Carl Schurz.*
From *Life* (New York).

(By Bush in N.Y. *World*.)

Father Knickerbocker: "Make me the master, not the slave."

The caricaturists of the New York papers have naturally been giving their particular attention to phases of the municipal contest. Mr. Bush, by the way, has transferred his allegiance from the *Herald* to the *World;* and he has been engaged in the laudable task of upholding the point of view of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Davenport, in the *Journal*, has not seemed to be deeply attached to the fortunes of any one of the contending groups, but he has drawn a series of cartoons assailing Mr. Platt in quite the fierce manner of his work last fall against Mr. Hanna. Mr. Bush and Mr. Davenport are duly represented on this page.

The double cartoon at the bottom of the opposite page is from our Mexican contemporary, *El Hijo del Ahuizote*. It sets in contrast Spain's pretended civilization and Cuba's alleged savagery. One-half of the picture shows the civilized Spaniards dancing and drinking champagne in their joy over the death of the Cuban general Maceo last year. The other half represents the respectful tone of Cuban sentiment and the decorous behavior of the Cuban patriots, when they received the news



THE NEW BABY ELEPHANT IN THE POLITICAL ZOO.
From the *Journal* (New York).

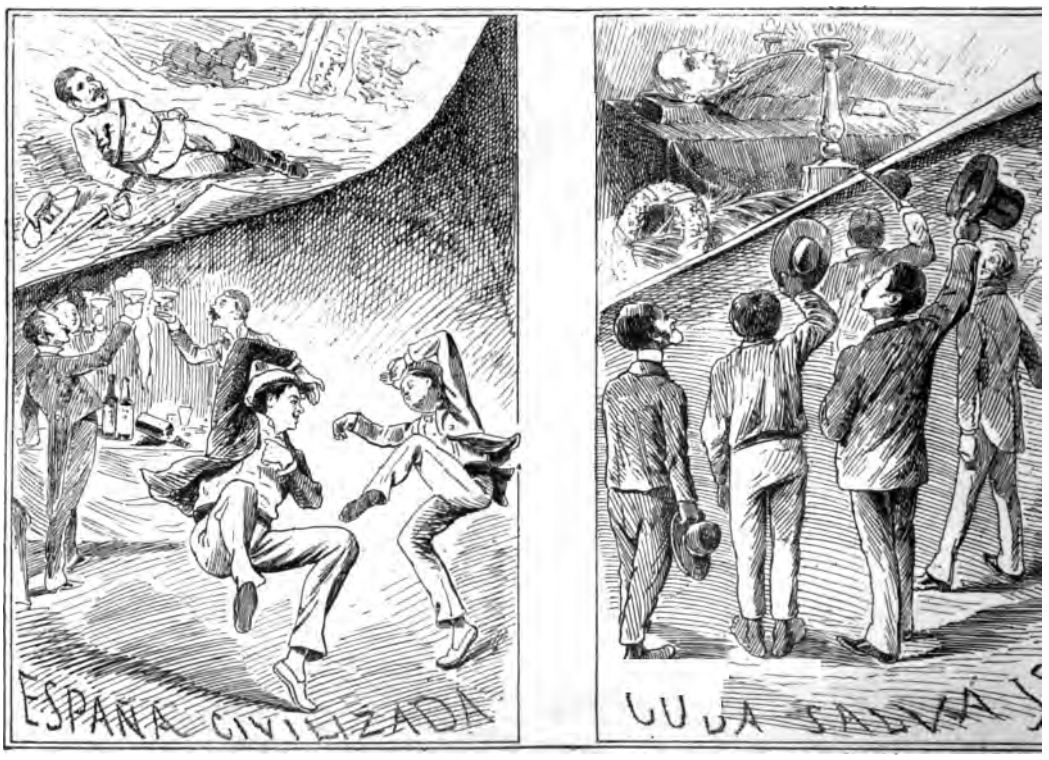
HE CAN PROLONG IT.

The rainy season in Cuba has caused a suspension of hostilities this summer. Uncle Sam might easily prolong the season.– From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

ALPHONSO XIII., THE CHILD MARTYR OF SPAIN
From *Le Rire* (Paris).

of the assassination of their great enemy, Prime Minister Canovas. The suggestiveness of this cartoon renders it one of the most striking of the season.

The Minneapolis *Journal* offers the idea that Uncle Sam might turn on his hose and prolong the rainy season in Cuba; while the portrait of King Alph Spain, drawn by the caricaturist of *Le Rire*, o shows the prevailing French opinion that the for the present *régime* in Spain is ominous. T likely soon to be sensational Spanish news.

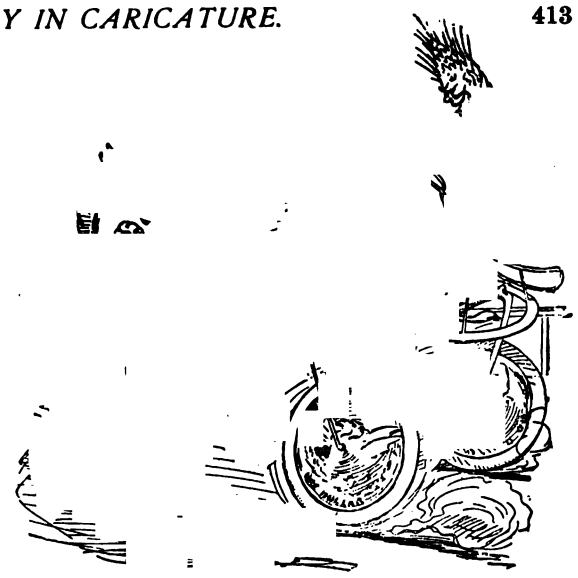


"CIVILIZED" SPAIN AND "SAVAGE" CUBA—A CONTRAST.—From *El Ahuizote* (Mexico).

LUCK AT LAST!

British farmer): "Let me introduce Miss Pros-

"Law, miss, you do be quite a stranger in these l, I'm heartily glad to see ye, and I hope ye've !"—From *Punch* (London).



ON THE PROSPERITY TRACK.

G. O. P.: "I'm something of a star-pointer myself." From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

of the towns from getting now, as formerly, the surplus Russian crop at low prices. This question of the relation of high prices to prosperity is a decidedly puzzling one; and it can hardly be expected that the producer and the consumer should look at the thing in precisely the same way.

ı price of wheat has ıe cartoonists an op- hey have made use of eat many different w. Most of the Amer- ons on the subject d "dollar wheat" as s with the return of It happens that the heat crop—although where near sufficient me demand—has this d out uncommonly from the point of view l-owners and farmers l the condition of the ket has seemed very It is this view that presses in his cartoon which we reproduce But we might have several European at show the other side ıation—those that nously to the prospect n the price of a poor of bread. The Ger- on from *Ulk* on this the burghers' protest high tariff on grain stuffs, which has been r the benefit of the s of Germany and ents the workingmen

THE GERMAN TARIFF ON BREADSTUFFS.

THE GERMAN BURGHER: "I'm so hungry. Can't I bring in the Russian crop that I used to get so cheaply?"

THE CUSTOMS OFFICIAL: "For shame, you unpatriotic wretch! Don't you see that I myself also only eat food of German production?"—From *Ulk* (Berlin).

FRANCE HAS GOT THE BIG TIP (TRINKGELD) FROM RUSSIA AT LAST.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

President Faure's trip to Russia has given the European cartoonists a subject very much to their liking. The German comic papers have been particularly sarcastic. The drawing at the top of this page, from *Kladderadatsch*, represents France, personified by President Faure, as merely a taker of tips and bribes from Russia—the last tip (*trinkgeld*) being a big medal with the word "*Alliées*" stamped upon it. The artist means to imply that Russia finds it convenient to use France for her own purpose, chiefly financial, and that the alliance is really a very one-sided affair.

An artist in *Punch* traces the possible evolution of President Faure from a plain merchant at Havre, through the Presidency and the Russian trip to the thr France. President Faure is a s and tactful gentleman, and is not to lose his balance as he sits on th of this high tide of fame. Nor d labor under the delusion of the ext who suppose that the Russian a will forthwith restore to France t provinces. A cartoon that we rep in our "Progress of the World" ment shows somewhat amusing totally different constructions upon the success of President visit to Russia.

The small cartoon on this page sents Prince Ferdinand of Bulg his recent act of homage to his lie the Sultan of Turkey. We hav mented upon the incident in our ress of the World" department. mains to be seen how substantial nand's reward will be.

FERDINAND OF BULGARIA: "A c worth a kiss of the hand.'
From *Kladderadatsch*.

THE EVOLUTION OF FELIX FAURE—TUNATUS THE FIRST.
From *Punch* (London).

ontinental papers, Ger- well as French, are never r with their home ques- have their fling at John here would be much less t mirth all the way from tish channel to the Bos- if press censors forbade ication of jokes, pictorial erwise, on England as ied in the character of ull. In the cartoon at of this page *Ulk* calls at- to the isolation of Eng- d represents John Bull singing the song "For- forsaken," while the ladies of the dual and liances amuse themselves xpense. In the cartoon *adderadatsch* John Bull the European powers vay to deal with Turkey sick man, strongly advo- mputation. Meanwhile very bad leg of his own

ALL BY HIS LONE SELF.
(John Bull's plaintive lay while the two alliances only laugh at his grief):

"Verlassen, verlassen,
Verlassen bin ich
Wie der stein aus der strasse."

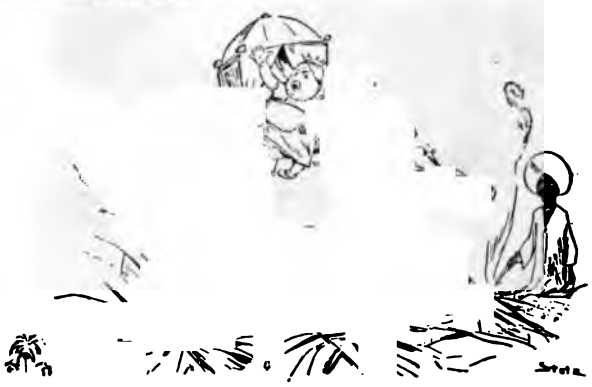
From *Ulk* (Berlin).

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

BULL (as the lecturer): "It won't do to trifle with of this sick man any longer. A diseased member gotten rid of, and for my part I favor amputation." S IN THE BACKGROUND: "O Allah! he speaks the —From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

(India), and Spain and Italy also appear to need surgical treatment. It is the old moral of the physician who needs a dose of his own medicine.

The small cartoon at the bottom of the page has obvious reference to the disturbance of England's Indian empire. The "mad mullah" has frightened the elephant on which the Empress of India rides, and John Bull is trying to reassure her alarmed majesty. Herr Stutz, of *Kladderadatsch*, who has drawn two of the cartoons on this page, is one of the most effective caricaturists of Europe.



DO NOT BE ANXIOUS, MY LADY; IT IS ONLY A MAD MULLAH!
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE EDUCATIONAL KLONDYKE.—From *Wasp* (San Francisco).

On this page the cartoonist of *Wasp*, San Francisco's comic paper, expresses his sympathy with the school-boy dragging his impedimenta of text-books up the Klondyke path to the high school. The lad is entitled to a more general sympathy than he has yet received.

The cartoonist of the Chicago *Times-Herald* does not seem to appreciate the meekness and disinterestedness of our well-known labor leaders—as the two pictures at the bottom of this page duly attest. He goes so to intimate that the conference called to meet Louis last month by Mr. Debs and others had c upon the public crib. We think he is mistaken.

DEBS IN HIS DUAL ROLE.

"The great leader" in the "coming conflict" as he sees himself and as the public sees him.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

THE REAL REASON FOR THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE

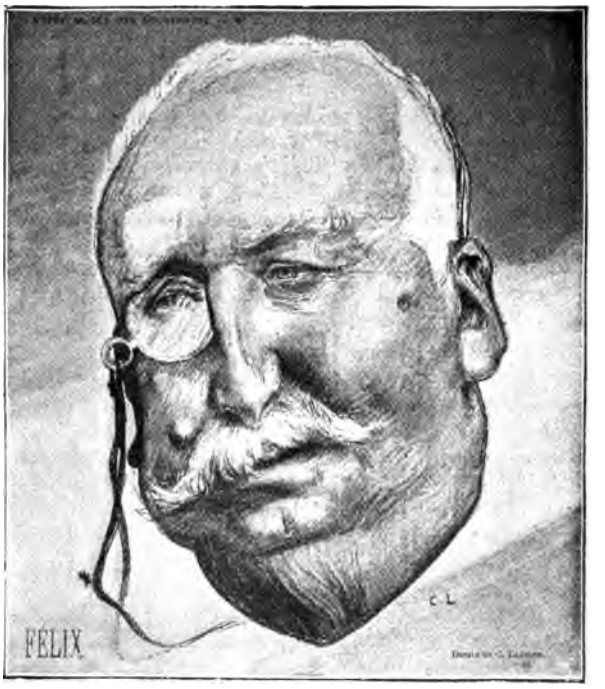
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

KAISER WILHELM II.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).

tre, the Parisian comic paper, has of late been ıing a series of caricature portraits of the rulers ope. One of these (Queen Victoria) we repro- :wo months ago. On this page we give *Le Rire's* the heads of state respectively of Germany and . Bobb, the cartoonist of *La Silhouette*, also is hand at a picture of the Emperor William, , Stuttgart caricaturist indulges in a quiet joke expense of Herr Dr. Miquel, who is trying on 'ck's clothes, and of Monsieur Faure, who is won- how he would look in a Napoleon make-up.

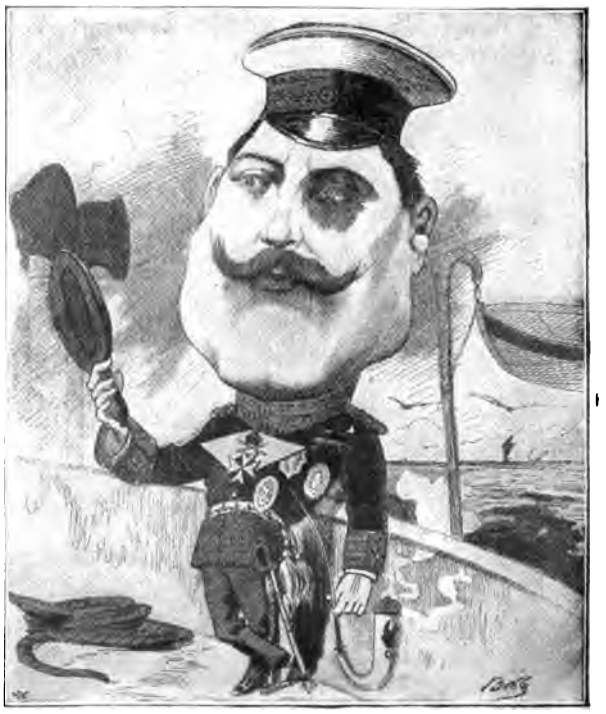
ıe next and closing page of this department will

S IN OLD CLOTHES—MIQUEL IN BERLIN, FAURE IN PARIS
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



FELIX FAURE.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).

be found two English cartoons at the expense of Mr. Hall Caine—a part of the price that industrious literary gentleman must pay for the greatness he has brought upon himself.



KAISER WILHELM, BY BOBB.
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

MR. HALL CAINE AT WORK.

The hour "when the brain is incomparably at its best" (see interview in the *Daily News*, Thursday, August 5, 1897). It is Mr. Hall Caine's habit to rouse himself before sunrise and get to work in the very small hours of the morning.

From the *Westminster Budget*.

SUDERMANN THE MARTYR.
From *Ulk* (Berlin).

"PUNCH'S" READY-MADE COAT OF ARMS FOR HA
FIRST LORD MANXMAN.

(*Arms:* Quarterly; first, three human legs co the thigh and flexed in a triangle garnished and hy knickered proper running galy through severa second, under a flourish proper of trumpets a Cl broadcloth issuant pêle-mêle from a printing-pr sable a scapegoat preceded in triumph by a bonds or less accurately portrayed; fourth, two manx sant with sensational tales sported and displayed contributed by the present holder of the title. author of distinction æsthetically habited proper, outrecuidance with a sprig of the ma(n)x beerbo tée for réclame. *Supporters:* Dexter, an ancient void of guile, inveigled, drawn, and exploited to th ister, a dignitary of the Church radiant in ap scenting purple patches for delivery in a rural rayed proper to the nines. *Second Motto:* "And tl shall be mine.")

HOW TO BUILD A UNIVERSITY.
From *Life* (New York).

SIR ISAAC HOLDEN.

BY MRS. EMILY CRAWFORD.

n August 12 there died at the advanced age of ninety years a famous old English inventor, cturer, millionaire, philanthropist, and public man, whose practical philosophy of life was uncommon interest, and about whom many paragraphs have been making the rounds of the pers. Sir Isaac Holden, as one of the merest incidents of his career, conferred upon the he inexpressibly useful invention of the lucifer match. American readers have heard enough noble and venerable specimen of the English-speaking race at its best to thank us for pre- a sketch of his personality and career. Mrs. Emily Crawford, who writes our sketch, is the amed Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* and the most eminent woman journalist imes. She writes from an intimate friendship with the late Sir Isaac Holden and his family.— ITOR.]

time when the evening papers live on ort and muscular development is thought at object of life, a character sketch of Sir Iolden may have remedial use. It will to those who have high principles, high a high, sweet, charitable, and persever- rit in conduct. Grosser mortals will be ed in Sir Isaac Holden's material success. ill be glad to hear something about a man pt himself in perfect health up to the age y, and left the largest industrial plant of on the face of the earth.

ordinary English conception of success is en low. Mere personal advancement in ere money-getting and title-getting, and in a palatial house, and riding in a fine e, and sailing in a fine yacht, and being by royalty, and cutting up well when one ill do.

ves throws crumbs to Lazarus in the form ks duly announced in the papers, he is as a benefactor of his species. The one at redeems this low conception of success iking for what is plucky. Now, as a person Sir Isaac Holden was a match for he Giant-killer, and every whit as re- ul. I am sorry I have not the pen of a h to bring out this and other rare points ersonality.

saac was what Louis Quatorze failed to iero to his valet. I had the privilege of n visits at Sir Isaac's beautiful place on ors above Keighley and at his flat in Anne's Mansions. I can speak of his de- toward his servants, who were really as his friends. I never saw more excel- ple; they were devoted to "the master." let, Mr. Berry, had at the time of his erved him twenty-three years. He never at time noticed a shade of ill-humor on or heard an impatient word cross his lips.

Fortune is said to be blind, a reason, perhaps, why Sir Isaac never trusted her. He worked by wit and not by witchcraft. He was a shrewd, patient, and amused searcher into natural law. It was fun to Sir Isaac to turn a seemingly harsh and threatening law of nature into a good serv- ant. He took as much interest in a task of this sort as vulgar people do in solving a conundrum. His fancy was fed with science, his mind was at once strong and delicate, serious and playful. It was in ready sympathy with every mind, how- ever uncultured, that was groping its way to light. It was in full communion with minds that were in the light. Sir Isaac had none of the defects of old age, but all its peculiar virtues. He had the mellowness of that November season, pecul- iar, I believe, to France, which the French call St. Martin's summer. It is the afterglow of bright autumn days, but without the mournful something that fills the air in autumnal evenings. Serene and cheerful almost to the last, his mind retained its flexibility and openness. His intel- lectual interests were still fresh and lively, the sympathetic side of his nature without callosity. His last act was to send five hundred pounds sterling to the Keighley Hospital Fund in a letter to the mayor expressing his regret that the long and agreeable relations between himself and the Keighley people should come to an end "through the ordinance of nature."

Sir Isaac's name is to be added to the roll of little great men, embracing Plato, Pepin the Short, Henri IV., Sir Isaac Newton, Napoleon, Thiers, Guizot, Lord John Russell.

Sir Isaac Holden at no time could have held much dross. His forbears would have eliminated it. He had little in himself to struggle against. The fights were chiefly with the outer world. All the giants to be slain were material. His arms were purely moral and intellectual. The sense of duty was innate and strong; he found in

it his guardian angel. From youth to age his strength lay in a clear, unimpassioned perception of the truth. No bias warped his singularly lucid mind. He saw well what he ought to do, and was not long in learning how to do it. A sweet and even temper stood him in good stead. So did the modesty that kept him from standing in his own light.

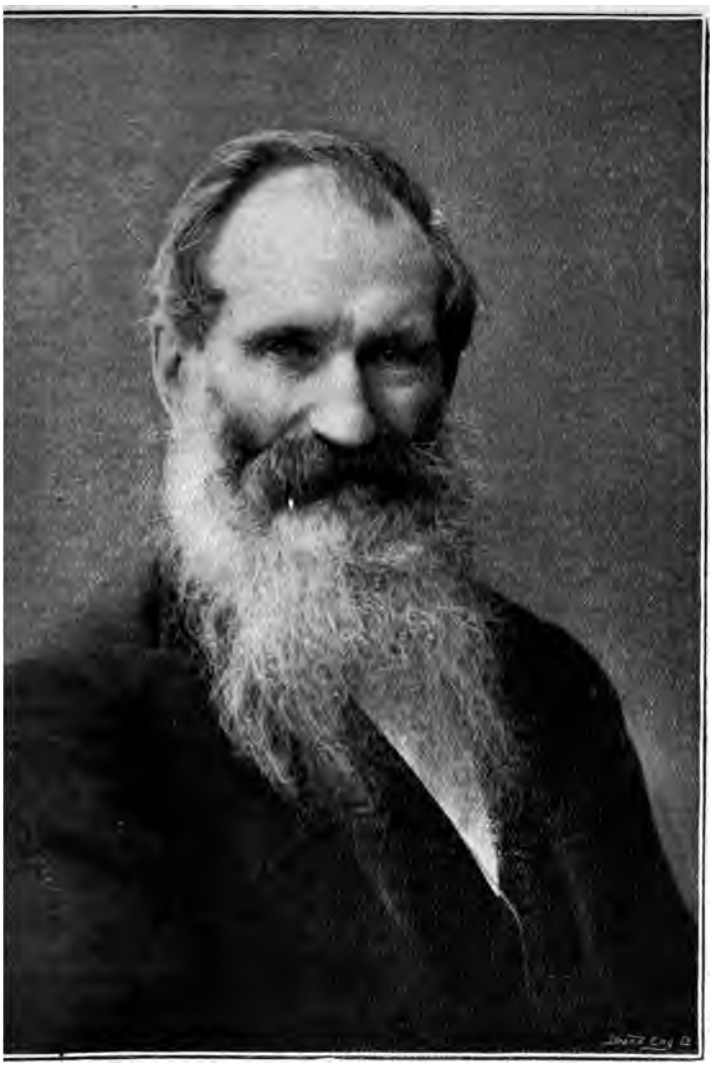
Sir Isaac was born, brought up, lived, and died in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, in which he was for thirty years a local preacher. He never felt drawn toward any other church. His grandparents were converted by Wesley, whom his father remembered. Sir Isaac Holden owed a good deal to the moral support of Methodist ministers, and was twice deterred by poor health from entering the ministry. He was, however, what is known in the Methodist Church as an "accepted candidate for the ministry."

Who were Sir Isaac Holden's forbears? He told me that the name of Holden or Olden is Norse, and that probably he was of Scandinavian descent. He had heard that his people some generations back were yeomen, but they came down in the world in the last century. His father had a small farm, but had to eke out its profits by working in a lead mine at Nenthead, near Alston. The vein being exhausted early in this century, he moved to Scotland, his wife's country, to seek employment. She and four children joined him near Glasgow, where he obtained what he sought in a colliery. He bettered himself later by going to the Wellington Pit at Nitshill. There he was engaged as head man. A cottage was rented at Hurlet, an adjacent village. It was in this cottage that Sir Isaac drew his first breath on May 7, 1807.

It was not a good time apparently for a collier's weakly child to come into the world. Napoleon was going on conquering and to conquer; the continental blockade was in full force and every branch of British trade was depressed. Chatham had conquered avowedly to push British trade. He had adopted a military policy to serve a nation of manufacturers and shopkeepers. The fat kine flourished for a while, but the lean kine, under the herding of Napoleon, ate them up. Farm rents rose by leaps and bounds; food was almost at famine price; royal dukes grew of unwieldy fatness on admiralty *droits*, naval prizes that George III. claimed for himself and was allowed to take. Wages were low, employment precarious, and the outlook gloomy for the working class. It was a nice time for princes, landowners, loanmongers, and army contractors, but a fearful time for manufacturers and operatives. Sir Isaac told me that his father left Cumberland because the rent of the little farm was doubled and that the landlord intended to treble it. "There never was a less patriotic class than those land-owners, who, the royal family aiding, had plunged England into war to defend the king and aristocracy of France, and had fomented and helped to a successful issue the war of American independence." Sir Isaac, but without bitterness, thought of all this when he so steadily supported Sir William Harcourt's budget and voted for the death duties. His father and mother spoke of the period in England that followed the French Revolution as indeed a black time. They were educated and intelligent enough to understand in what way continental events bore upon it. When Napoleon made himself emperor and put away his wife to marry an Austrian princess despair took hold on employers. They feared the power of the usurper had a long lease to run. This success would have tne effect of tightening the continental blockade. Many English manufacturers closed their works. Though Paris was then a long way from Glasgow, trade languished in Clydesdale. I was taught long ago that the kick of a fly reached to America; it reaches everywhere.

Sir Isaac attributed his small stature and delicate health to the bad time in which his lot in childhood was cast. His father often had not daily work. Sometimes he only worked twice a week. The War of 1812 gave a dreadful shock to trade. Still, as the Scotch mother said: "Where there was the grace of God there was enough." Her and her husband's faith must have been sorely tried. But it came through the trial. The husband, when not toiling, was cheering, "converting," helping in every way he could, his fellow-villagers. He preached to them, read to them, and set up a night school, where he taught for some years. He then went to live at some distance and started another school, where Isaac received his first lessons. When work fell off at one pit the family moved to another at some distance. Thus they went to Kilbarchan, where there was a grammar school, to which the youngest boy was sent. He thought it a great piece of luck to be born in Scotland at a time when the English working classes had no schools nor mechanics' institutes. But he could not at Kilbarchan go to school as often as his father wished. Day about he was employed as a draw boy at a weaver's and at his lessons. The wage was slender, but with food at famine prices every little was of value. As a draw boy his mind was first drawn to study machinery. This was the initial stage of his career as an inventor.

Napoleon at length fell. Trade revived, but the prices of food were kept up by protective laws. The poor were thus kept in hard bondage

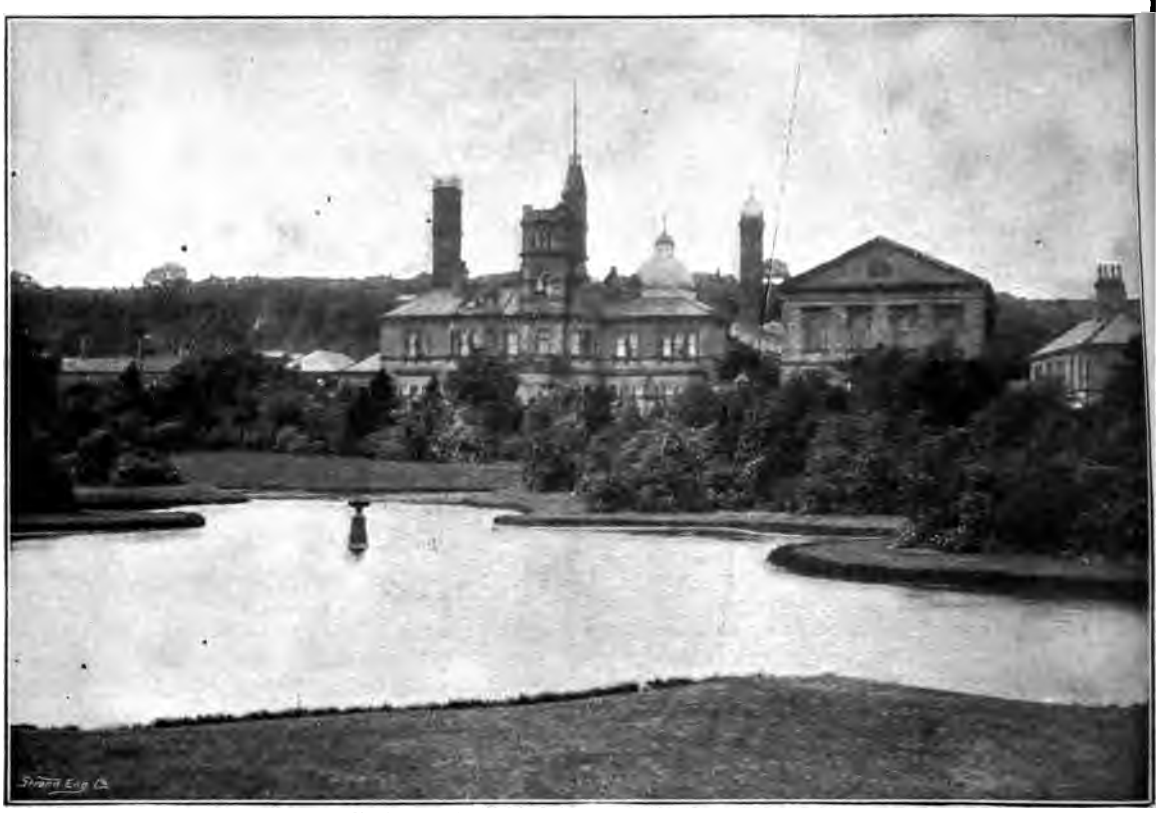


THE LATE SIR ISAAC HOLDEN.

land-owners. Sir Isaac heard with wonder
›tain of a vessel that traded with Odessa
w there was spare wheat enough in Odessa
ıg white bread down to sixpence a loaf.
gh duties kept it out of the British islands.
Cumberland miner moved from Kilbarchan
nstone. Isaac was longing to be helpful
fused to go to school. His father yielded
desire to work in a factory at fair wages
here there were new machines to study.
ıe evenings were spent at a night school.
he had well got the machinery into his
he father insisted on his quitting the factory
tending a school kept by a Mr. Fraser.
hoolmaster, Sir Isaac told me, knew Burns.
ll burned with anger at his dismissal from the situation of gauger for writing "A man's a man for a' that." Fraser was nicknamed "Old Radical." He had at his own expense that poem printed as a placard and pasted on cardboards for the boys to learn by heart. They parsed it; the master commented on it; he wanted what was best in Burns to live in his pupils, and he hoped hereafter they would gladly incur dismissal for any good cause. This was education, and the best.

But Johnstone became in time used up. In 1820, "the year George III. died," there was another change of residence. Isaac "minded" going to say good-by to Old Radical, who gave him the news of the king's death and of George IV.'s accession. He added: "If you want to study the new king read Suetonius and Petronius. You will find his counterparts in their works." Isaac was philosopher enough to say: "'The kings of the earth take counsel together,' but what is true and just must live in spite of them."

From Johnstone to Paisley was not a great distance. At Paisley there were relatives on the maternal side. Isaac was apprenticed to an uncle, a shawl weaver, but his feeble health prevented his staying long with him. He wanted to be a minister. This was found impossible; Wesley wanted strong men for the ministry. The father advised him, since he could not serve God in the pulpit, to consecrate his mind to him, and render the gift as beautiful as he could. There was an excellent teacher near, a Mr. Kennedy, a good classical and French scholar. Isaac placed himself under his tuition and remained his pupil over two years, studying Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, and natural history. He was able to read the character sketches that Old Radical thought applicable to George IV. in Latin and Plutarch's Lives in Greek. Kennedy, like Prince Krapotkin, told him that a language could not be taught; it had to be learned. That



OAKWORTH HALL AND WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

was why learning a language was the best mental drill going.

But Isaac's father died in 1826—a year of great distress The widow "greeted sair," but allowed religious friends around to cheer her. They spoke of a good Providence for all who honor him in their lives, of the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night. Isaac felt that he must help his mother, and he was drawn toward a Scotch girl, the daughter of Mr. Angus Love. I knew her sister, Miss Jessie Love, of Dunoon, a hearty, friendly, earnest, and intellectual Scotch woman, as young in feeling as a girl of twenty.

Filial affection and the other sentiment urged Isaac Holden to seek employment as mathematical teacher in an academy at Leeds. But his Methodism did not meet the principal's approval, and he soon left. Another similar situation at the Slaithwaite Grammar School was given up for the same reason. A third place as French teacher was found at Mr. Greathead's school at Reading. The struggling tutor formed the mechanics' institute there. Indeed, mechanics' institutes were his college until he was over forty. At that of Reading he gave lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry. A demonstration at a chemical lecture was destined to make a mark in the world. It was to show on the end of a stick how sulphur and phosphorus could ignite. An attentive lad went home and related the experiment to his father. They repeated it, with the result that the father patented the lucifer match!

Isaac Holden was mildly obstinate. He found his health improved at Reading and went back to Scotland to enter the ministry. But he relapsed and opened a school, to give it up six months later. A place as bookkeeper at Cullingworth, near Keighley, was offered by Messrs. Townend & Brothers, manufacturers. But the candidate for the situation stipulated that he was to have an hour daily for a walk after his early dinner. On that condition alone could he keep health. If the business was found to suffer in consequence he would give an hour more in the evening. In any case he would ask no holiday By this time he was married to Miss Love. From bookkeeper he mounted to the post of manager, and then was made a partner with a fifteenth part of the profits. The last rise was in consequence of improvements he had made in the machinery. The Townends were yarn manu-

facturers and had an obstinate dislike to patents. Why, it would be hard to say. Acting on their partner Holden's advice they bought seven wool-combing machines—rude ones all—for him to experiment on. Up to that time all fine yarns were hand-spun and could not be singed and scoured. Sir Isaac found a way of overcoming difficulties, and by cheapening the Genappe yarn gave a lift to the poplin business. The process was extremely valuable, but the Townends would not hear of it being patented. Millions could have been made out of it by that firm had they been guided by the inventor, who next turned his attention to wool-combing. One thing at a time was his rule when he was keen on a mechanical appliance. He thought only at this phase of his life of inventing a comb with a square action to imitate the motion of the hands. He succeeded, but brought on from mental strain an illness that nearly cost him his life. When he recovered he sought another partner and gave the Townends notice, but stayed another year to educate a staff for the Genappe work. This brought him into the year 1847, when he became the partner of the present Lord Masham, then Mr. Samuel Lister.

Sir Isaac married for his second wife a Keighley lady of substance, the daughter of Mr. Sugden. She was an excellent woman, a little older than himself. He once expressed to me the opinion that English widowers with children are too apt to marry young women. The marriage of a widower with a family and a girl likely to have a lot of children must be a source of bitterness of heart to all. He thought it for that reason immoral. In France the widower could only give a child's portion to a second wife. That was moral. French widowers generally made reasonable matches and thought more about the welfare of their children than of their own gratification. The second Mrs. Holden was a true North-country woman, true in all respects, unaffected and free from pride. In her old age, when I knew her, she was an active and efficient housekeeper and very hospitable. Her carriages were used to drive out poor Methodists. Her Keighley neighbors loved her. So did Sir Isaac, who, I think, was never reconciled to losing her. She died at the age of eighty-six. He often said with a sigh: "Had she only followed strictly my dietetic rules, she would be still alive. I always told her she would, through her carelessness in

OAKWORTH HALL.

choosing her food, die before her time!" He was offered a baronetcy in her lifetime. She showed so little relish for the title of lady that he declined it. After her death the offer was renewed and he accepted it, but entirely for the sake of his family.

The Holden-Lister firm began by opening a wool-combing factory at St. Denis in 1849. It prospered. At the end of ten years Mr. Lister was bought out with £85,000. The cotton famine ensuing on the civil war in America gave a mighty stimulus to the wool business. Muslins and dressy cottons were in the sixties replaced by grenadines, étamines, alpacas, light delaines, lamas, nun's veil cloth, soft cashmeres, and soft twilled flannels; the clear-starched exquisitely ironed *jupon*, or petticoat, flounced up to the knees with small flounces, was replaced by light mohair. That flounced petticoat that Sir Isaac helped to kill and bury was the pride of the Paris laundress. It cost from ten to fifteen shillings to "get it up." When it was well out of the ironer's hand it was carried home suspended from the top of a pole. In streets where there were many laundresses there were daily petticoat processions. The cotton famine also put an end to those delicious muslin *canazous* to which Victor Hugo devoted a chapter in "Les Misérables." It may be said to have suppressed the muslin dress in France. French ladies discovered that light woolens were cooler, kept cleaner, and were safer to wear in the chill of the evening than muslin or cotton. Between the square-motion comb and cotton famine, the growing call for woolen stuffs, the Holden works at Bradford took a prodigious extension. They now comb upward of 60,000,000 pounds of tops a year. Other works were set up in Rheims and Roubaix. The old Coronation City rapidly increased by more than a third in population. Roubaix shot up from a burg of 6,000 to a town of 275,000. Mrs. Holden inheriting moorland property and a small house on it above Keighley, she and her husband went to live there. The habitation was a roadside stone house with a central passage, between a dining-room and parlor, a return building, and four upstairs rooms. It was drafty and uncomfortable, but Mrs. Holden was attached to it. Sir Isaac, who would not for the world have thwarted her, almost tricked her into letting Oakworth House be built on the same site. He had to take the architect into his confidence and begin by first pulling down one bit, then finding the wall was rotten, and continuing to demolish until a whole room was down. She was then persuaded that the whole house must follow. But she insisted on the site not being changed. Sir Isaac consented. When his magnificent but not pretentious residen built, he obtained leave from the corporat remove the road to some distance from h door. This he did at his own expense; th road being on a gentler grade was a benefit

The original estimate of Oakworth Hou £5,000. But to make it a spacious health was brought up to £80,000 and £120,00 winter garden, where Mrs. Holden could cise in bad weather. All the basement was devoted to hot and cold air pipes. Si would never, if he could help it, let a s work in a basement. There were two square towers—blast-furnaces—connected the pipes, and a system of such perfect v tion established that all the air in the hou changed every fifteen minutes. One arose freshed from one's bed in the morning a fit for the work of the day. Sir Isaac wa of heat and thought it wholesome. The perature of each room could be raised or lo at will. There were twenty-eight bedroom they were not nearly enough, as he had fi scendants on the fiftieth anniversary of hi wife's death. I saw a family gathering of partners, the sons, daughters, and grandchi numbering in all twenty-five. They seem dine in state in a magnificent dining- though not *showy*. I never saw such a d of fruit on any table. It all came fro forcing houses and kitchen gardens. Apar the winter garden—a quarter of an acre i tent—there were four acres under glass.

The winter garden was on a level wit noble library, billiard-room, dining-room drawing-room. A moorland brook flowed th it, spreading into broads. The floor was by Italian workmen; the rest by Frenc natural rock was, instead of being blasted turned to decorative purpose. Every Sat this winter garden was open to tripper grounds used to be thrown wide. Bu uneducated Anglo-Saxon is destructive. rough and rampageous on an outing. Sir was persuaded that no West Riding nei would trample down turf and tear down pine woods. He therefore, while excludin general public, gave a key to every decentl ducted neighbor. All such had the use of miles of well-drained walks among pine w

I saw Sir Isaac at a conclave of the firm in his library. With what deference and tion the tall, powerful men listened to hi servations! They were made in a serene weighty and lucid. One could detect no to be the pope of the party; no aiming fallibility. Indeed, this Nestor did not straw for his own opinion as such.

Sir Isaac Holden's conversation was charming. He did not talk to listen to himself, but to draw out others and enter into sympathetic relations with them. He liked to smoke as he chatted. But the pipe or cigar was often removed from his mouth. He generally enjoyed a friendly chat between midnight and 1 in the morning in busy Parliamentary times. One found him then taking a glass of hot toddy prepared by his granddaughter Clara, now Mrs. Lawson Robertson. She was his housekeeper at the Mansions after she left St. Thomas' Hospital. There, with "grandfather's" approval, she spent four years as a nurse. She was very glad she gave herself such a wide education. It was an education for eye, mind, hand, and heart—an education which enlarged the sympathies and strengthened the judgment and the will. "Without a will no man or woman is worth anything," said to me Sir Isaac. But an ill-directed will is bad for every one. Young people should therefore be brought up in the light and taught to value a fair, open mind.

Sir Isaac was always keen in the pursuit of knowledge. When at St. Denis he found time to attend scientific lectures at the Sorbonne. It was there he heard Flourens lecture on physiology and the means to insure health and long life. He had already learned a good deal of what Flourens taught in Wesley's "Natural Philosophy"—a book lent him at Johnstone by a Methodist minister—a well-regulated mind and desires, the sparing use, when old, of food containing phosphates of lime, such as bread, and of meat, unless one had to do heavy muscular work. Game, beef, and mutton were hardly to be eaten. When one took fish one should abstain from fowl. Strong emotions should be avoided and the philosophical faculties cultivated. Religion, when it cheered and inspired good hopes, was a sweetener of old age and prolonged life. The experience of the old was most valuable. Nature, by diminishing their material needs, relieved the young from the temptation of wishing them dead. Sir Isaac found in the course of his scientific studies that there was solar potentiality in ripe fruit. In sucking a ripe orange, grape, peach, apricot, or in eating a tomato or a slice of melon, one assimilated the strength conveyed to these fruits by sunbeams. He often sucked an orange. It was his favorite fruit, and he did not see why oranges might not become as cheap as potatoes. If they were, what a good time it would be for the aged poor, whose capillary arteries are silted like a "furred" boiler from eating too much bread! Bread is the staff of life for growing human beings and prospective or nursing mothers, but poison for the elderly.

I have spoken of Sir Isaac's personal attendant being with him twenty-three years. The coachman was thirty-six and the table attendant twenty-one years in his service. The first chambermaid had almost grown old in the house, which was a patriarchal establishment. Every one in Sir Isaac and Mrs. Holden's employment was treated with kind consideration. Sir Isaac and Mrs. Holden were charitable and generous in their charities. He had public spirit and was always ready to subscribe handsomely to a West Riding institute, public library, hospital, or other useful institution. The Methodist chapel he and his wife attended was almost under their roof. They entered it from Oakworth House by a private door. Mr. Christien, the minister, was to a great degree Sir Isaac's almoner. Sir Isaac was not a man to parade his good deeds or publish the checks he sent to distressed brethren or sisters. He paraded nothing. I was a week in his house before I knew it contained a room the walls of which were covered with silver trowels, pickaxes, spades, shovels, memorials of the laying of foundation-stones, turning of first sods, and so on. I discovered this room by accident. If I drew Sir Isaac to speak of his past life he did so as if he were talking of another man and with delightful impartiality.

Sir Isaac looked forward, though not in his time, to profound industrial changes in the world, and perhaps transfers of industrial strength from the British empire to other parts of the world. The manufacturing supremacy was gone and never to come back again. The aristocracy, particularly after the Revolution, kept England and Ireland too in the condition of the image that Nebuchadnezzar dreamed of. The feet were miry clay. The poor of most other nations were more intellectual. Sir Isaac made an exception in favor of the poor who took early to Methodism. They learned to speak, and often with eloquence, at class-meetings and as local preachers. He enjoyed good sight and hearing to the last. When I last saw him his step was springy and his voice still good. It was his way when ill to nurse strength by keeping silence. The law which governed his whole life was, "Do well and faithfully whatever duty comes to hand."

ALUMINUM: A NEWCOMER AMONG THE METALS.

THE recent announcement that contracts had been signed for the delivery in England of one thousand tons of crude aluminum of American manufacture recalled attention to the fact that this metal is now produced in the United States in large and increasing quantities. A few years ago the manufacture of aluminum on a commercial scale was regarded as almost beyond the range of possibility. Those who predicted it were considered dreamers, and capital shunned investment in such an enterprise.

Steadily, and so quietly that most of us have hardly been conscious of the fact, a new "white metal" has won its way to a place in the industrial world which, if not that to which the early enthusiasts had assigned it in their dreams, may yet be fairly called a firm foothold. To all intents and purposes the history of aluminum begins with the invention of the processes which made possible its use in the arts on a large scale. In the United States this has been accomplished since 1886, and all that was done in Europe prior to that date by way of popularizing the knowledge and use of the metal is rendered insignificant by comparison with the results since achieved. It requires no long memory, therefore, to recall the time when aluminum had no history at all. The closing years of the century are witnessing a remarkable development in the manufacture and consumption for industrial purposes of this wonderful new metal. Indeed, it has been possible for a single generation to see the birth and the successful growth of the entire aluminum industry. In the United States alone in the year 1896 the amount of crude aluminum produced exceeded one million three hundred thousand pounds—one-third of the world's total output. All of this large product was manufactured by a process of American invention perfected by American brain, energy, and capital. It is because of this rapid growth in our own country of an industry which bids fair to attain still greater importance as the years go by that some account of its origin seems now in order.

A PROBLEM FOR INVENTORS.

Twelve years ago the world's chemists and physicists were looking for some cheap way of producing aluminum—"the metal of the future." The properties of this element were well understood. It was known to be hard, malleable, ductile, and very light. The uses to which it might be put had long been the of curious speculation. It was dream the coming rival of steel, copper, and ti gineers were eager to test its merits as a tute for heavier metals in various import structions. One thing only kept it fro more thoroughly studied and more g adopted in the arts—its enormous co The difficulties in its production were that unless they could be materially redu most sanguine admirers of this metal co hope to see it compete successfully with the metals in general use; for many ye minum was classed with silver as regarde production.

It was at this time, when metallurgist where were seeking a solution of this problem, that results of the utmost pract portance were reached almost simultane two investigators, each working indep and without knowledge of the other's n one in Europe and the other in America.

In 1885 Charles Martin Hall was gr from Oberlin College, and in that year reached his majority. What proved to l more consequence, however, to the world was the fact that in the same year Hall b turn his attention in a practical way to the of obtaining pure aluminum by cheaper than were then known. There had been his environment, it would seem, to stimu inventive faculty in this particular di The son of a Congregational clergyman w his home in Oberlin, Hall had enjoyed g vantages for a general education, but nor way of a technical training such as the at the great engineering and scientific possess. The college curriculum in Hal offered few electives in chemistry or phy the work was fairly thorough as far as i The meagerness of the facilities which the afforded for independent investigation se form no bar to the prosecution of the student's researches. When apparatus w ing, makeshifts were constructed, often expense of much time and labor, but with ingenuity. On the whole, the college di a great deal in those days by way of pr equipment for such work as Hall under do; a less persistent spirit might have b terred by the very paucity of resources; b graduation, while Hall was working at h

lem, he was glad to avail himself of such aid as his *alma mater* could give, and some pieces of apparatus in the college laboratory were employed in certain experiments which have become historic. It was to his college instructors in chemistry and physics that Hall early confided the first positive results of his work, and their recognition of the value of his achievement was both prompt and appreciative.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

But Hall's bent in the direction of scientific research was original, not acquired, and his surroundings while a student at college were not such as would naturally have tended to strengthen that bent. In after-years his classmates remembered that he was a good all-round student, quite as much at home in philosophy or the languages as in the sciences or mathematics. He read much outside the required work of the class-room, and was especially conversant with the evolutionary philosophy of Huxley, Darwin, Maudsley, and others. He was also a good classical scholar, and read the Greek texts of the course leading to the degree of A.B. with appreciation and fidelity. All these things, however, were side issues in Hall's student life. He was no plodder; study was for him a light and passably agreeable task, and he never seemed to take it seriously. In his senior year especially, although he devoted part of his time to a Greek elective and did creditably all the class work assigned him, he was constantly laying plans for what seemed to him a far more serious business. With only the most meager equipment, without financial resources, and with little encouragement from friends or associates, Hall now entered on a series of experiments which in less than a year resulted in the discovery of what proved to be a cheap, practicable, and efficient process for the extraction of aluminum. Hall has himself said that his first work in this direction did not have reference to electrolysis as the solvent. At intervals during his college course he had experimented in various crude attempts to produce the metal by methods which his reading on the subject had suggested. He had familiarized himself with all that had been written about aluminum, and understood thoroughly the problem of its production.

In 1884 he spent several weeks in an attempt to reduce the oxide of aluminum by carbon at a high temperature with the aid of other reagents. Although in these experiments he used a blast-furnace capable of fusing platinum, he failed to accomplish the object in view, and it was then that he turned to electrolysis as the only practicable method. It was natural that at first he should wish to make trial of the process then known of producing aluminum by the electrolysis of the double chloride. He says that he determined to follow out this process carefully, and if possible to improve it. Whether or not he would have succeeded in his efforts to perfect this process must remain a matter of mere speculation. In October, 1885, four months after his graduation from college, he evolved an entirely new plan of procedure. Instead of applying electricity directly to the chloride—a method which had already been tried and found wanting—he would endeavor to find a stable solvent for alumina itself (the oxide) and would then electrolyze the pure aluminum from the solution. It was, of course, desirable that the metal should be dissolved at a reasonably low temperature and that the solvent itself should be practically unaffected, so that the oxide might be added continuously as fast as it was decomposed by the current. Hall believed that he would find such a solvent in the fluoride of calcium (fluorspar), and he experimented with that substance; later he tried the fluorides of magnesium, sodium, and potassium. He found that all these compounds were extremely difficult to fuse, and that they did not, when fused, dissolve the alumina appreciably. These facts he might have inferred, perhaps, from the descriptions of these minerals given in the books, but nothing short of actual experiment and observation would satisfy him, and he took nothing for granted. In his search for a solvent he finally determined to test the double fluoride of aluminum and sodium (cryolite). Deville, who had experimented with this mineral thirty years before, had apparently never discovered that it was a solvent, when fused, of alumina. If it could be proven to be such a solvent, the most difficult part of the quest seemed in a fair way to be solved.

Hall's first experiments with cryolite were not altogether satisfactory to him, but he attributed each failure to defects in his apparatus. He fused some cryolite in a clay crucible, dissolved alumina in this bath, and passed an electric current through the solution. On the carbon rod which served as the negative electrode a substance was deposited which had the appearance of aluminum, but it was not the pure metal. A portion of the clay from which the crucible was made seemed to yield its silica to the bath, and thus the product was rendered impure. The only way to obviate this was to employ an insoluble lining for the crucible. The first experiment with a carbon-lined crucible was successful. By the aid of a seven-cell Grove battery, within two hours' time, a reasonable amount of aluminum of a high degree of purity was obtained.

RESULTS LONG DELAYED.

It was on February 23, 1886, that this first successful trial of the process, on the smallest imaginable scale and with the crudest of accessories, was made at Hall's home in Oberlin. A period of two years and a half elapsed before the commercial value of the discovery was fully demonstrated to others, but after that first experiment Hall himself seems to have been as completely convinced of it as at any subsequent time. On the day after the experiment he wrote to his brother: "If ever an electrolytic process was invented that was feasible, this is. The salt melts at a slow red heat. I use the gasoline stove. It is very easily managed, does not fume, or volatilize, or decompose from air or moisture (altogether unlike the double chloride). By it the metal can be made purer than by any other process. Alumina, the oxide, is very easily made pure. The chloride always contains iron and silicon. Then, too, the oxide is the cheapest compound." Perhaps it should be explained, in this connection, that while aluminum as an element is exceedingly abundant in nature, the oxide is obtained chiefly from the mineral bauxite, of which large deposits occur both in the United States (especially in the South) and in Europe.

At that time (1886) aluminum was quoted in New York at one dollar an ounce. Hall knew that he had found a way by which it could be produced in large quantities and sold at a price which would at once double or quadruple its consumption and extend its use to scores of purposes from which its costliness then debarred it. But without capital he could not put his process in operation. He could not even demonstrate its feasibility. Assistance from a brother in New England enabled him to go to Boston in the summer of 1886 and begin operations on a small scale with a view to influencing capitalists. He had the use of a dynamo of two or three horse-power, and by employing melting-pots lined with carbon he succeeded in making considerable quantities of aluminum, but he failed to convince anybody of the value of his invention, and in October he returned to Oberlin, rigged up a large battery, and proceeded to make aluminum in still greater quantities. He had now worked out the details of the process so thoroughly that he thought he could manufacture the metal on a commercial scale if the necessary apparatus were provided. A company in Cleveland had been engaged for some time in the manufacture of aluminum bronze, but had never made the pure metal and could not make it by any process then employed by them. Hall entered into an arrangement with this company by which the latter granted him the use of facilities for de his invention, with a view to the ultima tion of the process by the company if he succeed in producing pure aluminum at a ably low cost. In the experiments which undertook for the benefit of this company not uniformly successful, though in the c a few months he produced quite a qua aluminum of fair quality. He encounte ficulties which, with the apparatus at h mand, he was unable wholly to overco after a year of experimentation the comp mained unconvinced as to the cheapnes process. In the mean time he had secured States patents on the invention, and the of priority raised by the application of who had discovered in France a process identical with Hall's, had been decided Patent Office in Hall's favor. His contr the Cleveland company having expired, H endeavored to interest other capitalists. summer of 1888 he went to Pittsburg, an gained the attention of a group of exp metallurgists, headed by Mr. Alfred E. These men were so enthusiastic over th tion and so thoroughly satisfied of its value that they at once subscribed the twenty thousand dollars to put it in op and before January 1, 1889, the manufac aluminum on a commercial scale was a lished fact. The American market f aluminum has ever since that time be trolled by the Pittsburg manufacturers.

SUCCESS AT LAST.

If we have dwelt unduly on the story long struggle to secure a foothold for a profitable industry, the remarkable succe last few years will show all the brighter trast. Previous to the opening of the P works practically no pure metal was made United States. The market price of w imported had not been lower than five d pound in New York. The American m turers were soon able to place the pure the market at fifty cents a pound, and portant reduction from this price has late made. Besides the original works nea burg, which have been operated conti since November, 1888, two plants at Falls are now operated by the same co and the total productive capacity of th plants is more than ten thousand pounds o num a day. This output nearly equals t bined daily capacity of all the aluminum Europe together.

The Pittsburg Reduction Company, th ration which owns and operates the A

works, has made no deviation from the essential features of the original Hall process. The oxide, which is obtained from bauxite quarried by the company in Georgia, is fused with cryolite in pots of boiler-iron lined with carbon. An electric current is passed through these long series of pots, and the result is precisely similar to what it was when Hall first sent the seven-cell Grove battery current through his two-inch crucible in Oberlin—the melted aluminum collects on the carbon negative electrode, and, as already stated, the quantity thus collected daily is measured in tons. Continually, night and day, without cessation, this operation proceeds. The raw material is fed in as required; the product is removed and the carbon renewed. The waste of the process is said to be so slight as hardly to be an element of calculation. Then comes the casting into ingots and bars, the rolling into sheets, and the drawing into rods and wire.

ELECTRICITY'S TRIUMPH AT NIAGARA.

Along with the building up of the aluminum industry have come the wonderful developments of the past few years in electric-power transmission. The coincidence has been most fortunate. The first use made of the tremendous electrical energy supplied by Niagara's newly harnessed power, in the summer of 1895, was in the electrolysis of aluminum which we have just described. By far the greater portion of the Pittsburg Reduction Company's product is now made at the Niagara plants, and the recent great extension of manufacturing facilities there has already been the means of bringing about a reduction in the price of the metal of nearly 50 per cent. To the electrical engineer the arrangements at the Niagara works for the transforming and application of the current afford material for a fascinating study; but a detailed description of these arrangements would be impossible in the limits of this article. Besides, these improvements are useful adjuncts rather than essential conditions of success in aluminum manufacture. It is sufficient for the purposes of this article to state that the Niagara apparatus is proving entirely adequate to its work, and that the expectations of the managers have been fully met.

THE USES OF ALUMINUM.

In reply to the query of practical men as to the uses of this new metal, the manufacturers say that it is adapted to a thousand purposes for which strength and durability, combined with extreme lightness, are essential requirements. It serves, for example, as a sheathing of vessels. It will be remembered that on the American racing yacht *Defender* aluminum plates 12 feet long, 5-16 inch thick, and from 22 to 30 inches in width were used above the water-line; these plates had a very slight alloy of copper. The serviceability of aluminum in salt water has not been fully tested. Owing to the action of alkalis on the pure metal, an alloy is required. Aluminum is also well fitted to serve as roofing material. Bulk for bulk, it is already as cheap as copper and cheaper than nickel or tin. It lends itself readily to the various processes of stamping or spinning. The greater part of last year's output was sold in sheet form. Aluminum has entered to a considerable extent into the manufacture of bicycles, having been successfully used for almost every part of the bicycle in which metal is employed at all. One company casts the entire frame of the machine of an aluminum alloy, and it is said that the strength of the frame thus made is only surpassed by that of the highest grade of nickel-steel frames. The various parts and fittings of bicycles are made from aluminum by several manufacturers, and many tons of the metal have been consumed in bicycle factories.

Probably the most important use to which aluminum will be put, at least in the immediate future, will be for culinary and household utensils. Besides being very light, and hence far less cumbersome than any other metal of equal strength and durability now used in cookery, aluminum is practically incorrodible; Professor Jamieson asserts that no food now known to man can affect this metal in the slightest degree. It is wholly free from every form of poison and it will not taint food. These are qualities that are possessed by neither iron, copper, tin, nor lead. Furthermore, it is a better conductor of heat than either of the other metals.

The innocuous nature of the metal is an earnest of its future usefulness in surgery. It is already substituted for silver as the material of which tubes are made to be inserted in the windpipes of patients on whom the operation of tracheotomy has been performed. For dental plates, also, aluminum is particularly well adapted.

Ten years ago, as we have seen, no pure aluminum was produced in the United States, and in Europe it was produced only at a cost which virtually prohibited its use in the arts. To-day it is the rival of copper and steel in scores of manufactures, and in a single day more of it is rolled into sheets than went to make up the whole world's stock a few years since. A round million of dollars will not express the value of the American product of 1897, notwithstanding its cheapness as measured by former standards. No industry has undergone a greater transformation than this within the decade. And yet we are told that this is only a beginning.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

IN 1883, in company with Miss Anna Adams Gordon, who has now been with me for more than twenty years, I visited every State and Territory of the republic. Many a time since then have I asked my journalistic friends—who are supposed to know most things!—if they knew of any one who had done this for purposes of business, or indeed for any reason, and have not yet found that our record of thirty thousand miles, covering every part of the republic and accomplished in one year, had anywhere been duplicated.

We reached California in May, and although I had spent several years in foreign travel, this seemed to me above every part of the world I had ever beheld to be "God's country." There was nothing left to be desired—except that everywhere, and most of all in San Francisco, I kept thinking of those lines from "Lalla Rookh:"

"'Poor suffering mortals,' said the pitying spirit,
'Dearly ye pay for your primal fall:
Some flowerets of Eden ye still inherit,
But the trail of the serpent is over them all.'"

As a matter of course, the most painful sight we witnessed in California was Chinatown. Accompanied by missionary workers we went to the opium dens, where we saw men stretched out on shelves, like plates in a pantry, unconscious from the use of the pipe. Not far off were the little houses with a single door, the upper part of which was made to slide, so that in the opening might be displayed the carefully combed and shining head of a pretty Chinese girl (one in each of the houses), who had been imported for the most abominable purpose of which the mind can conceive. We went the rounds of these, the poor young creatures smiling upon us and seeming to be without any sense of shame. Looking

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Agnes E. Slack, Sec'y. Lady Henry Somerset, Vice-Pres.
Anna A. Gordon, Ass't Sec'y. Frances E. Willard, Pres. Mary E. Sanderson, Treas.

:r the beautiful harbor, I knew that be-
ıe bulging waist of the big world one
ind China, where the absolute dominance
stronger has brought constant physical
half a race by reason of the foot-binding
:vents the women from ever escaping the
ɜ of their masters. I knew that farther
would come to India, where it is admit-
men that the *suttee*, or burning alive of
ow on the tomb of her husband, origi-
in the purpose to prevent wives from
ıg their husbands, and where, as Mrs.
. Bird Bishop, the famous medical mission-
veler, tells us, the women of the harem
poison from her that they might give it
) other woman's son" so that their own
nherit the title or property or both. Far-
one would come to Turkey, where, when
tan rides to his devotions at the mosque,
dozen carriage-loads of most beautiful
accompany him to the door, but do not
of entering, as they are only "on view,"
) gaping public may see what are to him
icest treasures of his realm.

king about all this, it was borne in upon
.d that the crusade in Ohio, that whirl-
' the Lord which has spread so fast and
awing into its mighty circles of power
omen in many lands, might well become
lated into a society for the protection of
ıe, no matter where that home might be.
pression was so vital that it gave me no
d a few months later, when we were con-
n our annual "harvest home"—this time
oit, Mich., 1883—I stated to my associ-
e conviction that we must organize a
ɜ W. C. T. U. Many thought the plan
cal, but some favored it and said "it will
arm at least to comply with the single re-
hat is made," viz., to appoint the five
officers of the National W. C. T. U. to
r the matter for a year and to take such
nary steps as they deem wise.

very autumn Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt,
on, formerly at the head of a ladies' school
and later president of the Boston local
nd a national organizer of the W. C. T.
sail from San Francisco as our first white-
missionary round the world. When I
sking if she would undertake such a diffi-
ssion, knowing that the society was not
anized and as a matter of course had not
y of money, she answered in the most
fashion that she would go and take her
ɜ. The temperance people of the Hawaiian
met the expenses of her voyage to Aus-
ınd in the nine years during which she
ıstantly at work in foreign lands to make

MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

known the World's W. C. T. U. and the Polyglot Petition against the alcohol and opium trades, Mrs. Leavitt's expenses were met by the many among whom she toiled, save that in response to my appeal our American white-ribboners raised three thousand dollars, of which she did not, I think, receive the last installment until she was about to return home.

It is undoubtedly true that no man or woman ever invested so long a time in as many countries with so little financial support as Mrs. Leavitt, and she will always stand in the annals of our society as its capable and loyal pioneer. She was asked to be the first president of the World's W. C. T. U., but declined, saying she preferred to remain a free-lance rather than to be tied down to the drudgery of official routine. It then occurred to me that we might make her honorary president, which was done at Boston in 1891. Mrs. Leavitt still travels and works for the temperance cause, lecturing in the United States during the warm season and going to Mexico, Jamaica, the Bahama Islands, or some other milder climate during the severities of winter, because after living so long in tropical countries she cannot endure our winter weather. The statistics given by her in Boston show that Mrs.

Leavitt organized the W. C. T. U. in the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Madagascar, India, China, Madeira, Mauritius, Ceylon, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Corea, Japan, and Europe, besides visiting South America in its interest.

In 1887 we sent out Miss Jessie Ackermann, of California, a young woman of strong individuality and courage, who worked seven years to establish the World's W. C. T. U. in foreign nations, traveling one hundred and fifty thousand miles. Miss Ackermann organized the whole of the continent of Australia, federated it into a national society, and became its president. She has never received a penny from the white-ribbon army; she was able to pay her own expenses during the first years of her work in Australia, and later has been supported, as Mrs. Leavitt was, by those to whom she ministered. Miss Ackermann has written a book entitled "The World Through a Woman's Eyes," and since her return from her second journey round the world she has visited and established our society in Iceland, and we hope may yet do valuable work for it on the continent of Europe, where, as a matter of course, it will be more difficult to secure a firm footing for such a reform movement as ours than in any other part of the world.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

In 1892 we sent out Miss Alice R. Palmer, of Indiana, in response to a request from our leaders in South Africa, and for nearly three years she labored assiduously there, introducing our society, which is now thoroughly acclimated and is being built up by Miss Campbell, Miss Cummings, Miss Pride, and other capable women from Mount Holyoke and other seminaries in the United States who are devoted to the temperance cause and are conducting a ladies' seminary in South Africa.

We also sent out (in 1892) Miss Mary Allen West, of Illinois, an experienced educator and county school superintendent, later on the editor-in-chief of *T Signal*, an author of many books illust our work, a woman of remarkable execu ity, and one in whom our hearts did saf She was received with enthusiasm by t nese and had already good work, when she c denly, bringing unive row to good people land, who showed ev sible honor to her me who have ever since that they "mourned mother."

Our next selection Elizabeth Wheeler who had also been o editors of our paper, *T Signal*, and Dr. Kate I a thoroughly educate cian who in former y a missionary in Chin were women of fine e and altogether excepti ities. They investig legalized degradation c in the British army c and their testimony Parliamentary commis given in one of the blue books and led to substantial re that country. After coming home t the World's C. T. U. Convention at t national Exposition in Chicago, 1893, t visited India and China and investig opium trade of these countries. reporti

THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PETITION.

ant committee in London and speaking on bject throughout the United Kingdom. atistics of their journeyings fail to give equate idea of the sacrifices of these heroic . I copy them from our official report: ber of miles traveled, 135,771; number ns visited for work, 249; number of ad- given, 1,212; number of people ad- l, 162,468; number of interpreters em- 37."

Addie Northam Fields, of Illinois, went tation to England in 1894 and introduced yal Temperance Legion for children with ole pledge against the use of intoxicants, impure and profane words, and against of tobacco.

in the last five years Lady Henry Somer- crossed the ocean ten times, Miss Anna twelve times, and I have survived eight over the wallowing waves, all of us g constantly in the interest of international ill and coöperation and for unity in the ls of the white-ribbon movement.

MRS. M. B. CARSE,
Founder of the Woman's Temple, Chicago, Ill.

out un- vom- it to d as es of rld's Rib- on- of and of ined inn's to de- Switz- nd, ipat- n a ence the t of was ance se of Christian unity. Prominent women en present as fraternal delegates at every g of the National and International unions ny years, the purpose in view being a bet- onal acquaintance with each other, a more ent appreciation of the methods pursued different societies represented, and a wider on the constantly widening world of re- Perhaps no feature of the movement is elpful than that in all the countries where

THE TEMPLE.

it is organized the same general statement of principles, plan of work, songs, mottoes, banners, and literature are used, so that if two white-ribboners met, though one might come from New Zealand and the other from Alaska, they would perfectly understand each other as to the history, method, and spirit of the work.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, and Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, were elected round-the-world missionaries at the great convention of the society held in London in June, 1895, but circumstances rendered their going out impracticable.

Miss Clara Parrish was sent to Japan as our seventh round-the-world missionary in August, 1896, and it is hoped that she will especially interest the young women of the empire. Miss Parrish will remain longer in that country than any other missionary has been able to do, and we look for good results from the labors of this gifted and devoted young woman of the West.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Providence, R. I., who

has already visited England three times by invitation of our National Society there, sailed for Australia in March, 1897, to engage especially in evangelistic work and efforts for prison reform. Largely through Mrs. Barney's exertions women have become matrons in many of our police-stations, the care of women being intrusted to them, and in New York State, Illinois, and Connecticut the law obliges their appointment.

IDA COUNTESS JARLSBERG,
Pres. of the W. C. T. U. of Norway.

The World's W. C. T. U. held its first convention in Faneuil Hall, November, 1891, when Lady Henry Somerset, our vice-president at large, first came to visit us. (It has always been my wish that Lady Henry should take the presidency of the society, and I hope she may do so at our next meeting in Toronto, Canada, October 23–26, 1897.) We thought it was a good place in which to begin our international conventions — the famous old "Cradle of Liberty." We had held committee meetings ever since 1883, the general officers of the National W. C. T. U. being for eight years the Committee of Organization and the money being furnished by that society, which has been the backbone of the World's movement from the beginning. Although Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, sister of John Bright and president of the Women's Temperance Association of Great Britain, came over in her seventieth year to ratify the auxiliaryship of that society to the World's W. C. T. U. in 1886, her associates "went back on the bargain," and not until 1893, when Lady Henry Somerset had been for two years president (Mrs. Bright Lucas having died in 1890), was this important result accomplished. American methods were not popular at first among our English comrades, but Lady Henry Somerset, having spent a winter in Chicago studying these methods, decided that the "do-everything policy" promised better results than the single line of total abstinence that had been pursued by the British Women's Temperance Association.* As a result of Lady Henry's influence, the British National Society was classified into departments of work, including preventive, educational, social, evangelistic, legal, and the department of organization itself. From a few thousand members it has increased under her leadership to one hundred thousand, with six hundred auxiliaries. It is to-day the leading women's organization in England, Scotland, and Wales, and has been introduced into Ireland, Lady Henry Somerset and I visiting Dublin for that purpose in the spring of 1894, and Miss Agnes Slack vigorously following up the work in 1895.

BARONESS LÅNGEMAN,
Vice-Pres. Austria-Hungary World's W. C. T. U.

It would require a separate article to give any adequate account of the strong and varied work carried forward by the British white-ribboners. A paper has been founded, the White Ribbon Publishing House established, headquarters opened at 47 Victoria Street, London, several books published,

MRS. MARY H. HUNT,
Supt. in World's and National W. C. T. U. of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools.

* This society was instigated by Mother Stewart, leader of the Ohio temperance crusade, and founded by Mrs. Margaret Parker, of Dundee, Scotland, in 1876.

IISS OLAFIA JOHANNSDOTTIR,
es. of the W. C. T. U. of Iceland.

the Loyal Temperance Legion work introduced among the children, and the Industrial Farm Home for inebriate women established at Duxhurst. This is the greatest achievement of the society, and has been carried out under Lady Henry Somerset's personal supervision. It is situated the Priory, niles from her country-seat, te-Eastnor Castle being too far from Lon-) serve her as a residence in these busy The Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, l this home in July last (1896). It con- of a street of cottages, to which additions eing continually made, a chapel, a hospital, summer-outing caravansary for children the London slums. Attached to the house manor house for ladies and an interme- lepartment. Women are sent to the home stices of the court. There are almost no save one—if they run away they cannot ; and so much do they become attached beautiful home that this single rule helps y in the maintenance of good order. are conservatories where the women work, gardens, besides a laundry, dairy, etc., he institution is constantly adding to the y of its employments. It is believed by s that this attractive object-lesson of a more able and humane method of treating those have "fallen out by the way" will be the ng wedge for great reforms in England in eatment of the defective, dependent, and uent classes.

the convention of the World's W. C. T. U. n London in 1895, audiences of ten thou- convened in Royal Albert Hall, where the lot Petition was displayed. The signatures s petition came to hand in fifty languages, and these signatures, with the attestations of great societies, given through their officers, make up seven millions of names. It required the work of one woman two years to put the petition together. As has been mentioned, it calls for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic and the opium trade in all countries. It was presented to President Cleveland in February, 1895, and to Queen Victoria in the summer of 1896. The names of British subjects were separated from the others and photographed on a small scale for presentation to the queen. The petition filled two immense volumes, which were beautifully emblazoned with the monogram and motto of the World's W. C. T. U. and ornamented with the white ribbon embossed on the cover. An address beautifully illuminated formed the frontispiece, and the two sumptuous volumes were the gift to our society of Lady Henry Somerset.

In 1896 Miss Agnes Slack came to America by invitation of the National W. C. T. U., where she was warmly welcomed, and in five months traveled fifteen thousand miles in Canada and through the Northern and Southern States, going as far as Florida. She spoke at Chautauqua and was present at the twenty-third annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U., besides attending several State conventions, and was so indefatigable in her work of securing members and subscribers to *The Union Signal* that we all felt she was "an example to the flock" in loyalty and zeal.

One of the latest missionary undertakings of the society has been to send Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., to the great convocation of missionaries in Mexico, recently assembled at the capital. Meetings were held, an organization effected, and Mrs. Stoddard invited to return. She has therefore been appointed national organizer for Mexico in the World's W. C. T. U

MRS. MARY E. PHILLIPS,
Pres. of the W. C. T. U. of India.

The work of international peace

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE W. C. T. U. OF JAPAN.

and arbitration has been prominent from the first in our society; petitions, meetings, leaflets—indeed, all the usual methods of bringing the propaganda into the homes of the people having been systematically employed. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, of Maine, a stanch Quaker and probably the wealthiest woman in that State, has freely given of her time and money to help on this cause.

The work of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of the department of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, is well known; to describe it would require a chapter by itself. As a result of her fifteen years of unremitting and wonderfully intelligent effort, with the zealous coöperation of the white-ribboners, nearly all the sixteen million children in our public schools are now trained to know the effect of alcoholic stimulants and tobacco on the human system, and the outcome of this knowledge is distinctly felt in the steadily increasing practice of total abstinence among the intelligent classes.

Our knowledge of the correlation of the forces in the natural world and in the world of philanthropy has had much to do with our devotion to that modern temperance reform which seeks coöperation rather than isolation. We believe that while everything is not in the temperance reform, the temperance reform is in everything each philanthropic movement has its temp aspect, and with this we are to deal. Th hol-nerve runs through every part of the body politic, and wherever the nerve goe the scalpel must follow and, at whateve must dissect it out. The modern tempera form moves along circular rather than s lines; it seeks harmony with parallel phila pies, so that all Christian workers may l common consciousness that they form but gle group in their devoted labors for G humanity. Such a concept would have be possible save that science has furnished us working hypothesis.

We are one world of tempted humanit the mission of the W. C. T. U. is to organ motherhood of the world for peace and for the protection and exaltation of its l We are sending forth an earnest call to c ters across all seas and to our brothers no less. We are no longer hedged about artificial boundaries of States and nations, are saying as women what good and gre long ago declared: "The whole world is n ish and to do good my religion."

OFFICERS OF THE Y. W. C. T. U., SAN SEBASTIAN,

E STATE FEDERATIONS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

BY MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

one who hears for the first time of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and auxiliary State federations, the organiza- ll appear to have sprung up, like Minerva, d and equipped," but in reality it has f slow growth and is a phase of the move- of popular education which has specially erized the closing years of this century. oman's-club movement originated in the of women who had passed the school age tinue their education, and also from the zed prompting to work in association, and rrect the tendency toward excessive indi- sm which was a component part of the on given to all women in the early part of ntury.

een twenty and twenty-five years ago of women, which were, in reality, simply for study, were formed all over the coun- Out of these study classes has evolved the rtment club" with its six departments— re, education, the home, social economics, hropy, art and science. In many cases man's club of a city is the clearing house, ere, of all women's interests, and the mem- is naturally democratic; the departments systematized and highly efficient, as the rship is composed of specialists, or, at all of persons having a tendency to that line ght.

n the General Federation was organized ears ago its aim was to be a federation of rary clubs, but many of the charter mem- ere department clubs, thus the federation ot confine itself to literary clubs, and to- mbers among its membership leagues of ional women, alumni of various educa- institutions, art clubs, patriotic societies, ations of self-supporting women, teachers' etc. The meetings of the General Fed- are held biennially, and it is the policy organization to meet in different sections country, the meeting for organization been held in New York, the first biennial ago, the second in Philadelphia, the third isville, and the fourth will be held in Den- June, 1898. The larger number of dele- are invariably from neighboring States. se biennials very little time could be given reports of individual clubs. It is true e chairmen of State correspondence re- from their several States, but the large number of clubs represented and the length of the report left a more or less indistinct impression either of the programme of study or the lines of practical work in which the clubs were engaged.

At the biennial in Philadelphia a new feature of the federation movement was developed. Five State federations reported as having been organized: Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, and the Social Science Federation of Kansas and of Utah. Interest was keen in hearing the reports of these five State federations, which were already in successful operation. The enthusiasm was aroused for forming State federations auxiliary to the General, as the State federations would supplement the limitations which the size and scattered constituency of the General Federation rendered inevitable. The reports of the department club given at that biennial were convincing proof of the rapidity with which the woman's club was passing away from a purely social and literary organization into a practical working force. The individual clubs realized the benefit to themselves of forming State federations: as the meetings would be held annually the dues would be small; not only delegates, but visitors, would attend these meetings; the expense would not be heavy; and a State federation could send out a plan of study and of work which would meet the requirements of all the clubs of the State, as local conditions would be similar. This work could not be performed by the General Federation, while the State federation could accomplish it by economy of force and conservation of energy.

Since 1894 the following States have organized State federations: New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, North Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Washington, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and the District of Columbia. With the 5 above mentioned, 27 States have formed State federations. During the month of October a meeting to organize a State federation for Indiana has been called by the Women's Club of Indianapolis. Florida and Texas have formed State federations, the latter within the last three months; they are not yet auxiliary to the General. There are nearly 600 clubs individual members of the General Federation and about 2,000 clubs in mem-

bership in the State federations. The largest State federation is that of Iowa, with 200 clubs in membership; the smallest Rhode Island, with 11. The Massachusetts federation is the largest in point of individual membership, over 15,000 being members of the State federation, followed closely by Illinois with about 13,000. It is impossible to give these numbers perfectly correct, as new clubs every day are joining both the General and State federations.

During the months of October and November the following States will hold annual meetings: Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Illinois, Colorado, Georgia, and Nebraska. The meeting of Missouri is held in January, that of Tennessee in February, and the annual meetings of the other State federations in April, May, and June. The character of these meetings, rather than the fact, is the interesting feature for the general public. These State federations are all engaged in practical work of an educational nature in connection with the public-school systems of the State; with public libraries and traveling libraries; with village and town improvement associations; with club extension as establishing town and country clubs; with art interchanges and with civics; with the legislative needs of the State as regards women and children —in a word, with all the educational and practical questions which present themselves for the consideration of the citizens who have the good of the State and community at heart. These State federations have developed a feeling of State solidarity, for, except in the South, where State pride has always been a ruling motive, the women of the country were at sea as to the resources of their States and had little knowledge of them in general. Since the war the centralization of the national Government, which has naturally resulted from the unification of the Union, has centered the attention of the people on the national rather than the State Government. The State Federation of Women's Clubs is now studying the State system of education, of taxation, of representation, of reformation, and of philanthropy, things of which members in the past knew nothing, though each State has, in fact, a distinct State feature.

The women of the large, thickly populated States were quite as deficient in knowledge of State conditions as were the sparsely settled or extreme Western States. To state it broadly, since the formation of these State federations the women have an entirely new conception of their own State, their obligation toward it, and its potentialities. At Louisville in 1896 the General Federation officially adopted as the cause : specially work to advance, the system o education from the kindergarten to the uni To further this policy the State federatio all appointed educational committees, whi prepared and sent to the clubs a statement actual conditions of education in the Sta plan of study of education in general, and state conditions. Thus the members are a clear comprehension, not alone of the n their localities, but the needs of the State above all, the importance of the unifica State methods of education and of the co of the rural schools, for in these schools two-thirds of the children of the coun educated. Those State federations whic not yet entered actively into the work to educational interests are working on the l public libraries, school libraries, and tr libraries. In many cases this agitation sulted in the passage of bills by the Legi favoring public libraries and establishing ing libraries. This is the case in Michigan Ohio, and Nebraska, while it is imposs enumerate the large number of public and lating libraries which have been establis towns and cities through the instrument the State federations. At the last mee the Iowa federation a report was presen the Committee on Libraries which embrac condition of every library in the State. nificant fact elucidated by this investigati that it always costs twice as much for th to support a library as for a private corp to do so—at least in the State of Iowa.

At all the annual meetings to be held October and November a session is to voted to the consideration of the educ needs of the State. At the meeting he October of the Minnesota State Federatior phase of club work was developed—the tion of town and country clubs. Missou Nebraska have adopted the policy of estab these clubs, the effect of which will be far ing in every respect. Most of the country are suspicious of the cities and towns a cities are careless of the welfare of their c neighbors. By the friendly relations esta among the women in the town and country it is hoped to cultivate a feeling of reci and break down the barriers which ar drawn so closely between town and co farmer and mechanic. The merchants o of the towns in Minnesota have comprel the scope of this movement and have fur the club-rooms of the town and country Civics is also an important part of the w many of the State federations. Pennsy

stance, is organizing through the State ion civic clubs all over the State. Min- has a far-reaching system of inculcating uties through lectures and lessons given to upils of the public schools. Iowa has d also the work of town and village im- nent associations, and as this State is one most beautiful in the Union, the effect of ffort will perhaps make it even more beau- Illinois is working with great zeal in the of public education, and its work has been lly valuable in directing the attention of n to the subject of child life in the State, the schools, in the factory, in the stores,

ny of the State federations are endeavoring orporate the kindergarten in the curriculum public schools. The Federation of the ct of Columbia has a bill before both houses ngress to bring about this result and is con- of its ultimate passage. Colorado is work- ward the same end which it has secured in y of Denver, and not only free kindergar- but also public baths are established in con- n with the kindergarten. New Jersey is ed in the same cause, and the women's of this State are supporting many free gartens until they can succeed in incor- ng them into the public-school system. tate of Maine has pledged its support for xt year to better the condition of the rural s. The Georgia federation is creating a t revolution in the State system of educa- v the interest aroused on that subject in the omen, with whom the superintendent of the and of the counties are most zealously co- ing. One feature of the work of the ia federation is establishing reading clubs mountain and country districts. The superintendents of instruction have aided ovement by every means in their power.

ere legislation is needed the State feder- naturally comes to the front, as it is able to e public opinion when deemed advisable gh the scattered interest which the clubs ent unified in the State federations. Of venty-four bills presented to the Legis- by the Federation of the State of Maine at st session favoring education and other res for the good of the State, twenty-two passed; Georgia has several bills before the ature, among others asking that the uni- of the State be open to women; Missouri bill to permit women to be members of boards; Illinois has been interested in se- the passage of the compulsory educational nd so on.

ave been present at the most of the meetings for organization of the State federations and I have attended the annual meetings in many cases of the same federations, and the development is simply astounding. The meeting for organization is usually timid; the delegates are conservative, many of them coming uninstructed; the social atmosphere is more or less constrained by the fact that the delegates are not acquainted with each other, and to any one attending such a meeting without a previous knowledge of the circumstances or of its future impossibilities, it would seem impossible to organize a strong working organization out of such material. But the year passes. In the mean time a propaganda has been carried on in the interests of the federation, and the feeling of solidarity which the mere fact of being a member arouses in the clubs strengthens until at the second meeting, to the surprise of every one, you have an enthusiastic and eager audience, fairly well welded together, who welcome each other with cordiality, enjoy to the fullest the new-found friend, and on the day of adjournment bid each other good-by as if they had been acquainted for a lifetime, and part with the glad hope of meeting again the next autumn or spring, having put into practice the many suggestions of which such a meeting is naturally prolific. It is inevitable that the literary and educational progress of the States will be powerfully affected by these meetings.

The success of the General and State federation is, in my opinion, largely due to the fact that this movement represents the true genius of woman in that it is constructive, educational, and social. Woman is the practical power of the world; she has the genius of detail, and no cause or philosophy appeals to her which she cannot put in practice. The Church alone is an example of this; the humanitarian work of all creeds and sects is in her hands. Until she entered the field of education as teacher, the most important period and that which requires the closest observation, the most practical handling—the infancy and youth of the child—was neglected; she is coordinating primary and the higher education. Woman is rarely a specialist. The tendency of education of the present day is to endeavor to make her one, but, true to her instinct, she does not accept this theory of what she should be, but persists in remaining the average all-around woman. The federations are composed of just such women, and their value to the community cannot be over-estimated. They number, of course, among their ranks many specialists, but the average woman, morally and physically, predominates, and the average member of the federation lives in her home, be it splendid or humble, takes part in the life of the community in its various

affectionate relationships, as well as civic, and she thus represents its very best part.

The women of these federations are bringing to the cause of education the point of view of the parent and the citizen; they are bringing into municipal government a knowledge of civics and a desire to work to correct the faults of detail which is, after all, at the bottom of so much of the maladministration of American towns and cities; for good city keeping is simply good housekeeping. The knowledge of social economics which they have gained in the study classes of the clubs teaches them to be not only home mothers, but city mothers, and that no child shall suffer in the community that it does not indirectly affect their own children. It is teaching woman, above all, to work in association for the good of a cause, and in that way she will learn that there are times in the life nations and communities when the prese and comfort of those we call our own n sacrificed for the future good, and it is l her away from the personal point of view general. It is teaching her to coördin home with that outside world without well-being the home cannot survive. The (and the home, the school and the home, ir and the home, society and the home, are of a great whole, and the women who these meetings realize as never before the s ity of the home interest and the world ir

Though these State federation meetin held with very little advertising in the pre with no blare of trumpets, the work whic accomplish plays an important part in t vancement of the nation.

A WOMEN'S CLUB MOVEMENT IN LONDOI

BY MRS. SHELDON AMOS.

THE women of England, while joining in the praise of their queen in her jubilee year, while appreciating the great good done to women in all parts of the world by the great spectacle of the upright steady labor of a competent though not brilliant woman, have had a heartache behind their smiles. In the review of the great reign they feel that a prominent factor in the social life of at least the latter half of those sixty years has had not only no exponent on the throne, but has also had no help from the most powerful woman sovereign the world has ever seen. In what has been the greatest thing for them and for society at large—in the great revolution in the position of women in England—the queen has preserved a steady reserve, broken only by rumors and possibly actual exhibitions of an entire absence of sympathy with that change. If her patronage of a corporation of nurses be objected, the answer comes quickly that it is a recent and is said to be a grudging patronage, and that it does not avail to raise the profession of nursing from being one of the most laborious, undervalued, underpaid, and least honored of the professions in which women seek to serve the world and earn a competent livelihood. And in the higher branch of the medical profession the queen was understood to mark by the gift to a doctor of a baronetcy her concurrence in a policy of unremitting hostility to women obtaining the necessary training and admission to medical examinations.

No. The progress of women is not attributable to the patronage of royal or aristocrat sonages. Rather they are dragged at the wheels of the new ideas of women's du have to organize and speak and work w they like it or no. Whisper even has majesty itself exclaimed at the end of ar getic woman's "dine-and-sleep" visit to sor: "Is she gone? If she had stayed longer she'd have had me on a committee.

The women are finding their leaders themselves and are finding their objects an methods for themselves. They are le more and more that organization is amon most supreme needs. Shut out as they s by habit, by prejudice, by mere dull and nate opposition from many things that fa life for busy men, busy women are setting selves to acquire them and even to inve helps for themselves. And some of these first glance almost Utopian and impo Then it is that a patient study shows t ages-long training that women's work has them in detail in planning out the small ac trations of domestic life stands them i stead and makes enterprises possible whic some men and even women gasp.

One such venture is just now attracting attention among the more truly prog women in England. It is by chance that gins in the jubilee year, but it is a happy c while it grows out of sadness. No wom been thought worthy of enrollment in the jubilee honors and decorations. But one

e to her rest followed by the love and recognition of many women of the noble she used unstintedly for their service.

Mrs. Massingberd, the founder of the Club, the center of much steady good ıough also an object of much raillery and ›loquy. It was a club with large hopes ıt ideals and was likely to grow in right ıs. But Mrs. Massingberd's death came . It was not ready to be left to its own s without the aid e it, both per- ınd pecuniarily. ıe that she had ·d, though it was ·ance club in the sense, in mak- ust pay its an- ;; but when its s were closely a need of reor- ›n was made ob- Well, women are gly like men in ıys, and it is not , time that an s to be reached cession of fresh , false starts. 'ioneers" dis- hese affairs and ed various proj- finally the great of them agreed · out an enlarged me on their t's own lines.

MRS. WYNFORD PHILIPPS.

successor ap- ı Mrs. Wynford , who with the d pecuniary posi- essary for such ıites most rare gifts of personality, of n for the race, and of business capacity. ls the way in the formation of the Gros- ·escent Club in a splendid house close to ark Corner—a club where, for moderate s, the women who are the soul and life ·mporary social, philanthropic, artistic, ary women's work can meet to make ac- ce and cement the ties of common effort respect of political party or religious di- › or class distinction. They seek to weld the different parts of their share of the work and make it more solid and thorough ·erful for good. And it is a homelike ll of comfort without being too luxurious, e whose home life has failed them or is far away from the place where they find their work.

It is so unusual, in England at all events, for a club to be independent of profits on the sale of intoxicating liquors, that it is a matter to rejoice over that women have found it possible to pay their way as strict temperance people. In the new club they intend to show how the more material wants of life can be provided for both economically and so elegantly as to tempt into the same good paths some at least of those who groan for deliverance from the overweening luxury and shameful extravagance of fashionable society. The contrasts of grinding poverty and wasteful wealth are so glaring in London that a secret shame and misgiving invades even the *nouveau riche*, and if women can lead the way from the luxury of the Roman empire to "Roman simplicity," their club may do the State no small service. Care and dainty tastefulness are the watchwords of the catering department. In such surroundings the club will invite its members to be not only units of its own corporate life, but also to form groups for special objects both of work and of recreation.

American and colonial ladies will be able to meet each other in special groups to further any particular schemes or to make new acquaintances. And they will stir each other and the mother countrywomen up to friendly rivalry in well-doing—New Zealanders telling of the success of their experiments in extensions of the suffrage, Americans of their various achievements, Cape Colonists of their trials. Thus a solidarity will grow among Anglo-Saxon women, born of mutual knowledge and personal coöperation, that cannot fail to carry light and help into the darkest corners of the world where women have not yet learned to hope, much less to strive for good.

There will be swimming, and cycling, and other circles for those who are athletically

minded. Chess and other reputable games of skill will have their place. A well-selected collection of books bought or lent will be in the fine library upstairs. Here it will be sought to give ready access to whatever books and papers contain of information or speculation about all women and their history and concerns—if indeed such information can be said to be divisible from the history and concerns of men. It is hoped that women writers will remember that this library will be a fitting receiver of what books they produce of general interest and will treat it as a central library.

To secure the best united consideration of topics of special interest to women and to help to train women in the use of their special gift of speech, debates will be regularly held. And there will be set days and evenings when the club receives itself and its friends, and when it can hold out warm welcome to artists of various gifts, both to the famous and to those who are to succeed to their crowns.

If the possibility of too vehement difference of opinion makes any specific religious organization inexpedient in the club, there is the consolation that the leading spirits in it are actuated by a large-minded and deep religious feeling and sense of duty, and there will be no chill within its walls for the warmest devotion that is at the same time charitable in the truest sense, that hopes all things, believes all things, and never fails.

But the club does not monopolize the fine building in which it makes its home. On each story is a door leading into the rooms occupied by the Women's Institute, the fruit of years of Mrs. Wynford Philipps' thought and hope. Membership in the institute will be open, on the payment of one guinea entrance fee and one guinea a year, to all women approved by the Election Committee or who, being already members of the Grosvenor Crescent Club, pay simply half a guinea a year. Professional women, students, women holding public appointments, and country members have privileges as to fees, as will corresponding members not resident in England. The Women's Institute will be managed by Mrs. Philipps, aided by an advisory council of women representing all branches of education, science, art, literature, and philanthropy, a council which will make recommendations to an executive committee containing secretaries of the various departments into which the work of the institute will be divided. These departments will at first be a reference library, the size of which will be enhanced by loans of books as well as by gifts by purchase out of the resources of the treasure fund. It is to start with selected works of reference to meet the special requirements of women engaged in official work, and also with indexed reports of all societies in Great Britain and Ireland which further women's interests. The foreign and colonial societies for similar purposes will no doubt soon be adequately represented. This department is under the superintendence of Miss Jane Tuckey. The treasure fund is being raised for the purpose of providing the library with books and the institute with works of art. A list of eminent names of ladies who have accepted the position of trustees of this fund contains the names of Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Lady Grey Egerton, Mrs. Eva McLaren, and Mrs. Philipps.

LADY GROVE.

Another department is the Society of Societies, the aim of which is to bring workers into relation with all societies which have in view to benefit

and children or which otherwise relate to
s work. Until a good deal of study has
ven to this branch of knowledge, it rarely
o any one to imagine how great the num-
nch societies is. It will be part of the
the secretary of this department to put
s into touch with any society, and to
for interviews with representatives of such
s. Small societies as many as fifty mem-
which are also members of the institute
e the opportunity to obtain the use of a
the institute for their committees free of
and to secure for small payment the part
a competent secretary.

ry striking department is founded under
e of the General Information Bureau and
under the able direction of Miss Somer-
ho is an experienced indexer. The work
lepartment will be to give free to every
of the institute (or for sixpence per an-
sent by post) an answer to any written
submitted to the bureau. Non-members
general public can also avail themselves
ervices of the bureau on the payment of
ling four pence for each rational question
by post. To secure specialist knowledge
number of honorary referees are giving
nise to aid the bureau on their own sub-
It is at once clear that an almost incal-
amount of labor will be saved to workers
y fields by this adventurous department.
rs may prove to be Herculean at first,
ach answer will be preserved and indexed,
rds of the bureau will gradually and
accumulate facilities for the staff who
k under Miss Somerville's superintend-
The bureau will reserve the right to re-

LADY ELIZABETH CUST.

turn the fee and decline to answer any question which is practically unanswerable, such as matters which are trade secrets or questions apparently constructed to strain its resources intolerably. Professional people will give information, but not technical advice. It will be strictly an information bureau. Foreign and colonial referees would render great service to workers by giving their help.

The Women's Lecture Department, managed by Miss Elspeth Philipps (who is a brilliant Oxford history graduate and "extension" lecturer), will provide certificated or guaranteed lecturers on constitutional history, details of local government, the history of the women's movement, and other special subjects. It will make a point of maintaining a high standard of excellence, and will seek to raise rather than to lower the standard of payment for good work, according to its excellence.

A Statistical Society will busy itself with women's work and wages and will examine evidence given before royal commissions or departmental committees appointed by Parliament to investigate such matters of world-wide interest. This department should help in the solution of some of the problems which are now more and more clearly showing themselves to be at the root of the deepest grievances of Christian civilization. It may amaze us all by the facts it will make accessible as to the position and life conditions of the larger half of the race who now toil and suffer unheeded and unhelped. The information the society

MRS. EVA M'LAREN.

accumulates it will from time to time publish, both in the quarterly institute publication and in pamphlets. Its work will of course be indexed.

A Women's Benefit Society will probably connect itself with one of the great existing societies which render thrift alluring and effective.

Other departments and societies, such as a Welsh Department, a Colonial Society, and other modes of help to definite members of the feminine body politic, will be formed as the demand arises. Special artistic, educational, and social reformative societies are already spoken of as likely to come into existence under the fostering and enabling surroundings of this home of all that makes for the good of women and so of the world.

MISS SOMERVILLE.
Manager of the General Information Bureau.

A long and constantly lengthening list of names of well-known women, from which it would seem almost invidious to select a few as typical, is already prefixed to the prospectus of the Women's Institute as forming the Representative Council. Educationists such as Miss Hughes, of Cambridge, Miss Carpenter, of Aberystwith, Miss Maitland, of Somerville College, Oxford, Miss Maquard, of Westfield, Hampstead, Mrs. Sidgwick, of Newnham, Cambridge, and Miss Wordsworth, of Lady Margaret's, Oxford, are there. Philanthropic workers such as Miss Cous (who was an alderman on the London County Council until a sapient English judge decided that in the English tongue the word "person" could not indicate a woman), Lady Montagu, Lady Philipps, and Lady Henry Somerset give their names. Almost every branch of public work of women already has its spokeswoman on that council, and so has the promise of help from the great institute to which so many are pledged to give and to which so many look to get magnanimous sisterly service.

Surely these are good days in which, though the most highly placed may hold back in unsympathetic reserve from aiding in the forward march of the great host of women against the foes of the race, against ignorance, and selfish luxury, and high-handed tyranny, and all that degrades and destroys humanity, yet the helping hand, the mutual trust, the common hopefulness and resolution of long-tried and trained womanhood unite to do such practical work as would have seemed to the past generations far-off and baseless dreams of Utopia. Whatever the heedless or the inert or the hide-bound may say about the eternal fixedness of the position of women, the answer of penetration and conviction must still be, *Epur se remove*. It moves indeed, in obedience to heavenly law, and its ever-growing momentum has irresistible attraction in it for the separate individual atoms, the single scattered souls who sigh and toil for peace and good-will on earth.

Our day is good. If it is the end of the century it is the birthday of the new age. It is full of the strife and groaning that usher in life. Its strenuous point is where the worker of the world, the woman who has hitherto borne the heat and burden of the day, is becoming conscious of her true vocation. The unspeakable one concentrates his most fiendish malice on the Armenian woman and girl child and destroys family life wherever he can touch it. Labor struggles with capital for freedom to live a human life, for the bread-winner to earn and the woman to be free to administer the necessaries for the true family, the place where women reign and children bloom, and so man grows noble and good.

This jubilee year has made many hearts sink with shame and dread. Women have looked on incredulously while governments in which they have no share have failed to combine for arbitration, have watched weak but gallant people fall before triumphant wrong, have disregarded the steady groan of persecuted faith, have condoned base dishonor, have plotted and combined and run through the whole gamut of wrong-doing. It is the year in which women should organize themselves and bestir themselves as never they did before to loose the chains that have bound their capability of doing what the world needs in bonds of fashion and custom and unimaginable self-regard. It is time that we join hands to weld all the various sporadic efforts we have been making into a free union which can only strengthen us for fresh labor and far greater success.

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS ON THE "TREK."

E readers of this magazine are aware of its partiality for several hings that have been ıt into the school life · young Americans— · which are the vacaamps for boys and the cal pilgrimages. A variety of wholesome ence may be combined ecreation and amuseinder these new vacaans and methods. One most interesting projthis general sort has riginated by Mr. Alex-Devine, the head mas-Clayesmore School at l, in England. Mr. ; has had a good deal with schoolboys' vacaamps and excursions ıumber of years past. ; the summer vacation present year a party boys has been in France, proceeding on a ıat had been successfully tried in England ar.

ON THE MARCH—THE START IN THE MORNING.

word "trek" has been adopted from the of South Africa, considerable groups of often go a long distance from one part of ıntry to another with their wagons, herds, their belongings, advancing leisurely and tably from day to day and camping at Mr. Devine's treking party last year was ıp of a group of schoolboys who were provided with a good-sized covered wagon, in which their sleeping tent, blankets, food supplies, and extra clothing were carried, while the boys themselves walked, rode bicycles, or otherwise "went as they pleased." The expedition covered a distance of about six hundred miles through an extremely interesting part of England. It went from London across Surrey and Sussex to Brighton, and then followed the south coast of England westward, where the same route was adopted that Dr. Conan Doyle ascribes in his

THE MIDDAY REST—PREPARING THE DINNER.

famous novel to Micah Clark, this being the scene of the Monmouth rebellion in the west country in 1685. Naturally the boys gained much knowledge of geography and history, while thoroughly enjoying their camping-out experiences.

This year's trek led to the port of New Haven, thence across the channel to Dieppe, and through Normandy to Paris. The two pictures on the preceding page are reproduced from the London *Graphic*, from which also is derived most of our information about the schoolboys' trek. Almost every portion of our own country affords admirable opportunities for just such agreeable vacation tours, and this page is presented in the hope that it may provide more than one party of boys with a hint that may help to shape their plans next summer.

LOCAL HISTORY AND THE "CIVIC RENAISSANCE" IN NEW YORK.

BADGE OF CITY HISTORY CLUB.

THE "civic renaissance" that has begun so unquestionably to manifest itself in the city of New York is discernible in very many lines of progress. Some of them are closely related to one another, while all of them, whether consciously or unconsciously, are coöperating toward a splendid transformation. Concerning many of these hopeful notes of advance the readers of this periodical have been duly notified. They have been told, for example, of the municipal improvements brought about under the existing administration; the perfection of Colonel Waring's great street-cleaning organization; the rapid extension of smooth pavements into the tenement-house districts; the prospective rapid-transit improvements; the assurance of a great public library at a very early day; the sweeping reforms in the public-school system, with the establishment of a series of new high schools; the progress of kindergartens in connection with the school system; the development of the facilities for higher education, notable among which is the occupancy this month by Columbia University of its magnificent new quarters; the astonishing success of the movement for tenement-house reform, and the building of suburban homes under the auspices of the City and Suburban Homes Company; the practical housing reforms that have begun to make themselves felt under the legislation that followed the Gilder Tenement House Commission report; the small parks and public baths. These are a few of the conspicuous signs of the times, and they signify a general movement toward a purer and higher civilization that is important beyond all reckoning.

The existence of this new spirit, that is taking possession of the great community now soon to number three and a half million people, is what made it so readily possible to secure more than a hundred thousand voters' signatures to a request that President Seth Low should be made the first mayor of the consolidated metropolis. Mr. Low's qualifications are not of a kind that isolate him or that belong to him in any sharply differentiating sense. It is precisely because he belongs so thoroughly to the great community, and is in his sympathies and record so entirely identified with almost every phase of the multiform progressive movement, that his candidacy is so fitting and so acceptable. Although this article is not intended to discuss the pending municipal campaign, it may be very properly introduced with these allusions to Mr. Low's candidacy—for the City History Club is engaged in the promotion of a movement that has for its constant object the training of good citizens, with a view to an acceleration of the very sort of modern metropolitan progress that Mr. Low's candidacy so well represents.

It happens, indeed, that Mr. Low himself has from the outset been one of the hearty friends and counselors of the City History Club. The creator of the movement, however, is Mrs. Robert Abbe, who is its president, and who has given to it that enthusiasm, undiscouraged faith, and unflinching personal effort that are always requisite, on the part of some one leader, for the establishment of any new thing. Happily, the plan of the City History Club is so elastic and adaptive that it has seemed to adjust itself naturally to a number of existing forms of educational and social effort. Its growth and bright promise illustrate well the principle that high ambitions have a way sometimes of realizing themselves when they are altogether laid aside for the sake of doing something directly useful. Mrs. Abbe and certain other New York ladies who have been associated with her in good work

MEMBERS OF THE CITY HISTORY CLUB—A CLASS IN THE CHILDREN'S AID MISSION, SIXTY-SIXTH STREET.

community have for several years per- the desirability of some sort of central g-house for social and educational effort in 'ork—a sort of civic federation or a center al centers. But it has not been easy to ıbout that ambitious plan, and it has been ned, though not forgotten or abandoned. 'hile Mrs. Abbe has perceived a most ad- e way to render immediate service to the ınity in promoting the community's knowl- ɔf its own history and traditions.

; clear enough, upon a moment's reflection, ıe progress of any community must rely to t extent upon the spirit of patriotism; while ism must always rely in turn to a great either upon racial feeling or else upon a ·ound of history and tradition. New York h a conglomerate community that racial ; as a basis for local pride and patriotic ent is not as strong as in most other great ɔf the world. Local history and tradition, ver, have not entered into the general con- ıess of the present community that dwells ɔr near Manhattan Island. At least the ent of locality has not existed to any extent sufficient to constitute a general attitude of mind to which effective appeal might be made. But it has occurred to Mrs. Abbe and her associates of the City History Club that there might easily enough be such a teaching of New York local history—with harmless accompaniments of legend and tradition, together with local historical geography—as would most appreciably stimulate local consciousness and neighborhood pride, and in due time wholesomely affect municipal politics.

The idea was carefully thought out. Study was to be by means of classes formed at various points throughout the city, and the teachers of such classes were to be aided by frequent lectures and discussions which would bring them together at stated times as a sort of normal class in city history. The general subject of the history of New York was to be covered in a two years' course, the first year to be devoted to the Dutch and English colonial periods, and the second year to the Revolutionary and subsequent American periods. A series of well-written and instructive pamphlet monographs was to be prepared and sold at a cheap price, each paper dealing with some phase of the history, topography, or geog-

raphy of the city; and excursions were to be marked out which would familiarize the members of the various city history classes with all the memorable localities, historic buildings, and surviving names and routes which would give the reality of object-lessons to the history learned from books or lectures and talks.

The actual work was begun in 1896, with a few classes. These at the close of the last season, in May, 1897, had increased to forty-five or fifty classes, with an aggregate of from six hundred to seven hundred members. These classes have for the most part enrolled children or young people as members, but they have by no means excluded the elders. The great success of the plan is to be found in its easy adaptation to circumstances, and therefore its acceptance by all sorts of existing societies and agencies. Thus one of the chapters is made up of frequenters of the Hebrew Institute on the East Side, and its meetings are accommodated in one of the best rooms of the institute's excellent building. Another class or chapter is attached to the university settlement in Delancey Street, while another is to be found at Columbia College among the undergraduates. Others have been organized in private schools. Still others have been recruited among the very poor children who attend the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society.

A FEW MEMBERS OF MISS WHITNEY'S HISTORY CLASS OF WORKING WO

The precise method of instruction and the thoroughness and extent of the study of the particular topic or period of the city under consideration, must of course be affected by the average age and intelligence of the particular classes. Most people, however, would be surprised to know with what great avidity the children of humble immigrants will enter upon local historical study if they are properly guided. Young workingmen and members of working girls' clubs will read standard historical works, when their interest is once aroused, with as much thoroughness and with even keener delight than is likely to be shown by the young men of Columbia College or the young ladies of the best private boarding-schools. These facts having been demonstrated by experience, it may be said with assurance that the chapters of the City History Club that are located in the thickly populated the town, where the working populatio are disposed to enter upon the study of tory in quite as solid and thoroughgoing a as the members of those chapters that ar ized among the more prosperous and bet cated. It is hardly necessary to obse this is a most encouraging discovery.

Many of the classes, particularly thos are made up of children, have been fo connection with the public schools; and cational authorities of the city have be well satisfied with the methods and work City History Club that they are read operate in every reasonable manner. Ap the children's classes, it is worth while tion the fact that one class, under charge Whitney, is made up of forty-five women, who meet once a week for their lesson and discussion. Mrs. Abbe her conducted a class of young women at home, although her particular attention given to the stated meetings of the tea classes, these having been held at he until—on account of the steadily increa tendance of the supporters and friend movement who were not teachers—it necessary to adjourn the lectures to the Association rooms. The general talks teachers and their fellow-members of the organization of the City History Club ha given by well-known authors, professors tory, and special students. Dr. Edward

ton, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Prof. H. P. Johnston, Mrs. Bellamy, and several others of like admirable qualifications, addressed the teachers of the City History Club last year.

The prospects for the coming season are in every way encouraging. Some very attractive prizes have been offered by friends of the club, and these will be so varied that their award will stimulate interest among all the different elements that make up the body of pupils. The most important prize is that of a hundred dollars a year, to be awarded for the best essay on any subject connected with the history of New York City, and to be competed for by students in the New York colleges—the students in thirteen enumerated institutions being eligible.

The plan of excursions, or local historical pilgrimages, will be carried out still more extensively. Some of these pilgrimages through parts of old New York can be made on foot in an hour or two. Others extending well into the suburbs are arranged for bicycle parties. Besides the very valuable local historical papers of the Half Moon series, which have been mentioned from time to time in our book notes during the past year, the City History Club has published some excellent maps for the use of its pupils, has accumulated numerous valuable stereopticon slides, and in other ways has constantly been developing its stock of educational appliances and resources. The various public or quasi-public libraries of New York have already begun to feel the new pressure upon their supplies of books pertaining to local history, and they will be only too glad, doubtless, to prepare themselves as fully as possible for so commendable a demand upon the part of their visitors and patrons.

It is easy to see how, as the work of the society develops, it may become feasible to study municipal government as well as local history, and to trace from the beginning of the city down to the present time the evolution of particular departments of municipal life—such, for example, as street-making, the supply of water, the fire service, the police, the parks, and so through the whole list of municipal topics. This can be done without much intrusion of partisanship or political controversy; and, furthermore, it can be done with great advantage. For it is undoubtedly true that the best gateway to the study of municipal government is that of local history. And there is no way by which the existing structure and work of municipal government can so well be comprehended as by a study of the historical development of the municipality's life.

There is nothing sensational in the work of the City History Club, and no movement could be more quiet and unostentatious in its methods. But it is a movement that is altogether good, and that yields a very unusual percentage of benefit in comparison with what it costs of money and effort. It would seem to us that there are many cities and towns in the United States in which there might well be undertaken a like study of local history. This movement, as our old-time readers will at once recognize, falls in very harmoniously with those plans for the study of national history by means of actual excursions, or so-called historical pilgrimages, that this magazine has been instrumental in promoting, while it is also in similar harmony with the many commendable movements, whether in New England, the South, or the West, for the recognition and preservation of houses, places, and objects that possess historical interest.

WOMEN AT THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

BY MARY TAYLOR BLAUVELT.

TO American women who have been in either of the two great English university towns during the past two years the all-absorbing question has been, Shall Oxford and Cambridge grant degrees to women or shall they not? Oxford and Cambridge themselves have answered this question with a decided negative, and while it may not be necessary to regard this answer as final, it would at least seem to be so as far as the present generation is concerned.

American women at home who have been interested in the matter have probably regarded the decision as simply another proof that England is the most conservative country in Europe. This is perhaps true, yet her refusal to admit women to university honors conceded to them in most of the countries of continental Europe and in the United States, has been due not so much to excessive conservatism as to the fact that the constitution of the English university renders the question more complicated in England than elsewhere. Indeed, the conditions are such that some of the best friends of the cause of women's education, including a large proportion of the women students at Oxford and some of the members of the Association for the Education of Women there, believe that the degree would not only be of no benefit to Oxford women, but would even be a decided injury. And some of us American women who watched the struggle were forced to conclude that while a more definite recognition by the English university of work done by women would doubtless be a gain, it would, like most other gains, be accompanied by considerable loss.

THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

Some of the objections raised by the victorious party require no special comment. That "the university is for men and men for the university;" that a degree makes a woman less of a lady; that it injures her chances of marriage or makes her a worse wife if she does marry; that it is unwise to allow much intercourse between the sexes during the undergraduate period—all these are arguments which we in America have heard for a generation, and almost all our leading universities have decided against them.

The objection to the degree which had weight with the real friends of English women students was based on the examination system which lies at the very foundation of the English univ Two distinct courses lead to the B.A. T quired for the Pass Degree involves nc work than is done by the boys in a good E school, and less than is required by any can college or university of good standin the English mind residence in Oxford o bridge is essential to the making of a gent The Pass Degree accommodates those wh be gentlemen, but who cannot or will scholars.

The other course—that for honors—is t usually taken by women students; inde Cambridge they are not allowed to take th Course. To attain the Honor B.A. at Ox and the system at Cambridge is very simi is necessary to pass three examinations. there is the matriculation, variously kn Responsions, Little-Gos, and Smalls. Th not differ essentially from an entrance ex tion in America. Indeed, the requirement English university at this stage is less rath more than that of the American universi must, however, be borne in mind that large proportion of the men who come up ford and Cambridge have been prepared great English schools, and have done muc reading than the amount required for "s

The second examination, commonly "Moderations," or "Mods," is taken w year and a half after the student "come The third examination, known as "Gre taken at the end of his course. After "mods" the candidate for honors devote self entirely to specialized work in one of rious "schools"—classics, mathematics, r history, etc.—so that the holder of an B.A. has often done more advanced work special subject than has been done by the of a higher degree in America, and this he is no older than the American B.A. T such early specialization an absolute requi would be objectionable in most American sities, but it must be remembered that a proportion of Oxford and Cambridge st come from cultivated homes than is ord the case in an American university. The in England has to a considerable exter nished the general culture which the uni in America must frequently supply bef student can advantageously direct his wh

tention to one subject. Then, too, while the course for honors is a specialized one, it is very broad specialization. Thus the classical school requires a very considerable acquaintance with philosophy and literature.

IRKSOME RESTRICTIONS.

The hardship of the system consists in the fact that a man's university standing, and sometimes his whole future career (for the future career depends much more upon the university standing in England than with us), is altogether determined by the result of these three examinations. Anything that he may have done previous to these tests can only serve to give his tutors and associates an opinion of him; it cannot affect his standing. Nor does the hardship end here. So much does the idea of competition enter into university life, and such is the desire to give each competitor a fair chance, that it has been ordained that "greats" shall be taken at a fixed date after "mods;" no candidate may present himself either sooner or later than the day fixed by statute. Thus if, for any reason, a man is obliged to "stay down" for a year, he commonly loses all chance of ever obtaining an Honors Degree. He may continue his Honors Course if he chooses, but at the end he receives only a Pass Degree.

Nor is it possible for a man who "comes up" somewhat in advance of the requirements to shorten his course. Residence in Oxford is considered so desirable that the B.A. will not be conferred upon one who has not spent at least three university years within its classic shades. Because no continental, Scotch, or American university makes so strong a residential requirement, Oxford acknowledges no degrees except her own and those of Cambridge and Dublin.

Residence in Oxford is strictly defined as residence within a mile and a half of Carfax. Recently a young nobleman who was doing research work petitioned that on account of his health he might be allowed to live three miles out of town, coming in to the laboratories every day. His reoues' was refused.

HOW WOMEN ARE AFFECTED.

All this bears very hardly at times upon the men, but it is liable to weigh much more heavily upon the women. The ability of women to pass examinations is no longer questioned. In England as well as in America they have stood very high upon the class lists, often distancing male competitors whose opportunities have been greater. Yet in the majority of cases the examination is a greater strain upon the woman than upon the man. Women—perhaps because they have fewer interests than their brothers—look forward to examinations with much more anxiety; a lower grade than they had anticipated is to them often a terrible disgrace, the agony of which is scarcely to be endured. "If I were a man," an Oxford lady once said to me, "and could only take a second class, I would not care to live." It is to be hoped that this narrow intensity is characteristic only of this early stage of woman's education, but it is certain that it exists now, and the examination system of Oxford and Cambridge aggravates it.

Even apart from the unhealthy excitement attendant upon such a system—or perhaps not apart from it, but because of it—the examination seems calculated not to help, but to check the development of the mental and spiritual forces of many women students who pass the highest. An American examiner said to me recently: "If I have two papers before me, the one written by a man and the other by a woman, the chances are that I will have to mark the woman's paper higher. But the chances also are that the man's paper, despite numerous errors, will give evidence of a certain vigor of thought not to be found in the woman's." I think that almost all teachers who have dealt with both men and women have made a somewhat similar discovery. It is possible that the masculine mind is a better thinking apparatus, to begin with, than is the feminine; it is certain that the man's life is better calculated to develop a broad, calm judgment. But I am inclined to believe that the girl's extra eagerness to pass examinations does much to stunt her powers of thought. It seems sometimes as though she were too anxious to learn what is in the books to waste much time in weighing its value.

Not only do examinations stifle thought, but they tend to destroy that priceless possession, enthusiasm. This, too, happens oftener in the case of the woman than in that of the man. And without strong thinking and enthusiasm there can be no power. Thus it is not the girl who passes the best examination, but the girl who appears best in the recitation-room and who writes the best theses who will ordinarily be the greater intellectual force in the community.

THE QUESTION OF DEGREES.

However, the question as to whether examinations in themselves tend to the best feminine development has little to do with the question as to whether degrees would be advantageous to English women or not. If women would secure university educations in England, degrees or no degrees, they must submit to a system which makes the examination the sole test of work. They are now passing three examinations, and passing them very creditably, but they are not

receiving from the universities that recognition of their work which is given to the men.

But while women must, in any case, take the examinations, so long as they are not candidates for degrees certain minor and very oppressive features of the system are relaxed in their case. In the first place, they are not required to submit to the time limit; they may come up for examinations at any time that they please, and are classed according to their success in passing them. If degrees are given, this will no longer be permitted. Therefore the very ordinary girl who is able to stick to her work throughout her course will obtain the degree denied to the genius who for sickness or any other cause has been obliged to stay down a year. This, of course, applies equally to the men; but a man's health is not so precarious as a woman's, and, moreover, parents are more likely to feel justified in keeping their daughters home for a year than in pursuing a similar course with their sons.

During the discussion of this question at Oxford it was urged that the woman with a degree would, in the eyes of ignorant school committees in search of a teacher, always have the advantage over her sister who, for any reason whatsoever, might be unable to write the coveted letters after her name. As such committees are not very likely to discriminate between Pass Degrees and Honor Degrees, many a woman who would otherwise take the Honors Course will find it to her pecuniary advantage to content herself with a Pass. It is astonishing to notice how much the commercial element enters into this discussion among a people accustomed to scoff at our fondness for the "almighty dollar." It certainly has never played so large a part in similar discussions in this country.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS.

But conforming to the time limit means not only that the time must not be prolonged, but also that it must not be shortened. Though a woman might be so far advanced as to meet the intellectual requirements of the university within a year after her "coming up," no degree would be conferred until she had kept all her terms. My impression is that as the women who come up to Oxford and Cambridge are generally somewhat older than the men, they more often wish to shorten the time limit than to prolong it.

Secondly, women may now take honors without taking all the preliminary examinations. If degrees are given, inasmuch as Oxford and Cambridge give no credit for work not done at Oxford or Cambridge, it will sometimes be necessary for scholarly women no longer young to review the Latin grammar and "Euclid," in which they have no interest, for the sake ing honors in science or history.

As a matter of fact, though many wome taken honors at Oxford, I think that no them has ever conformed to all the con necessary for a degree: that is, many have taken the final examinations, but no these has taken both preliminaries and same time neither shortened nor prolong time limit. Indeed, many men maintain is absolutely impossible for a woman to ke residential requirement in such a way as profitable, for no matter how long she m side in a university town, she cannot li university life. That she cannot live exac same life as that of the men is undoubtedl Yet who shall say that Newnham and Gir Cambridge, Somerville and Lady Marga Oxford, are not developing a life which i may be as truly university life and as be to women as that offered by Christchurc Balliol's to men?

OTHER TESTS THAN EXAMINATIONS.

While admitting that the granting of d would place some able women at a disadva the gain of such a concession to the ca women's education seems to outweigh the individuals. I sincerely regret that the nation should be the sole test of work, bu said before, the woman who would sec university education must submit to this w she takes a degree or not. The only avoid it is to alter the whole plan of the u sity, not indeed by abolishing examination by devising a system which shall mak standing of the student depend in some m at least upon the quality of his previous Many of the ablest men connected wit English universities feel that this would advantage not only to the women, but a the men. There can be no doubt th present system hampers the abler men. years ago the late Professor Freeman sai he had to thank his university for inspir him a love for certain authors—notably Ar —but he did not thank his university for ining him in any subject whatsoever. his last examination was over he said: it will be possible for me to begin to read.' began to read then and had read ever "We will learn before long," an Oxfor fessor said a few weeks ago, "that we made a mistake in planning a great uni with reference almost wholly to the nee stupid men who won't work, rather th those of able men who will."

Even as a means of making men work,

inations have not been a remarkable success. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the proportion of idle men at Oxford and Cambridge exceeds that at any American university. This, of course, is due not wholly to the system, but in great measure to the custom which requires every man of a certain social standing to spend some time in residence at one of the great university towns.

It is not probable that there will be any modification of the system for some time to come. "Surely you would not change anything so old," an Oxford lady once said to me, and that remark expresses the feeling of a large fraction of the English people on every question whatsoever. But the examination system of Oxford and Cambridge is not so very old, after all, and it is possible that in time it will give way to something better. While the English are slow, they are sure. Their conservatism is very tiresome until one remembers that of all the nations of the earth, they have had the fewest things to do over again.

THE TIME LIMIT.

While the not receiving degrees does not release women from examinations, it does release them from the time limit. This is undoubtedly a boon to the delicate girl who may find it advantageous to prolong her course and to the older woman who, because she has done considerable work before coming up, does not find so long a residence profitable. But it is probable that the number of women of the latter class will tend to decrease. As the university education of women becomes more common, girls will take their course at the same age as their brothers. And even the injury of the time limit to the delicate girl may to a slight extent be offset by the benefit conferred upon the girl whose parents will be forced to consider her education as serious a matter and as little to be interfered with as that of her brother. To my mind, however, the time limit, with the whole system of which it is a part, is a hindrance rather than a help to the best scholarship.

THE DISCIPLINE OF PREPARATION.

The argument that under the present arrangement Oxford women may choose their own courses and may begin to specialize without taking the preliminary examinations (Cambridge women are not allowed to do this to the extent that it is permitted at Oxford) is, I consider, the strongest argument against the present arrangement. While believing that "the proper study of mankind is man," and that man may be as profitably studied in history as anywhere else, I regretted to learn that the vast majority of women who have received honors at Oxford have been in the School of Modern History. For I fear that it means that many of them have been women who, because of their small preparation, have found history the only subject upon which it was possible to specialize. And while history is the only subject such students are able to do at all, lack of preparation often makes their work, even in that line, very defective. It was stated in a debate at the Oxford Union that while a very large proportion of the tutors were in favor of admitting women to degrees, a majority of the history tutors were opposed to it. These gentlemen argued that until women were able to write historical papers, it was unwise to grant them the degree. Now just because Oxford women in general do not write good papers (if it be true that they do not), one who really had the education of women at heart might maintain that degrees should be conferred upon such as do come up to the requirements. For they never will write better until they bring to their work the disciplined minds which the preparatory work necessary to a degree tends to produce. I would not belittle the disciplinary power of historical study. For the mature mind there is nothing better, but no method of teaching history has as yet been discovered which has rendered it so efficacious in developing the youthful mind as good courses in classics or mathematics, or even in modern languages or natural science. The Bishop of Oxford, foremost of modern historians, said some years ago that in choosing a fellow in history, other things being equal, he would give his vote to the graduate of the School of Classics, rather than to that of the School of Modern History.

OBJECTIONS TO DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

It was argued that granting degrees to women would revolutionize all the girls' schools in England, for it must be remembered that the English lecturer who makes a Latin quotation still translates "for the benefit of the ladies." To those of us who have seen a similar revolution accomplished in our own schools, this argument does not seem very weighty. Perhaps, too, this revolution, when completed, will be found to have some bearing upon the commercial aspect of the question. When it is discovered that only university graduates are competent to teach in girls' schools, there will be more positions for these graduates.

That degrees will be conferred upon women at Oxford and Cambridge some day can scarcely be doubted. It is hardly possible that England will always be content to lag behind all civilized na-

tions in her recognition of the work done by her women. But much must be overcome before the longed-for result can be obtained. In Oxford one of the most serious obstacles is the division among the women themselves as to the desirability of the degrees. Men cannot be expected to grant what women are not quite sure that they want.

Another objection, founded upon the constitution of the English university, is in the fear that if the B.A. be conceded women will then ask for the M.A., and this latter degree constitutes the holder a member of the governing body of the university. The proposition which was defeated at Cambridge last spring was to confer both the B.A. and the M.A., but to make them merely titular, conferring no vote.

In the fact that all M.A.s belong to the governing body lies another difficulty. Before the step can be taken it will be necessary to convert not only the dons resident at Oxford and Cambridge, but the country at large. As a lady said to a country clergyman, a Cambridge M.A. who was exulting over the decision of his *alma mater* last spring: "The women were defeated largely through the vote of country parsons with Pass Degrees, for which women would not even condescend to ask."

AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

In the B.A. of the English university few of our women can have much personal interest. Generally American women who study abroad have already taken degrees, and frequently they have taught several years in high schools or colleges. They therefore would hardly care to review preparatory work for the sake of passing "smalls," nor would many of them find it profitable to remain in residence the required time.

Within the past two years, however, a new degree has been opened by Oxford to men which would be a great boon to American women. This is the Research Degree, granted to men who already have the B.A. or in some way give proof of having received a good education, and who devote at least two university years to research work in Oxford. They are required to present a thesis as the result of that work, and perhaps pass an examination. Many of the objections to giving the B.A. to women do not exist in the case of the Research Degree. For the time may be prolonged if desired, and need not be continuous; the principal test is not an examination, but a thesis, and the degree confers no vote. But as yet no attempt has been made to open this degree to women.

Then, since we cannot have degrees, does it pay American women to work in an English university? I answer, the lectures in most departments do not pay the woman who has already done undergraduate work. There is no system of lecturing to graduates, and the lectures to undergraduates are frequently and almost of necessity nothing more than time-saving machines. The contents of standard books are abridged and simplified to meet the demands of an examining board. There are indeed lectures of a different character, but these are not so numerous as one would expect them to be. It does not pay to give them. Men who are working for examinations will not attend lectures that will not help them to pass examinations.

It is not from the lecture, but from the tutor, that the advanced student must get help. Women who show themselves able and willing to work always find Oxford and Cambridge scholars courteous and helpful. The libraries, both in the university towns and in London, contain untold treasures. And above all, Oxford and Cambridge pay for Oxford and Cambridge and England pays for England.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

OVERY OF THE OLDEST RECORD OF CHRIST.

› October *McClure's* Bernard P. Gren-
, M.A., one of the two discoverers of
ly important *logia*, tells how the papy-
unearthed and what it means in biblical
Hitherto the oldest documents contain-
cord of Christ's life were the Vatican and
manuscripts of the New Testament.
vere believed to have been written in
rth century, about A.D. 350, but these
liscovered in Egypt last winter by
Grenfell and Hunt are pronounced by
to have been written at the end of the
or beginning of the third century; that
t A.D. 200. This goes back a gap of one
l and fifty years.

THE ORIGIN OF THE LOGIA.

Kenyon, in an explanatory introduction
recedes Mr. Grenfell's article, says: "Sev-
undred years ago some humble Egyptian
n was carrying about a little pocket vol-
which were inscribed some of the words
by Christ upon earth. It was not a hand-
olume, such as would have suited the
of a rich man. Such a volume would in
ays have been in the form of a roll, pro-
ith ornamental rollers and perhaps cov-
h a wrap to protect it from harm. The
rm to which we are accustomed was at
y used for notebooks and then for cheap
f literary works; and it was more as a
k than as a work of literature at all that
cious leaf must have been regarded by its
ssessor. Into this notebook, which was
to be easily carried about with him, he
pied some of the sayings of our Lord
collection made we know not how much
-perhaps in the days when the apostles
ll alive, almost certainly before the four
had come to be recognized as the sole
ative records of our Lord's life. Some
sayings are certainly authentic, since
also preserved in the inspired gospels.
them are not found in the gospels; but
all say whether they are or are not au-
If we had the whole book which that
n Christian once carried about with him
d answer this question more surely; but
only a single leaf, separated from the
by some chance, and preserved by the
us dryness of the climate and soil of
Egypt amid thousands of other fragments of papyrus in the rubbish-heaps of Behnesa. One leaf with eight sayings, each prefaced by the formula, 'Jesus saith;' three of them completely or substantially identical with sayings recorded in the gospels, three of them wholly new, the other two so much mutilated as to be unintelligible, yet, small as it is, the oldest extant record of our Lord's life upon earth."

DIGGING OUT THE PAPYRI.

The new and important papyrus was found on the site of the ancient city of Oxyrhynchus, on the edge of the western desert, one hundred and twenty miles from Cairo. Mr. Grenfell explains that there have been very few excavations on the sites of the Egyptian towns, because these continued to be inhabited until at least the Roman times, and the ruins belong rather to these later times and cover up the old *débris*. Mr. Grenfell obtained leave from the Egyptian Exploration Fund to excavate anywhere in the strip of desert between the Fayum and Minya. At first he and Professor Petrie worked together, and afterward Mr. Hunt and Mr. Grenfell. The pursuit of explorations in this country is not without its exciting phases, and while the scientists were digging there came one of the nocturnal raids of the Bedouin Arabs. These pleasant neighbors consider that their immemorial custom of eking out their subsistence by depredations upon their more prosperous neighbors has been sanctioned by the Creator himself. Notwithstanding these interruptions and the rather formidable size of the town site, over a mile in length, the two explorers worked from sunrise to sunset with some seventy workmen and boys, digging trenches through a mound near a large space covered with piles of limestone chips, probably the site of an ancient temple. The choice was a fortunate one, and "papyrus scraps at once began to come to light in considerable quantities, varied by occasional complete or nearly complete private and official documents containing letters, contracts, accounts, and so on; and there were also a number of fragments written in uncials, or rounded capital letters, the form of writing used in copying classical or theological manuscripts. Later in the week Mr. Hunt, in sorting the papyri found on the second day, noticed on a crumpled uncial fragment written on both sides the Greek word which means mote, which at once suggested to him the verse in the gospels concerning the mote and

the beam. A further examination showed that the passage in the papyrus really was the conclusion of the verse, 'Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye;' but that the rest of the papyrus differed considerably from the gospels, and was, in fact, a leaf of a book containing a collection of sayings of Christ, some of which, apparently, were new. More than that could not be determined until we came back to England.

STUDYING THE TREASURES.

"The following day Mr. Hunt identified another fragment as containing most of the first chapter of St. Matthew's gospel. The evidence both of the handwriting and of the dated papyri with which they were found makes it certain that both the *logia* and the St. Matthew fragment were written not later than the third century, and they are, therefore, a century older than the earliest manuscripts of the New Testament. It is not improbable that they were the sole remains of a library belonging to some Christian who perished in the persecution during Diocletian's reign, and whose books were thrown away.

"Finding that the rubbish mounds were so fruitful, I proceeded to increase the number of workmen and boys up to one hundred and ten, and the flow of papyri rapidly became a torrent which it was difficult to cope with. Each lot found by a pair (man and boy working together) had to be kept separate from the rest; for the knowledge that papyri are found together is frequently of great importance, as, for instance, in determining the data of the *logia;* and since it is inevitable that some papyri should get broken in the process of getting them out of the closely packed soil, it is imperative to keep together, as far as possible, fragments of the same document. We engaged two men to make tin boxes for storing the papyri, but for the next ten weeks they could scarcely keep up with us."

After work had progressed a certain distance the party came on a part of the mound which had a thick layer of almost solid papyrus, and the only difficulty was to find enough baskets in Behnesa to contain all the rolls. In one day no less than thirty-six were brought in, stuffed with fine rolls three to ten feet long. So the entire Klondyke find amounted finally to nearly two tons of papyri. Part of these are at the Gizeh Museum and the rest are at Oxford, with Mr. Hunt and Mr. Grenfell busy with the task of sorting and unrolling them. It will take years before they are all examined, and there may be much more important discoveries in them than that which we have described.

THE WRECK OF GREECE.

THE most important article in the *Scribner's* is Mr. Henry Norman's u above title, which gives much of his ex as a correspondent on the ground du recent war and as a personal friend o George. Mr. Norman is very strenuou points of view about Greece. He likens sition of that unfortunate land to that of being tortured to death by red Indians, concert of Europe and the Turk in the r savages. "As the situation developed," "and the telegrams from the different arrived each day, the effect to the syn onlooker was that day by day a fresh iron was applied to the living flesh, anoth driven under the finger-nail."

WHERE THE GREEKS GOT THEIR GU

Athens was already at the boiling-point arrived there in the middle of Februar Grecians were determined to fight, but t in a wretched condition to do it. Nor enthusiasm confined to the capital. T country had a popular sentiment for act every individual in Greece procured h rifle and a well-filled cartridge-belt. Th most universally used was the Gras rifl the French army had discarded, and cut down for Greek purposes to carbine This cost about seven francs. When th were supplied to the Greek Governm commission rejected them for the defec *Ethnike Hetaira* purchased a number of t and finally the government had to take t a very much advanced price, because th get none elsewhere. But even with the ri was a paucity of ammunition. Neg were had with several countries, and million cartridge-cases were ordered in but the Austrian Government refused t their delivery. Consequently, says Mr. at no time was the Greek army sufficie vided with ammunition. Mr. Norman with considerable detail for a magazin and with an intimate knowledge of the diplomatic proceedings which finally l the war, and then he gives a sketch of to the Melouna Pass. He says, by the it was the Evzones, the mountain Gre were the real fighting men. It was almost they alone who held the Melouna almost two days against Edham Pasha They were picturesquely attired in c tasseled caps, embroidered zouave jack less and stiffly starched peitticoats, thic stockings, and leather slippers with shoes and scarlet silk pompons at the to

HAS GREECE A CHANCE YET?

Norman concludes by asking, What of the ? Had the Greeks utterly failed in strength- the Hellenic race and fulfilling the Hellenic At first glance, he says, it would seem ave irrevocably weakened the one and de- l the other. The Turk is stronger than been for a decade. Athens has lost the ence she enjoyed in Greece. Crete is far- rom union than ever. And Greece is on ge of financial ruin. "Is it the end?" r. Norman.

ssibly, but not certainly. The finances of are not absolutely beyond repair. If vere good reason to think that the dishon- d recklessness of the past would not be d, I believe that a personal appeal from George to the Greeks of all the world result in the subscription of a national loan nt to reëstablish equilibrium, and such a ould be regarded almost as a gift.

the king is strong enough and the army ts him, the constitution can be changed in ection of substituting administration for and work for intrigue. If the political can be weeded from the army, a smaller initely more compact and effective force, nodern weapons, can be formed, strong to enable Greece to take her share in the r existence which is surely coming upon aller nations of the Balkan Peninsula. By timony of all the experienced war corre- nts who witnessed the late war, there is l in Greece to form a fighting force equal of any army in Europe in proportion to . Her soldiers often fought heroically. tillery and engineer officers need to be no than they are. Her fleet might become st powerful navy of any little nation in the

---

E POLITICAL PRISONER IN SIBERIA.

RITER in *Blackwood's* for September, Mr. J. Y. Simpson, expresses the more te view of the Russian system of exile for l offenses. Nevertheless his strictures ere. He explains the workings of the in the following paragraph:

e mere existence of exile by administra- ocess is the darkest blot on the whole n system; of this the writer will make r less according to his temperament. It means that any man, woman, or child owing to information received through s probably the most perfect system of ge in the world, is considered 'politically worthy' by the local authorities of any part of the Russian empire, may be arrested, detained during such time as the government makes further inquiries, and finally banished to some other region, usually northern European Russia or Siberia, for a period that should not exceed five years, but not unusually, and often quite arbitrarily, is extended at the end of that term. Formerly the limit was five years; to-day the term never exceeds a decade, though it is often eight years; but, again, there are many who do not suffer the statutory five. Such exiles do not lose all their civil rights. I suppose it would be impossible to catalogue the misdeeds for which this treatment is considered the correct expedient. Many of them would seem harmless enough to us, but to be a propagandist of socialism, to have forbidden books in one's possession, to be a member of a secret society which may have reserved its activities simply to discussion of the political questions of the day, down even to merely being an avowed sympathizer with such people, was and is quite sufficient to merit such procedure. The secrecy with which these 'processes' are conducted is one of their appalling features. During the investigation of a case, in which the unfortunate administrative can do nothing in his own behalf, he is lodged in a house of preliminary detention, commonly that at St. Petersburg, and there alone he may pass months or even years. Then, some day, his case is taken up, judged quietly, and he joins the next gang of exiles *en route* for Siberia."

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIAN POLITICS.

This writer does not believe in the efficacy of the Terrorist remedies for Russia's political ills, nor does he have the profoundest respect for the exiles themselves. He seems to regard most of them as well-meaning, but misguided people Concerning the prospects of their agitation he says:

"It is tolerably certain that one day there will be a revolution in Russia, but when it comes it will not be from any revolutionary party, strictly so called. Those individuals who care to spend their time in that fashion have not at present, and will not have in the future, any chance of organizing themselves sufficiently to do lasting damage. When the revolution does come it will come from the mass of the people. It is possible to imagine that it will be brought about by some *faux pas* on the part of the government, unless before that time there arises a czar who has strength of character sufficient to present the people with a constitution. I do not say that the government is likely to make that *faux pas*. At the same time, it is easier for an absolute monarchy to rule an ignorant than an educated

people, and it sometimes looks as if the Russian Government were prepared to take full advantage of that circumstance. The reason of so much of the past and present discontent is that Russia has no safety-valves. St. Petersburg has no Trafalgar Square; Moscow has not her Glasgow Green. Accordingly, it is only in the nature of things that at times there should be some little explosions.

MISTAKEN IDEALS.

"Regarding the political question as a whole and judging simply from personal experiences, one came to the following definite conclusions: 1. The present condition of the political exiles is not as bad as many would have us commonly believe. In coming to this conclusion their present bearing was largely taken into consideration. 2. The past of the Terrorist party is not looked back on by its members with the pride that one would have imagined and expected from them. Many are willing and frank enough to speak of the foolishness of their younger days, and there is a marked eagerness to disclaim all connection with dynamite. 3. It is an undoubted fact that many of them have made a better thing of the remnants of their lives in Siberia than they ever dreamed of making of the whole at home.

"Further, they speak a great deal of the ways in which they desire to help their country. The question naturally arises, Is the only way to help your country by endeavoring to upset the present form of government? Regarding the politicals as a class, one would feel sorry for Russia if the dreams of the Terrorists had been realized and they had got the power they sought into their hands. They have too high an opinion of their own capabilities to do much good work, but their experiences have made them sympathetic to a degree. Many are most intelligent men from whom one could learn much, but the ideas of the majority, beyond certain narrow lines, are cloudy in the extreme. They talk a lot about what they want to do for the peasant and what they would do for him in certain eventualities; but they are not of the peasants and do not know them, nor do the peasants care especially for them. There are ways open to them in which they could help the people, and yet they choose the most absurd one."

Mr. Simpson found it difficult to obtain exact information as to what proportion of the political prisoners remain in the country after they have come to the end of their terms. His impression is that the numbers are about half and half. In Siberia there are opportunities for money-making, and, furthermore, it is easier to realize something like a normal life there than in Russia.

CAREER OF THE "KAISER'S MAN."

DR. VON MIQUEL is the subject of a very vivid and valuable sketch by Miss Edith Sellers in the *Nineteenth Century* for September. Quoting Cardinal Newman's remark that "to be perfect is to have changed often," the writer infers that Dr. Miquel must be getting near to perfection:

"In the course of his life he has undergone more transformations than any other latter-day statesman. He has been in turn revolutionary, conservative, and reactionary; intransigent and opportunist; an ardent republican and an imperialist; a demagogue of demagogues and a Whig. Once upon a time he was a stanch socialist—nay, even a communist; then he was a reformer, an advocate of free trade; now the Junker Agrarians are beginning to hope that they may yet find in him a savior. . . . In his young days he . . . was an atheist . . . to-day he is a member of an evangelical synod. . . . Yet even those who hate him must allow that he is no waverer, but a strong man, the strongest man, perhaps, with one exception, in the whole German empire."

REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRATOR.

Born in Hanover in 1828 of an old Huguenot family, he was a student at Heidelberg when the revolutions of 1848 broke out. He joined the rebellion in Baden, where he met "all that was maddest and wildest, most generous and brave in Europe." He showed something of his power even then; for the grand duke's government, when restored, specially insisted on his banishment. Thence he went to Paris, consorted with the "dangerous class," and joined the communist league.

OFFICIAL PROSECUTOR.

From becoming a "professional conspirator" he was saved by a violent attack of the cholera in 1850, which flung him into a death-like trance for several days. A protracted convalescence, backed up by poverty and ambition, led him to reconsider his position. He must achieve his Utopias by less impatient means. So he became in 1851 *reichsanwalt*, or official prosecutor, in Göttingen. He showed here by his municipal zeal promise of that civic statesmanship which was afterward so distinguished.

CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATOR.

In 1854 he made friends with Herr von Bennigsen, and carried on a vigorous campaign against the unconstitutional efforts of the Hanoverian Government. His criticism of the Hanoverian finance act of 1857 first revealed in

: born financier. Even so far back as ı was an energetic champion of the move- ɔward German unity, and did much to he National League—at a time when the lea was scouted by Bismarck as a fad. ·mly approved of the opposition which the n Parliament offered to Bismarck, and eeply dismayed to find his ideal ends hing by the brute force of the Prussian in the war of 1866. Nevertheless he ɔpposed Hanover casting in her lot with ı—though in vain.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEADER.

867 he entered the Prussian Landtag and rth German Reichstag, and, with Bennig- ınded and led the National Liberal party. 867 to 1875 that party was all-powerful. ı its brain, as Bennigsen was its tongue. ı, next to Bismarck, the strongest man in ıy. The successes of the Franco-German ıde him less of an antagonist and more of to the Iron Chancellor.

MUNICIPAL STATESMAN.

370 his poverty led him into his one great ı. He lent his name to the promotion of ıies which turned out in the commercial ion to be very questionable concerns. the crash came he was at the height of his and on the verge of appointment as r. Personally innocent, he had been up with parties not innocent, and, with a apology, he retired into private life. The of Osnabrück, whose burgomaster he en, straightway elected him to the same His conduct in the municipal chair was to lead Frankfurt to invite him to its ıagistracy. Accepting the office in 1880, ı made Frankfurt "the model city of ıy." In 1889 the kaiser, on a visit to imperial capital, was so impressed with ıirable management of municipal affairs ıclaim, "*Sie sind mein Mann*" (you're my

FINANCE MINISTER.

year Bismarck fell. Miquel was sum- to Berlin and became minister of finance. eer in that office has been brilliant. He a progressive income tax. He abolished mption from taxation enjoyed by certain and nobles. He transformed the chronic n deficits into huge surpluses. On the ıary Zedlitz education bill being pushed l by the kaiser and all his colleagues he epared to resign his portfolio, but the ielded to the storm of popular resentment, ıw the bill, and kept his finance minister. The Berlin press have shown him special favor. Dr. Von Miquel is too wise to accept the chancellorship, preferring to retain the more powerful post of confidential adviser to the kaiser. He remains, with perhaps one exception, the most powerful man in Germany, and his influence is growing.

HIS POLICY.

His ascendency is said to open a new era. Conflicts between crown and Reichstag will be avoided. The iron hand will be cased in a velvet glove. Opposing elements will be conciliated:

"One thing is certain: Dr. Miquel is as bent as the emperor himself on Germany's becoming a world-power, with rich colonies and a strong navy wherewith to defend them. . . . But he is keenly alive to the fact that colonies cannot be founded or warships built without money, and that money can be obtained only from the Reichstag. The first thing to be done, therefore, he holds, is to 'capture' the Reichstag: at any cost an end must be put to the present strained relations between the crown and the representatives of the empire."

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S FOREIGN POLITICS.

ONE of the most notable political articles in the September magazines is the unsigned paper on the Emperor William's foreign politics which appears in the *Fortnightly Review*.

To illustrate the transformation in German policy caused by the accession of the present emperor and the retirement of Bismarck, this writer quotes a significant paragraph from Emperor William's speech addressed to the Czar of Russia in August last, in which he is reported to have said:

"I can with full confidence lay this vow anew in the hands of your majesty—and I know that in regard to it my whole people stands behind me—that in the great work of preserving the peace of the nations I stand by your majesty's side with my whole strength, and I will give your majesty my strongest support against any one who may attempt to disturb or break the peace."

BISMARCK'S WAY.

The *Fortnightly* writer cites this sentence from the emperor's language for the purpose of comparison with the following passage from the speech delivered by Bismarck in the Reichstag just before the Berlin Congress, "when the menace to European peace was far more serious than it is to-day, and the bias of German policy was not less favorable to Russia:"

"I don't picture myself a peace-mediator play-

ing the part of an arbitrator and saying 'It must be so, or so, and *behind me stands the whole might of Germany;*' but a more modest one, something like that of an honest broker who really wants to transact business. . . . I flatter myself we can just as well play the mediator between England and Russia as between Russia and Austria. . . . I don't think we ought to set up as the schoolmaster or policeman of Europe. . . . To risk the amity of one friend in order to please another in connection with questions [the Eastern question] in which we Germans are not directly interested—well, I might do it were I myself alone imperiled by such a proceeding; but having to direct the policy of a realm which is in the center of Europe and containing forty million inhabitants, I cannot do it, and nothing will induce me to do it."

Commenting on this speech the reviewer says:

"This might well have been spoken as a criticism of the Peterhof speech, instead of having been delivered as an exposition of German policy twenty years ago. Nothing can be more significant than the contrast between these two utterances. The German emperor scorns the idea of being the 'honest broker' of Europe. Even the more authoritative *rôles* of the schoolmaster or policeman revolt his imperious instincts. He must be a sort of war lord of European peace or he is not happy. To 'transact business' is of less importance to him than to dictate the terms. If any power is estranged by his arrogance, so much the worse for that power. With instincts such as these, it is not surprising that he has become the prime disturber of European peace, instead of the valiant guardian of it which he figures to himself, and that the interests and prestige of his empire have conspicuously suffered in his hands."

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

In the reviewer's account of the recent German policy we are told that the fall of Bismarck alienated the czar, who did not understand or appreciate the refusal of the kaiser and Count Caprivi to renew the neutrality treaty which Prince Bismarck had secretly concluded with Russia. The czar began to draw near to France. The German emperor made corresponding advances to England:

"The German emperor visited England, and, at Hatfield, empowered his minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, to sign, with Lord Salisbury, a protocol affirming the identity of the interests of Great Britain and the triple alliance."

But later in the game other counsels prevailed, and in October, 1894, when Count Caprivi resigned, a complete change of policy took place.

"The new chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, openly sought inspiration and guidance at Friedrichsruhe, and no secret was made of the fact that the *Neue Kurs* was dead. Relations with England became cooler day by day. A whisper which had reached Berlin early in 1894 of Mr. Rhodes' scheme of a contingently preferential tariff for English goods in Rhodesia, then under the consideration of the Colonial Office, probably determined the German Foreign Office to make the Cape the battlefield of its new antipathy. The German emperor's famous telegram to President Kruger after the battle of Krugersdorp, which came as a thunder-clap to the British public, was really the continuation of a policy which had been in active operation since Count Caprivi's fall.

"Not a few of its steps may now be clearly traced. It was only three months after the reversion to the *Alte Kurs* that President Kruger made his now familiar speech to the Germans of Pretoria, in which he spoke of his conviction 'that if one nation tries to kick us the other will try to stop it.' A month later we find Lord Kimberley expostulating with the German Government on its encouragement of the anti-English feeling in the Transvaal, and Baron Marschall informing Sir Edward Malet that commercial federation in South Africa was opposed to German interests."

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The *Fortnightly* writer sums up the results of Emperor William's activity in foreign politics since his dismissal of Prince Bismarck as follows:

"1. Germany has lost her position as the leading power in Europe.

"2. Russia has taken her place.

"3. France has become the ally of Russia.

"4. The triple alliance has almost ceased to exist.

"5. England has been alienated from Germany.

"6. The bond between Russia and Germany has been snapped and not renewed.

"We have lately been told that out of this confusion a new European system is to be constructed by the genius of the German emperor. The idea is that the five continental powers are to be united in a coalition against Great Britain, who is to be bled or dismembered for the benefit of all. Only a very sanguine person will dismiss this story as too absurd to be true. One thing, however, seems clear. If this extravagant scheme is not realized, the only alternative for Germany will be isolation."

THE SIAMESE ELEPHANT CROP.

October *McClure's* begins with a descrip-
on by Mr. T. Cockroft of "An Elephant
ıp in Siam." This is a tremendous
occasion in Chulalongkorn's kingdom.
the rainy season has come so that the
s can march without too much suffering,
royal edict goes forth specifying the day
ıe herds shall be collected, an army of
spread themselves over the big delta,
niles by fifty, between the Menam and
ıgpakong, and drive the herds toward a
ı center. All Bangkok turns out to see
osing sight. Mr. Cockroft says the scene
f the greatest in the nation.

COLLECTING THE BEASTS.

ɜ still unplanted rice-fields across a fair-
ibutary of the Menam are alive with small
f people in gayly colored garb, among
he yellow robes of the priesthood are seen
ɜ numbers. About two miles away is
of bamboo bushes, in and out of which
ıre incessantly dodging. Presently a soli-
ɔhent, an enormous singe-tusker, mounted
men, slowly stalks through an opening in
ıes. He is the decoy or leader. Soon
wo wild elephants follow, and at sight of
yell of '*Chang-mal*' ('The elephants are
arises from the spectators. Shortly the
grow alive with elephants; they come
through every gap, about two hundred
, and quietly assemble behind the leader
open plain. Meanwhile several others,
l by men carrying spears, have come
other openings, and now form a guard
prevents the wild herd from breaking
The whole herd begins to move forward,
ed by the leader and guarded on all sides
spearmen. It moves in a stately mass,
every stride the elephants splash their
vith water from the rain-covered fields;
themselves, occasionally they throw the
ver their backs."

IN THE CORRAL.

enormous creatures do not like to cross
r, but when once they take a plunge en-
tly the cool water after their arduous and
rch. The giant leader, who has been
for the purpose, conducts the whole band
great inclosure surrounded by teak posts
arrows to an exit nine feet wide leading
corral, a square surrounded by a heavy
all. The crowding and hurly-burly of
this is tremendous, and at times there is
of the younger beasts being trampled to
a danger which calls forth the excited
solicitude of their mothers. As soon as they have been bagged the big leader must be withdrawn with all possible haste, as the wild elephants look on him as a traitor and would kill him quickly.

After giving the restless and apprehensive beasts a supper of young bamboo branches they are left for the night, and early the next morning the task of lassoing the individual wild elephants begins. A dozen riders on half a dozen enormous tuskers go into the corral and attempt to secure a wild elephant with their long coils of greenhide rope. Selecting their intended captive, the men drop a noose under its foot and draw it tight just below the knee. This is accomplished only after several attempts.

AN ELEPHANT LASSO.

"Next, the coil of rope is thrown to the ground and caught up by men who run in from the wicket gate and make it fast to a post. The entoiled elephant does not at once discover his misfortune, but runs on with the rest of the herd until the full length of the rope is reached and he is brought up with a rough jerk. Then those behind him pause, and with friendly pushes and bunts strive to help him out of his trouble. But in a moment the approach of the mounted elephants reminds them of their own danger, and they dash on again, leaving their bound comrade to his fate. In succeeding rounds others are noosed and tied, to the number, finally, of three or four. Very soon those made fast are apt to show vexation, and on coming within reach of each other often fall into fights.

"Such elephants as are desired having been secured in this fashion, the main body of the herd is driven round to the wicket and, the posts being drawn back at the bottom, passes out of the stockade, or *paneat*, with a wild rush. It is not free, though, for outside it is confronted by a fresh cordon of mounted elephants of huge size, as well as spearmen afoot, while on the plain there is an immense ring of people. Now and then one breaks through the cordon and goes off at a trot, but the yells and shouts of the crowd generally pull him up. If the crowd should break, however, in front of one of these runaways there would be mischief.

"Meanwhile those noosed and still inside the *paneat* are led out, tied fore and aft to mounted elephants, for it is impossible to bring them out three abreast. Once outside, however, they are met by three mounted animals, which take up positions one on each side and another behind. Their tempers are molified by pouring water over them from tubes of bamboo; they are tied neck and neck to the elephant on each side, and

then ignominiously dragged off to the royal elephant stables, where they are tied by the neck and one leg to a post. It takes three years to train an elephant to perfect docility, and during that time he is unable to move otherwise than with his post as a pivot, except at the will of his trainers."

These operations are conducted not without danger, and sometimes three or four men are killed during a round-up. A sharp lookout is always kept for albinos, and rejoicings go up all over the land when a white elephant is procured. The beast is at once introduced to a life of ease, with ceremonies appropriate to his sacred and royal attributes. The captured elephants when trained are used most largely for government work and also for getting out the huge timbers from the teak forests of the country. Mr. Cockroft says that this lumber industry would be in sorry stress if the elephant crop of Siam were to decline, but there is little danger of this misfortune so long as the present methods of capture are employed.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE SPANISH-AMERICAN COLONIES.

AN historical question which has a direct bearing on current events was revived by the publication in the July *North American Review* of Minister Romero's thesis that the Spanish-American governments established their independence, in the early years of this century, without the moral or material assistance of the United States. In the September number of the *North American* Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, replies to Señor Romero's paper and endeavors to show that this country gave effective support to all of the Spanish colonies in their revolts.

This country was the first to recognize the independence of these governments. Under the treaty with Spain the fitting out of military expeditions in our ports could not be tolerated; but the revolutionists and the Spaniards alike were permitted to purchase in our cities all materials not contraband of war. Indeed, as the New York *Sun*, in commenting on Mr. Money's article, points out, we recognized these colonies as belligerents and conceded to them all the rights of neutrals almost from the beginning of their revolutions. This certainly was assistance of a kind which we have thus far withheld from Cuba.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Money shows that President Monroe's sympathies, as well as those of Congress, were distinctly with the insurgents.

Mr. Monroe was embarrassed, however, civil wars and dissensions that prevailed the revolutionists themselves, and time wa ed, in some instances, to ascertain what pa entitled to recognition as the lawful g ment.

"It may be noted that when general nition was accorded in 1822, but a sho had elapsed from the triumph of Ge Martin at Lima, in September, 1821, whic by the revolutionists themselves, consider finishing stroke to Spanish authority, and celebrated with great rejoicing from the A to the Pacific. It is somewhat curious distinguished representative of Mexico consider the declaration of the Monroe d in 1823 as of no 'material' advantage new republics, and much more so that it no value as giving 'moral' support. It c ly had much to do with arresting the mo designed by the congresses of the Holy A at Troppau, Laybach, Verona, and elsewh reduce the revolting provinces anew to sub to Ferdinand. Before Mr. Monroe had d his famous 'doctrine,' the British mi George Canning, had informed the Frenc ister at London with great emphasis that design of the Holy Alliance was persis Great Britain would acknowledge the ind ence of the Spanish provinces. Great decided to weaken Spain, so as to enjoy with her late colonies. This had been de her by the humane and gentle policy of toward her American subjects, which i death upon them as the penalty for the c trading with any other people than the Spa

"The motive which influenced the ex of the United States was more disinteres though not entirely unselfish. The Hol ance had most clearly avowed its belief reform in government could come throug volt of subjects against the authority of who ruled by divine right, and they ha equally clear their purpose to suppress any ment in derogation of that right. Th promptly acted upon that declaration by ing a hundred thousand of their troops int and prostrating a constitutional Cortes feet of Ferdinand and by suppressing the movement in the Piedmont. They then p to continue their operations on the wester isphere for the restoration of the Spanish ity. The United States had not at that t tained a position among nations that so cha the respect of Europe as to cause a quarr her to be considered a momentous matt they had a risk to run so grave that the S republicans of America should appreciate i

SCHOOL HISTORIES AS A CAUSE OF ANGLOPHOBIA.

NIONS recently expressed by Mr. Chaun-
:ey Depew, Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, the
or-General of Canada, and the writer of
e work entitled "The Land of the Dol-
ı the tendency of American school his-
o develop hatred of Great Britain have
f. Goldwin Smith to investigate the sub-
h some care, and the results of his in-
:ion are given in the leading article of the
merican Review for September.
essor Smith requested a leading publisher
' York, an Englishman representing an
. firm, to send him the school histories
use in the United States, and in response
request three standard works were selected
t. Professor Smith says of these speci-
oks :
ese I have examined, and I must confess
lo not find in any one of them aught of
ın Englishman could seriously complain.
:e patriotic, of course; and in the quarrel
ı Great Britain and America take the
an side; but they certainly are not venom-
r should I say that they were willfully or
aterially unfair."

ACCOUNTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

essor Smith examined with special care
pters devoted to the Revolutionary War.
ɜ of these there were traces of bitterness,
the whole he finds that "the acrimony
ɜ space allotted to the incidents of the
:ionary War diminished with the increase
listance of the date of publication from
ent.
could hardly be expected that in giving an
, of the quarrel between the British Gov-
t and the colonies, American writers
ɔe less severe in condemning the acts of
tish Government or less favorable to their
ıse than were Chatham, Fox, Burke, and

arge, and what appears a disproportionate,
, given, perhaps even in the later histories,
Revolutionary War, and the details of that
me of which, of course, are exasperating,
.e royal armies unquestionably committed
s, are narrated with disagreeable minute-
But it is not necessary to ascribe this to
ıte malice. The Revolutionary War does,
fill rather a large space in the compara-
ɔrief annals of the United States. Its
.ctors are the national heroes and the
l types of patriotic virtue. Its incidents
ɜ of the War of 1812 are about the only
by which an ungifted American writer can hope to enliven his work and appeal to the imagination of young readers. It is not in American school histories alone that a disproportionate space is occupied by the annals of war. Thirst of martial glory is nowhere extinct, and nothing is so picturesque as a battle. It is not easy to present in a form interesting to a child a series of political events and characters, the issues between Jefferson and Hamilton, the struggle between Adams and Jackson, or even the political contest with slavery. Nor can an ordinary writer lend picturesqueness to the progress of social improvement, of commerce, or of invention.

"It unluckily happens that Great Britain is the only foreign nation with which the Americans have waged wars whereof they have much reason to be proud, for few would deem victory over such enemies as the Mexicans very glorious, even if that war had not been waged in the special interest of slavery. All the American trophies before 1861 were trophies of success over the British. The North has now another set of trophies. But the enemy in this case was not foreign, at least was not regarded as foreign, though the war was in its real character international."

Professor Smith deprecates as much as any one "the infusion, through a school history, of false notions, unworthy prejudices, and base passions into the hearts of youth." Patriotism, he truly says, may be awakened without unduly dilating on the details of the Revolution, but he thinks that the influence of American books in stimulating international ill-will has been overstated. The real trouble with the school histories, in his view, is their lack of literary art. The writers are not, as a rule, good story-tellers.

EDITOR DANA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THE October *McClure's* has a brief account by Miss Ida M. Tarbell of Mr. Charles A. Dana's work for the Government in the civil war. At the time of the outbreak of the war Mr. Dana was managing editor of the New York *Tribune* and had been there with Mr. Greeley for fifteen years. Mr. Dana and James S. Pike were aggressive anti-slavery men, often more aggressive than the editor-in-chief, so that after the battle of Bull Run there was a radical difference between Mr. Dana and Mr. Greeley on the war policy, and the consequence was that in April, 1862, Mr. Dana left the paper.

THE EYE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It happened that at this time the Government was in an exceedingly puzzled condition over the problem of army organization. In two years the

standing army had increased from sixteen thousand to eight hundred thousand men, and its cost from eleven millions to two hundred and eighty-nine millions of dollars per year. One of the consequences of this tremendous and sudden expansion was that the War Department found it very difficult to keep up with the various divisions in the South and Southwest. The war had already developed some good fighters, but the best of these fighters happened to be miserably poor correspondents. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton really did not know what their people at the front were doing until too late to act on their information. Even in the case of Grant there was an irksome uncertainty at headquarters. As Mr. Lincoln said afterward, "Grant was a copious worker and fighter, but he was a very meager writer or telegrapher." Finally the President and the War Department were in despair over their inability to find out what Grant's great army on the Mississippi was doing. It occurred to Mr. Stanton that Mr. Dana might be utilized in the special service, acting as the secret eye of the Government. He was employed to go to the front, with authority to go anywhere and see anything he wanted. Mr. Stanton said to him: "We want some one who will see everything and report it without malice or prejudice. Your value to us will depend on your energy in getting about, your keenness in observing, and your clearness and impartiality in reporting. We will give you a commission which will admit you everywhere and will endow you with the authority of the War Department. We will relieve you of all responsibility of decision or advice." Mr. Dana accepted the commission and went at once to the front with Grant. Miss Tarbell says:

DANA WITH GRANT.

"Arriving at Milliken's Bend just as Grant was announcing the plan of campaign by which Vicksburg was finally captured, Mr. Dana saw from that time on every detail of the operations. Most of them he saw at Grant's side, sharing every danger and hardship of that general. He watched each officer's way of doing things; studied him in camp, on the march, on the battlefield, in the siege; studied his relations to other men and listened to criticism of him by his fellows. Almost every day he sent telegrams to Washington, telling just what he had seen done and heard said. He never glossed errors nor stinted enthusiasm, but wrote frankly as he would have talked. His dispatches told exactly the things Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton wanted to know—the kind of things that they themselves would have noted had they been on the field. The President and the Secretary soon began to feel that they were in daily comm tion with the army. The operations seer pass under their eyes. When Vicksburg capitulated, they knew what each officer ha doing almost daily for three and a half m They were no longer uncertain about him had demonstrated his value. At last th found a way of learning what was really on at the front. Mr. Stanton was not s show his appreciation. 'Your telegrams great obligation,' he wrote, 'and are look with deep interest. I cannot thank you as as I feel for the service you are now render

It can be readily imagined that a daring liant, clear-headed, decisive man like Char Dana could be of vast service in this way. peninsular campaign, the raid on Washingt fall of Richmond, the transference of Je Davis to Fortress Monroe, and many other important crises of the war were underst Washington through the eyes of Mr. Dan many cases the policy of the Government, cially toward individual generals, was deci Mr. Dana's voluminous communications a suggestions. It was largely owing to the of his judgment, or at least to his inform that Grant was appreciated and others dropped.

RAILROAD DEBTS AND THE RATE OF INTE

THE October *Harper's* contains a brief article by Mr. W. A. Crane, on Future of Railroad Investments," in wh examines into the effect on the earning ca and dividend promise of the lower rates terest at which our great railroads are refu their bonded indebtedness. To show hov cal has been the fall of interest on this c debt he prints some tables which show, other things, that there will mature duri next six or eight years railroad bonds o panies in the United States bearing 8, 7, 5 per cent. interest, whereas, according New York Central and Lake Shore refu operations, 3½ per cent. is the normal figur These high-rate interest bonds represent cipal of $690,000,000. At present rates o 5 to 8 per cent. an annual interest cha $44,000,000 is required, whereas at 3½ pe an annual interest of only $24,000,000 v required. In other words, within the ne years a fixed charge of $20,000,000 will b tracted from the income obligations of ou roads.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE SAVING?

The question naturally arises, What disp will be made of this saving of $20,000,0

Will it be paid out in dividends to the ›lders ? Will it be put into new plant and ıent ? To a certain extent it will be used provement, Mr. Crane thinks, but he also that the ultimate effect of the saving most directly shown in the cutting down s. What each road wants is more traffic, the intense competition for traffic a saving ewhere between $1,500,000 and $2,000,- ›uld enable such a road as the Lake Shore e a radical shading of freight rates, for e, and draw off so much business from its itors.

it is worth while to note that this would be ocess by which the benefit would go to ›lders, and it is still more interesting to ıat the benefit would be shared thus with blic. Mr. Crane says :

FURTHER REDUCTIONS OF RATES.

ıe average rate per ton per mile of the Lake road in 1895 was 0.561, 0.07 below the e rate of the roads of the same group. In he average rate was 0.626, 0.04 below the e of roads in the same group that year. tion the saving in the annual interest to be effected by the refunding of the ıy's bonds between the passenger and earnings, on the basis of an equal per- e of saving in the average passenger rate e average freight rate per ton per mile, and ight rate of 1895 would be reduced from to 0.532.

pply the same calculation to the earnings of w York Central. This company will save ed charges by the proposed refunding ,760. Apportion this so that the saving passenger rate will be at the same ratio as eight, and the rate per ton per mile on will be reduced from 0.729, the rate per r mile in 1895, to 0.701. Both of these ıre important lines in the class to which elong. They control a large percentage of ınage of all roads in their class. A lower eans a larger traffic—much larger, in fact, was in 1895, which was a year of depres- In computing the rates on the basis of the d interest charge incident to the refund- existing bond issues no allowance can be for the larger tonnage, but with a larger e the average rate would be still further d.

saving of $19,686,297.43 by the refund- bonds would ultimately mean the same to the roads concerned. The stronger nies are in a position to take advantage saving. In the race for traffic they can he competition of the weak roads."

THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

PRESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, writes in the September *Forum* on the great strike which began last July in the bituminous coal district.

Reviewing the conditions of the soft-coal industry prior to the panic of 1893, Mr. Gompers states that the miners were poorly organized, comparatively speaking, that wage reduction was the order of the day, and that machine mining had been freely introduced.

"The old abuses of the 'company stores,' where the workmen were compelled to deal, were reintroduced and extended; thus compelling them to pay, in most instances, an excess of 25 to 50 per cent. for every necessary of life. The hovels in which they dwelt, the well from which they drank, the church at whose altar they knelt, were all owned or controlled by the companies: the workers were truly their bondmen and their slaves.

"There is a limit of poverty and misery among the workers in civilized society, and rather than sink below it they prefer to incur the dangers of open revolt. Though they deplore the disturbance it occasions, it is the courage, hardihood, and temporary self-sacrifice which this course involves that often prevent a lapse of society into barbarism and the people from being thrust into actual slavery. It was this state of feeling, no doubt, that provoked the miners' strike of this year. Let us briefly examine the miners' conditions existing just previously to the strike and compare them with those of 1893.

THE ACTUAL WAGE REDUCTIONS.

"The rates paid in the western Pennsylvania mining district in 1893 were 79 cents per ton for thin vein and 65 cents for thick vein. The rates at the time of the strike (July 4, 1897) were 47 to 54 cents per ton for thin vein and 28 to 30 cents per ton for thick vein.

"In Ohio and Indiana the prices in 1893 were 75 and 70 cents per ton respectively for thin and thick vein mining. The 1897 rates were 51 cents per ton, with an offer of a reduction to 45 cents per ton, occasioned by the low prices in western Pennsylvania. In every mining district about the same ratio in the reduction of wages was enforced.

"According to a written statement of a mining company in the Hocking Valley district of Ohio, 39 miners were paid in wages an aggregate of $223.98 for two weeks' work—or $2.87 a man per week. From this is deducted the cost of powder, tool-sharpening, and wear and tear of pick, shovel, etc. The articles purchased by the families of the 39 men at the company's store in

the same two weeks amounted in the aggregate to $178.05—an average of a fraction over $2.28 for each family, not including rent. This statement, it must be borne in mind, is that of the employers—not of the men—and therefore is certainly not overdrawn to elicit sympathy for the condition of the latter. Nor was this condition exceptional: it was, unfortunately, a general one. In 1895, when the mining rates were 55 cents per ton—4 cents higher than the present rates—the chief mining inspector of Ohio ascertained that, on the average, the wages of miners were $18.48 per month, excluding deductions and expenses."

When the miners of the five States quit work in response to the authorized order of July 3, 1897, it was with the feeling that the hardships of idleness could not be much greater than those of labor at starvation wages, while there was the possibility of securing better conditions. Mr. Gompers holds that much has already been gained, since further reductions in miners' wages are now regarded as out of the question. Mr. Gompers heartily commends the orderly deportment of the strikers, to which is largely due whatever success their cause has thus far attained.

THE AMERICAN 'LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION.

A TRADE-UNION movement that has attracted considerable attention in New York City of late is the organization of the 'longshoremen, who have long been reckoned among the most poorly paid, brutally treated, and generally ill-conditioned of American workingmen. The aims and plan of this movement are set forth by Mr. Bolton Hall in *Donahoe's Magazine* for August.

The English 'longshoremen, whose condition has been improving in recent years, found that Americans were shipped to England when the employers wished to reduce wages, and that some of these Americans were willing to take the places of their English cousins, even at the low wages offered. The counter move of the English 'longshoremen was to send a representative to America to organize an American 'longshoremen's union which should stand against a reduction of wages. They had previously done the same thing in the case of those English colliers and farmers whose competition was most keenly felt in the labor market. Their constant policy has been to induce other bodies of laborers to improve their condition in life. Mr. Hall predicts that in time the American 'longshoremen will profit by this example and, if necessary, send missionary organizers to the truck drivers and other trades from which their own ranks are now recruited.

"The idea of the American 'Longshor Union is, not to strike if it can be a The strike is like a gas-pipe gun—as good best to threaten with, but sure to hurt t as well as others if he fires it off. Beside we know a better weapon, of which y hear more later. But much may be and tained by the possession even of a poor w Many of the abuses from which the mer are due as much to ignorance as to conte human rights. For instance, some of th men are little else than wild beasts. The and storm at the men, treat them brutal neglect the simplest precautions for their That is no more advantage to employer t the employed. There is no regular time ploying hands. At any hour when there to be occasion they are taken on; theref men, who get only just enough to support selves, stand about all day, often in the c rain, waiting for the chance of a job. they have to wait around for days and nig their pay after doing the work.

"To waste the time of the men in that less way is to put a tax on the employer as on the men. For whether a man wo seven days in the week or works for fo hangs about the other three, the employer pay him just enough to live upon.

"In England the union has establishe regular 'calls,' morning, noon, and ni that if a man is not taken on then he intervals for odd jobs or for his family."

THE "ENGINEERING" STRIKE IN ENG

THE present struggle in England for tablishment of an eight-hour day i are known there as the "engineering" ind *i.e.*, the skilled machinists' trades, is the sion of an article in the *Engineering M* (New York) by Mr. J. Stephen Jeans, a nent authority on British industrial condit

These industries secured a reduction hours of labor from ten to nine as long 1870, after a long and disastrous strike. since that time the establishment of an eig day has been agitated with more or less vi the men.

"The workmen, in making the pres mand, claim that a reduction in the h labor is required in order to give the w more time for study and recreation; that t posed system would enable the workman t work in the morning with his breakfast, a sequently in a fitter condition for actual and that the effect of reducing the hours be to provide more employment, and conse

› the number of artisans out of work. claim has been made, strangely incon- rith the one last named—namely, that ıe improved social conditions assumed age workman can do as much work in ırs as in nine, chiefly because he will be but also because there will be less lost ;etting to work, and only one break in instead of two.

THE EMPLOYERS' SIDE.

:he other hand, the employers refuse to at the claims of the workmen are reason- their reasoning accurate. They argue reduction in the hours of labor would increase of 5 to 10 per cent. in the cost ction, which would be disastrous in face vere foreign competition now prevailing; ady they have the utmost difficulty in orders against continental countries and ed States; that as all machinery in well- l shops is already worked to its utmost it would be impossible to make up for ; that, apart from tish controlling aspect nery, their experience of the nine-hour- ıge did not show that workmen were competent, as a general thing, to do as ›rk in a shorter as in a longer period; blishment charges could not be reduced ›rtion to the hours; that the change ıcrease, *pro rata*, the maintenance of :y; and that if the eight-hour day is to ed, it should be accompanied either by a rate of wages or by the removal of the ns at present imposed by the workmen's ı reference to piece-work, apprentices, ɜ, the working of machine-tools, and .tters."

›ans admits that although the hours of Great Britain are already less than those :ompeting country in these industries, ›rially less than in Germany, which is s chief competitor, the manufacturers suffered on account of this; the last two ;e been the most active and satisfactory y have ever had. He seems to think, that the manufacturers would be seri- ıdicapped by any further reduction in

THE TRADE UNIONS.

eans regards the present strike as a al protest of capital against the repeated istent attempts of the workmen to con- business of their employers." In this Mr. Jeans lets it be known that his .es are with the latter.

present dispute affects about ten leading ions in the country. Some of these are among the strongest unions in Europe. Foremost in this category stands the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which was founded about half a century ago and has at present a membership of nearly a hundred thousand. The other unions include the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Tool Makers, and the United Machine Workers' Association.

"It is not, however, to be supposed that all the skilled artisans in the country connected with the engineering trades are members of these and kindred societies. The number of such workmen is not accurately known, but it is believed to be near half a million ; the trade unions have not more than one-fourth of this number in membership.

"The employers in the engineering industries of Great Britain have long felt that they were greatly handicapped in their competition with foreign countries, and more especially with the United States, by reason of the tyranny of the trade unions. In no other country is the system so powerful, so dictatorial, so exacting in its demands, so unscrupulous in its methods. The employer who stands the slightest chance of making reasonable progress in his business must always reckon with the trade-union programme, and must be ready to make concessions when the councils of these organizations require them. Usually all questions of dispute are settled by makeshift compromise. It might be supposed that the State would, to some extent, come to the aid of the employers on the ground that the action of the unions was generally calculated to be in restraint of trade. This, however, is hardly an attitude which any government of late years has cared to take up. The individual member of Parliament dare not take up an antagonistic attitude, or he would incur a serious risk of losing his constituency at the next election. The catching of votes is the chief end of the modern legislator. To 'go one better' is the chief end of the government that would remain in power or snatch that most coveted of all possessions from its rival. No government could hope to succeed that was pronounced against labor movements."

PIECE-WORK.

The chief instance of trade-unionist "tyranny" cited by Mr. Jeans has to do with the attitude of the unions toward piece-work. At the same time that the unions insist on shorter hours they demand that piece-work shall, as far as possible, be abolished. Employers generally admit that men working at their best on piece-work turn out from 25 to 30 per cent. more work than men working on time usually do.

"But the workmen's union will not allow the men to work piece-work where the system is not already established. Their rules provide that a member of the society who takes piece-work where it is not already declared to be established shall be fined twenty shillings for a first offense and forty shillings for a second offense, and shall be expelled for a third. Wherever the Amalgamated Society is strong enough to carry its own way, piece-work is disallowed and forbidden.

"There appears to be sufficient evidence of the fact that, the hours of labor being reduced in cases where the piece-work system is in force, the cost of production has not been materially affected. Some years ago the hours of women's labor in Germany were fixed by law at eleven as a maximum, with one hour's rest during the day, and an extra half hour for workers who have households, when required. In nearly every case where piece-work is the rule, it was proved that the production had increased with the reduction in the hours of labor. In some cases, when the hours were reduced, the speed of the machinery was increased, but the speeding of the machinery can be increased only in limited measure, and in well-organized factories the machinery is already being worked for all it is worth; otherwise there must be an avoidable leakage, which should not exist."

The unions, on the other hand, denounce piece-work as one of the greatest evils of the industrial system.

"The unions hold, or encourage the assumption, that under such a system the employer profits at the expense of the workman; that it often involves loss to the men, who do not always earn full wages and have to make up the deficiency; and that it has a tendency to reduce actual earnings to the lowest possible amount. The system is, moreover, described as an encouragement to 'sweating,' which is declared to be prejudicial to the workmen."

BRITISH VS. AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISM.

"There are still other directions in which trade unionists, in making a demand for shorter hours of work—a demand with which, *prima facie*, most of us would sympathize, and which many of us would heartily support—have made it extremely difficult for the employers to meet them, and have practically compelled an attitude of serious resistance. One of these is the limitation of the number of apprentices. Another is the limitation in the number of machines which a workman can attend to—the union forbidding a man to work more than one machine, and in many cases more than one tool on each machine; while frequent attempts have been made to establish a minimum rate of wages, oblivious of the fact that if it were sought to pay to a less efficient or less highly skilled workman wages in excess of his fair remuneration, as measured by the value of his work, this could be effected only at the expense of his more efficient and more highly skilled compeer. The spirit and practice of British trade unionism, in short, is the discouragement of individual effort or exceptional skill."

Mr. Jeans contrasts with these demands the advantages of the American system:

"In American practice, as I am informed, there are no such restrictions on piece-work as in England, but each workman, acting on his own initiative, as a rule, makes his own individual arrangements. So far from any attempt being made to limit the number of machines or tools that a mechanic can tend, as in England, the American mechanic takes as many as he can, knowing that the more he does the better will be his remuneration. It is, consequently, not an unusual thing to find an American mechanic tending two, three, four, or even half a dozen tools, while his English congener is *forced by his own organization* to be satisfied with one. A uniform rate of wages, again, which is a desideratum with a number of British trade unions, would be scoffed at by the American, who insists on earning as much as he can, and practically applies in every-day life the sound and healthy principle that the race shall be to the swift and the battle to the strong. Surely if all this teaches anything, it teaches the lesson of maintaining that individual liberty which the British workman has voluntarily sacrificed for a mess of pottage. From the point of view of international competition, at any rate, there can be no possible doubt of the demerits and disadvantages of the British system, which is practically a premium on the freer ideas and habits of the American citizen."

Mr. Jeans asserts that English workmen are "better paid, better fed, and work under more healthy, normal, and favorable conditions than the workmen of any other country," not even excepting those of the United States.

If this statement be true, it is hard to reconcile it with the gloomy picture which he gives of the "tyrannous attitude and vagaries of British trade unionism."

He admits, however, that the American skilled workman not only has higher wages, but can buy more with them, but the average workman here works longer hours and under higher pressure, and so gives more return for his wages.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

'R PABLO IGLESIAS contributes to ı *España Moderna* an article summarizing ition of the Socialist party in Spain, of ıe is the leader. He successfully com- assertion that socialism will never make ; in that country. Only superficial ob- could entertain such a notion, he says; f cause of socialism, the concentration of exists in certain parts of Spain, and other ns are also present; hence it is gaining —slowly, perhaps, but surely.

Socialist party was called into existence v earnest men in 1878; but it remained ure body, giving practically no signs of ;il 1886, in the beginning of which year kly organ *El Socialista* was started, and ındertaken in Barcelona for the purpose ıing the working classes. The programme was essentially the same as that of the s in other countries, with whom the socialists have always worked in har-

388 they were strong enough to hold a s in Barcelona, at which it was decided . local branches wherever possible. At e they were able to form sixteen branches. ther congresses have been held since that e number of branches continually increas- ıt the present time the number is fifty.

POLITICAL STRENGTH.

ıocialists have made it a rule to keep ab- apart from all other parties or groups, y member found guilty of voting for 's candidates or otherwise failing in his immediately excluded from the ranks of ialists. They have run their own candi- ɔr Parliament, and although hitherto un- 'ul, the total number of votes steadly in- and there is reason to hope that they will ere long. In 1891 they obtained 5,000 nly; in 1893 there was an increase to while last year that number was doubled). In the municipal elections they have .ore fortunate. In 1891, owing to the t the *bourgeois* underestimated the strength ıew party and did not trouble to vote in ll strength, the socialists secured four seats; ıey lost at the next election, although they l more votes, because their opponents ive to the position. In 1895 they won ıts: two in Bilbao, one in Mataro, and the n El Ferrol.

Spanish Socialist party is composed almost of mechanics, but Señor Iglesias is con- hat other classes of the community will join them in time. The party does all it can to improve the lot of the laboring classes and to support them in their just demands. "The members of our party have never induced workmen to strike; they have even prevented a strike on more than one occasion; but when a strike occurs they at once assist the strikers to the extent of their power."

"SOCIAL-SETTLEMENT" WORK.

AN article in the *American Journal of Sociology* by Mr. Herman F. Hegner on the "Scientific Value of the Social Settlements" gives a fresh insight into the methods and achievements of these unique organizations.

In his opening paragraph Mr. Hegner says:

"Toynbee Hall, the first university settlement, was founded about fifteen years ago. Since then the movement has spread, and there are now some seventy-five of these social clearing-houses, of which forty-five are in American cities. Eleven of these are in Chicago. The Chicago settlements have formed themselves in a settlement federation that meets quarterly to discuss problems of city life."

The university-extension movement in England, as is well known, preceded the social-settlement movement, and in this country the case has been similar.

"The settlement idea has taken firm hold of the universities, and, to some extent, of the churches, during these first fifteen years of its history, and the residents of the different settlements, while they do not claim to rank among the prominent thinkers of the day, are widely recognized as those whose studies of social conditions and experience in trying to find the most scientific method of accelerating social progress are of no small value. Their knowledge of what is actually occurring within society makes their conclusions as to the most natural methods of reform important. This knowledge is of double value because it comes from within the social stream itself, and because every community has its own individual problems, which differ more or less from the problems of every other community. The experiments of the different settlements will accordingly be modified by the problems of their neighborhoods, as will also their aims and methods."

MEANING OF THE MOVEMENT.

While hesitating to formulate a definition of the social settlement as an institution, Mr. Hegner offers the following explanation of its methods:

"The social settlement, being in nowise Utopian or institutional in its aims, but empirical, recip-

rocal, and broadly religious in its method, plants itself at the point of greatest need in the modern city to make life more wholesome and sincere, the environment more elevating, and to mediate between the alienated classes by making a sincere effort toward adding the social function to democracy.

"The method of this work, as I shall now attempt to explain, is scientific in that it is empirical, reciprocal, mediatory, and positive along the lines of social evolution. It takes society as it finds it, and

"1. *It tries to understand it*, (*a*) by studying the real facts of the lives of the people, sympathetically and helpfully, (*b*) by studying the social forces of the community.

"2. It attempts to improve the social environment by accelerating the process of social evolution.

"3. It tries to test economic and social laws by actual experimentation in turning the lives and forces of the community into channels that the students of social science have discovered to be socially ethical."

CHANGING ETHICAL STANDARDS.

A more intimate acquaintance with the facts in their neighbors' lives has worked a change in the mental attitudes of residents in the settlements toward many matters. A good instance of this is the altered sentiments now expressed by residents of the Chicago settlements in relation to the saloon.

"We looked upon the saloon keeper as the agent of immorality and crime in the neighborhood, and would have nothing to do with him. But many facts came to our attention that gave us a great deal of thinking to do. We found two kinds of saloons—the neighborhood and the concert type. Most of the keepers of these neighborhood saloons were foreigners who respected their families and business and looked upon themselves as good citizens. They allowed no immorality or disorder in their saloons. Many of these men were loud in denouncing corrupt politics and wanted honest aldermen elected.

"The concert saloons were centers of immorality and crime. Lewdness, profanity, and drunkenness were here opened up to the public. Women who passed these placed were insulted. Corrupt politicians made these dens their headquarters, and things were generally bad.

"When the residents of Chicago Commons took steps to organize a council of the Civic Federation some of the better class of saloon keepers asked to be admitted as members, and an ethical question arose. Should we reject them because they kept saloons, when otherwise they were the type of men we wanted in our federation? Accepting them might mean joining hands with part of the liquor element. We all feel now that the broader ethics was good common sense. It split the saloon vote, closed up every concert saloon in the ward, and finally sent an independent alderman to the City Council. We recognized a common ground on which both could stand. The position of the settlement was a protest against the spirit that masses the saloon element on one side and says that every one connected with it must be entirely ostracized. Other cases could be cited where fuller knowledge of facts modified our ideas of the ethics of our neighbors."

"A SOCIAL CLEARING-HOUSE."

The educational work of Chicago Commons and other settlements "aims to awaken among the people a larger interest in educational advantages," and the branches taught in the night classes "touch every side of life not already provided for by other institutions in the community." Instruction is made "as pleasant and sociable as possible." This work opens up an important field of experimental pedagogy.

"The same idea of experimental unification forms the nucleus of the industrial meeting at Chicago Commons. It is not a fixed organization, with complicated machinery of officers and committees to furnish the necessary friction to generate heat. On the contrary, it is an open clearing-house for the fair exchange of thought. 'All Welcome—Free floor—No favors!' is the watchword. One of the most radical of the radicals pronounced it 'the freest floor in America.' Here the single-taxer, the socialist, the anarchist, the proportional representationist, the communist, the Christian socialist, the clergyman, the economist, the sociologist, and the capitalist meet on a common floor and have the extremes rubbed from their theories. No one speaker ever has his own way about it, for he is opposed by strong arguments from five or six different schools of opponents. These meetings usually take an ethical turn before the close of the evening. Although the debates seem very shocking to those who hear them for the first time, we who have observed them longest and know them best have noticed a hopeful spirit of toleration come, even to the most radical thinkers, after taking part in some of these meetings. Such a result as this certainly has in it a suggestion for the future safety of society.

"This function of the settlement as a social clearing-house, where rich and poor, learned and ignorant, Catholic and Protestant, capitalist and laborer, can meet on common ground and find

y are all brothers after all, is the ideal for :he settlement stands. To discover the acts of a community so as to coördinate ect its social forces is a work that gives ory results and answers the demand for a c method. The settlement resident be- iat the evolution of society is as much a of nature as is organic evolution, and broad principle underlies all social proc- The practical and experimental develop- : this principle, in the spirit of humanity, haps be the most valuable contribution of lement movement to the science of soci-

COLONY CARE OF THE EPILEPTIC.

Ohio was the first State in the Union to provide a separate hospital for epileptics, C. Rutter's account of the work already lished by the institution at Gallipolis, i the July–August number of the *Char- view*, will attract general attention among terested in this form of philanthropy. colony system, partly modeled after the ed home for epileptics at Bielefeld, has lopted by Ohio (and later by New York

Rutter emphasizes his conviction, based on ice, that this form of separate State pro- for epileptics will bring lasting benefits to to neglected class of unfortunates, giving etter care than they can hope to receive other means, at a greatly reduced cost.

e hospital was opened for the reception of November 30, 1893. Six more cottages ice been erected, and when the buildings the course of construction are com- which will be on January 1 next, ac- lations will have been made for 900 . The buildings will then consist of ence cottages, with from 50 to 76 beds laundry cottage, for 75 resident patients; e for the insane, with a capacity of 200; l-house; 1 industrial building, containing well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms, odating 25 patients each in any of the industries commonly followed; 1 kitchen tery building; 1 ice-machine and cold- building, with a capacity of eighteen tons 2 large congregate dining-rooms and 1 power, and electric-light building. The ildings proposed consist of a group suit- a dairy and a residence for patients with ural tendencies, which will be located r land can be purchased best adapted purpose; hospitals, 1 for each sex; shops is kinds for ordinary industries; a chapel; ement hall and executive building, and such other structures as may be required for a complete colony. The cost of the buildings, up to the time when those under way shall have been completed, will be $455,000."

CONDUCT OF PATIENTS.

Dr. Rutter states that great difficulty was found in harmonizing the many discordant elements which revealed themselves in the group of patients first admitted to the colony. "Especially will this be apparent when it is remembered that each of these patients had in private life been permitted to have his own way, unobstructed by opposition, either on the part of his family or of the community in which he resided. The very nature of his disease had rendered him an object of pity to his parents and relatives, while his irascible temper and, as a rule, his unreasonable disposition made him a citizen with whom argument was considered anything but desirable by his neighbors."

Add to this the facts that many of the patients came from almshouses and were uncouth in manners and dress, filthy in habits, and rude in conversation, and the problems before the hospital managers will be better understood. We are told, however, that great improvement has been brought about. Association with others afflicted like themselves has taught forbearance and patience; self-control has been developed and general deportment has changed for the better. "Politeness has taken the place of boorishness in those to whom politeness was an unknown quantity prior to their admission. The social influences of the institution are manifest, even in the most degraded, and especially in the younger patients."

FREEDOM FROM ACCIDENTS.

"Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of the congregation of epileptics lies in the safety insured by their association. No sooner is the premonitory cry which so often ushers in a seizure heard than willing hands fly to the sufferer's assistance. Everything is instantly dropped, so that no time may be lost in reaching him before he falls. Many times have I heard this cry and witnessed the rush of patients to reach their fellow in time to catch him and prevent injury from falling, and, as they usually walk together, serious accidents are very infrequent. To show how rarely such accidents occur, it is only necessary to state the fact that no serious accident has happened in Gallipolis for more than two years, during which time more than 800 patients have been treated; and further, to emphasize the safety which resides in congregation, it may be stated that of less than 200 patients temporarily

visiting their friends at home, during that time 14 have met with fatal accidents and several others with very serious ones."

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

"Perhaps one of the most important problems presented is that of employment. In a congregation of persons having such a divergence of tastes, habits, education, age, physical strength, and mental acquirements, the queston of employment becomes a very intricate one. To meet it successfully a great variety of occupations must be provided. Fortunately, the requirements of a large colony are such as to furnish suitable employment for a great number of persons of different conditions. After all the necessary branches of labor have been fully filled, however, a large surplus of patients is found to be still unemployed. Housekeeping, including the care of the kitchen, dining-rooms, laundry, sewing and mending rooms, together with that of the farm, gardens, and grounds, gives employment to about one-third of those capable of manual labor; while the offices, storerooms, drug-room, etc., furnish clerical work for a few who possess the necessary education and skill. For the large remainder, shops are to be constructed for carrying on various trades. Some industries, such as basket-making, mattress-making, book-binding, etc., have already been fairly started; and an industrial building is almost completed, in which about 200 may be employed in various other occupations suitable to their condition. It is the intention of the management to establish, in the near future, a manual-training school, more especially for the benefit of the youth, in which useful trades may be taught, so that the patient may, in case of recovery, be able successfully to compete with others in the struggle for existence, or, in the event of his disease remaining permanent, he may, by his labor, lessen the burden of the community taxed with his support."

Other industries are to be introduced as rapidly as possible, such as dairy-farming, brick-making, and carpentering, but Dr. Rutter does not expect to see the colony become self-supporting, although he believes that the cost of maintenance can be brought below that of most eleemosynary institutions.

Among the patients treated at Gallipolis there has been a reduction in the number of attacks of more than 300 per cent. At the close of the last fiscal year fifteen patients were discharged as recovered, *i.e.*, a period of more than two years had elapsed since the last attack. It is expected that more than double that number will be sent out at the close of the present year in November next.

THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDI

THE July number of the *Altruist* con impressive article suggested by a the Training School for Feeble-Minded (at Elwyn, Pa. This model institution provision for over a thousand children. A curability of feeble-mindedness is fully nized, the efforts of the management are toward the development of dormant an used faculties.

"Experience in this work has led to a classification: first, the imbecile (suscep training in low, middle, and high grade ond, the idiot, to whom can be given little custodial care. These are placed in a s department, that closer attention may be the physical needs demanded and in guic self-help, and also the stronger are enc to help the weaker. The idiot cannot be except in habits of cleanliness. The trai confined to the imbecile of three grades, idio-imbecile who never learns to read o but with dormant faculties aroused by dai cise in the school, may find his happi some degree of usefulness in farm or ho service. The household service, includin dry, etc., alternates with half a day schools.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

"At Elwyn these various departments c ing are secured by the natural charms da sented; by the beauty of flowers, shru smooth-shaven lawns; by the cleanline brightness of rooms made gay and home- plants and pictures; by concerts, dances, garten, music of all kinds, magic lantern, picnics, theatricals, library, printing-pres and everything that can give interest and to life or pierce for one moment the gı light of imperfect intelligence. But, ab by the schools, where, day after day, women work with untiring patience, stri rouse the dormant faculties. Here we children learning, with the help of rag dc rudiments of articulation. There an eage surrounds a glass case, under which b large bee, while another group, undergc struction in object-lessons, gathers around set out with stuffed birds and other fami jects from the veritable natural-history r that fills the walls of the room. In anoth a class works simultaneously at blackboar ducing sketches and drawings of all kir every degree of merit. One lightning evolves for our benefit a comic sketch of worth, while in a corner the outline of child, which has caught an accidental lik

d playmate, has been preserved at the ear-
equest of the classmates, whose eyes rested
ly on the presentment of their lost friend.
here busy hands are engaged in making
s, mats, table-covers, and other articles,
, if not always of marketable value, are
useful in the institution itself or have at
elped to fulfill the motto of the magazine
Development: 'The working hand makes
the working brain.' The first number of
pment was on the press as we passed
h. In the Sloyd room and carpenter's
ork is proceeding at a great pace and with
eagerness, under the supervision of a
l and highly trained instructor. In many
r class-room the ordinary routine of school
goes forward by methods that might fur-
odels for most ordinary schools. In truth,
perience here gained should be of ines-
e service to those who study the art of
ng the very young, which, after all, is the
acher's greatest test. In no class-room are
ldren detained until weary, but move from
k and room to another, filling every mo-
vith stimulating work. Physical culture
litary drill are daily and important features
regular routine, and in the latter the
ess and discipline are excellent.

usic, also, forms a most important factor
n brightening the lives and training the
of the feeble-minded, and at Elwyn ex-
results are obtained. A fine organ and a
piano stand in the large hall and are kept
constantly—sometimes for the pretty ex-
of the kindergarten, sometimes for con-
r entertainments, sometimes for the sing-
ss, and every evening children, officers,
nts, in fact the entire household, assemble
evening service, which forms a fitting
autiful ending to a useful and happy day.
g in from the various evening classes, the
n receive their mail and such commenda-
rebuke as occasion may require, and after
ur Father' and chanted psalm and the
ight hymn, the clubs and circles retire,
; as they pass out in rhythmical order.
sic was in every case of a high order, and
ed incredible that impaired intelligence
e trained to give full effect to such music
eet and Low' or to form a brass band
render tastefully some of the most taking
s of 'The Bohemian Girl' or 'Lucrezia
'."

THE GENERAL SITUATION.

gard to State provision for the care of this
f unfortunates, the *Altruist* writer makes
nteresting and important statements. It
en shown by statistics, he says, that the
feeble-minded of the United States number from 100,000 to 150,000. All the existing institutions of the country can provide for only about 6,000.

"Besides being prevented from propagating their kind, the feeble-minded need constant care and training in order that they may use their limited faculties to the best advantage and get some pleasure from their blighted lives. This means complete isolation and special training and supervision, the expense and trouble of which could be materially lessened by the asexualization of those who were decided, by a committee of medical men appointed for the purpose, to be fit subjects for the operation."

The following table shows the distribution of institutions among the States:

One State with four institutions	New Jersey.
Five States with two institutions	Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Illinois, Pennsylvania.
Thirteen States with one institution	Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Washington, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Connecticut, Kansas.
Five States in which there is no separate provision, but in which they are sent to institutions belonging to other States	New Hampshire, Wyoming, Vermont, Maine, Delaware.
Nine States in which there is no provision, but in which they are sent to asylums, orphanages, reformatories, etc.	Missouri, Oklahoma, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, South Carolina, New Mexico.
Fourteen States in which there is no provision at all.	Florida, Texas, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Colorado, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina.

Total number States with no adequate provision	28
Total number of feeble-minded (probably)	150,000
Total number cared for in the twenty-seven institutions	6,000
Total number practically uncared for (probably) over	140,000

GRANT ALLEN ON COLLEGE EDUCATION.

THE October *Cosmopolitan* continues its series on "Modern College Education," and has Mr. Grant Allen's say this month. As might have been expected, his say is decided and somewhat radical. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Allen is, as he confesses, an Oxford graduate with classical honors—and he assures us he took a first class in his classical examination—he relegates the teaching of not only Latin and Greek, but also French and German, to the class of medieval misconceptions. In general he thinks that our ideas of college and college teaching are medieval. An intelligent system of higher education designed to meet our modern needs would begin, he thinks, by casting away all preconceptions equally and by reconstructing its curriculum on psychological principles. As a very beginning he wants to discard entirely Greek, Latin, French, and German, though these languages, or some of them, might come later on in particular instances. He does not think there is anything to speak of in the plea for language-teaching on the score of its mental discipline. He admits that it affords "a single piece of good mental training," but no more so than any other branch, and he regards the whole matter of linguistic training as vastly overrated.

THE COMMON NECESSITIES.

The things that Mr. Allen would include for everybody, men and women alike, are: "Mathematics, as far as the particular intelligence will go; physics, so as to know the properties of matter; generalized chemistry, zoölogy, botany, astronomy, geography, geology; human history, and especially the history of the great central civilization, which includes Egypt, Assyria and Babylonia, Persia, Asia Minor, Hellas, Italy, Western Europe, America; human arts, and especially the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture in North Africa, Western Asia, and Europe. If this seems a large list for the foundations of an education, it must be remembered that six or seven years would be set free for the acquisition of useful knowledge by the abolition of grammatical rote-work, and that a general idea alone of each subject is all I ask for."

TRAVEL VS. THE COLLEGE.

But there is one preconception which Mr. Allen thinks far more false and pernicious than all the specific preconceptions, a preconception which vitiates as yet almost all thinking on the subject, even in America. "It is the deep-seated prejudice in favor of the college itself—of education as essentially a thing of teaching, not of learning—of education as bookish and scholastic—another baneful legacy of the monkish training. I believe almost everybody still overestimates the importance of college as such, and underestimates the value of travel and experience. Let me put the thing graphically. Thousands of American parents, asked to thrust their hands into their pockets and pay a round sum to send their sons or daughters to Harvard or Vassar, will do so without hesitation. Thousands of English parents will do the same thing, at still greater expense, for Oxford or Girton. But ask those same parents to thrust their hands into their pockets and pull out an equal amount to send their sons and daughters traveling, deliberately, as a mode of education, in Europe, and they will draw back at once. 'I don't want to waste so large a sum on a mere pleasure excursion.'"

Mr. Allen says plainly that in his opinion a father will do better by his sons and daughters to send them two years to travel in Europe than if he sends them for two years to the American or English university. This is on the ground that the knowledge of the university is naturally unreal and bookish, and the knowledge obtained in travel is real and first-hand.

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

IN the October *New England Magazine* there is an excellent article by Thomas J. Calloway, well illustrated with many photographs, on "Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee." Who Booker T. Washington is and what Tuskegee is are in general well known to readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS who have seen Mr. Washington's face and have heard many favorable comments on this excellent practical school for the negroes of the South. Mr. Calloway tells us that the institute now owns no less than twenty-four hundred and sixty acres in three farms, two of them in Alabama and one in Louisiana. Tuskegee itself is the county-seat of Macon County, Alabama. From the small beginning in 1881 it has grown to dimensions which demand no less than thirty-seven buildings. There are eighty-one instructors in the academic and industrial departments. At present there are about one thousand students in the Tuskegee Institute, and the responsibilities of the task of caring for them

imagined when one thinks that such ry matters as systematic regulations for sleeping, eating, use of the tooth-brush, idiness, and care for health are important f their teaching. A great deal has been military uniforms and drills, for the formed in regular companies and batal- d a commandant exercises strict control. e rising-bell at 5:40 A.M. till the bugle- :30 P.M. there are duties assigned with ervals for play. The use of intoxicants ics is forbidden, and the violator of these xpelled. Mr. Calloway says:

ile the institution is strictly undenomina- ere being represented in the board of and the faculty several of the leading ations, the effort has always been to thoroughly and earnestly Christian. is there a regular church service, but various societies corresponding to those l in churches a live Christian spirit is to ved at all times.

THE INDUSTRIES AT TUSKEGEE.

e are now carried on the following in- departments: agriculture, horticulture, r, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, print- ting, plumbing, foundry and machinery, king, brick-masonry, plastering, brick- sawmill, tinning, harness-making, plain sewing, dress-making, millinery, laundry, nurse-training, housekeeping, anical drawing. Aside from the indi- ences, there are two prime objects in on each one of these industries—to fur- ortunity for poor but worthy students to t a portion or all of their expenses in nd to train young men and women so may become skilled leaders in the com- in which they go. The student who himself for admission to one of the schools brings with him an average of bly less than twenty-five dollars. Were ed to pay cash for expenses this amount able him to remain in school two or onths only; hence the necessity of ex- the opportunity for such a student to nt his cash in some way in order that emain in school long enough to do him d. The Tuskegee method is to extend rtunity in the way of wages for work s an economic value to the institution, e doing this to accomplish the additional of training young men and women in tions represented in our twenty-six in- "

ly no other man is doing so much for as Mr. Washington.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

IN the first August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Bonet-Maury deals with the Scotch universities in a very interesting article suggested by the reception of the Scotch delegates at the Sorbonne in April, 1896. That occasion marks an epoch in the history of the relations between France and Scotland, and it is rendered even more interesting by the fact that the French universities are gradually freeing themselves from the centralization imposed upon them by Napoleon, and are gradually gaining greater powers of self-government.

FRANCE AND SCOTLAND.

The friendship between France and Scotland is an ancient one. We are reminded in this article that Louis XII. exempted all Scotchmen residing in his kingdom from the obligation of taking out letters of naturalization, and granted them *en masse* the right of making wills, of succeeding to property, and of holding benefices as if they were Frenchmen. So it passed into a proverb, which appears in Shakespeare's "Henry V."—

> If that you will France win,
> Then with Scotland first begin."

Scotch students crowded to the universities of Bordeaux, of Poitiers, and of Paris. In Paris, Mary Queen of Scots and Cardinal Beaton had endowed a college, which offered a comfortable lodging and several bursaries. At the end of the sixteenth century the Scottish students seem to have been as industrious and as much addicted to plain living and high thinking as their descendants are to-day. This tradition became so well established that it was not interrupted by the events which threw Scotland on the side of Protestantism, and caused a Scotch king to ascend the throne of England. France gave asylum to a crowd of Catholic refugees from Scotland, and the ties between the two countries were fairly strengthened by the French Protestants, who founded colleges and academies in which Scotch professors taught history, theology, and medicine. It became the fashion to have Scotch blood in one's veins in France, and the progress of philosophy in France exhibited strong traces of the influence of the Scotchmen, Reid, Dugald Stewart, and Adam Smith.

THE ORIGIN OF SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

This article explains very clearly the causes which led to the foundation of the Scotch universities—St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen in the fifteenth century and Edinburgh in the sixteenth, the three former arising from the

papacy, while the youngest of the four, Edinburgh, is the daughter of the Protestant Reformation. Of course, the real origin of them all must be traced to the Renaissance, the effects of which are strongly felt in Scotland. We find the Parliament of Scotland at the end of the fifteenth century ordaining that barons and freeholders should send their eldest sons to school to learn Latin, and afterward to follow the course of the university for three years, under a penalty of twenty pounds. Other local causes contributed not only to their establishment, but to their prosperity. The Scotch nobility were poor, or at any rate too poor to maintain their sons at continental universities. We have already alluded to the bursaries at the Scotch college in Paris, but they were not very numerous and were more or less reserved for future ecclesiastics. The young Scotch *noblesse* might have been sent to Oxford or Cambridge, but at that time the English were not loved in Scotland. The Scotch universities, therefore, profited equally by the straitened means and the patriotism of the Scotch nobility. The organization of these early universities was formed on the model of Paris. Down to the sixteenth century they retained the ecclesiastical impress which they had received from the holy see, from which, however, national spirit not less than religious changes combined to free them. It is only fair to admit that the influence of the papacy in organizing and solidifying the universities of Europe was of the greatest value. It furnished a kind of unity of intellectual culture among nations, and by providing for a certain similarity of studies it facilitated a frequent change of masters and pupils, which led to a great broadening of ideas.

THEIR RECENT HISTORY.

The origin of the University of Edinburgh was, as we have already indicated, unconnected with the Roman Church, except that it was to some extent a protest against that Church and arose from the general desire to set the seal of university culture upon the new spirit, the three older universities being suspect by reason of their long association with Roman Catholic methods and traditions. The difficulties were great, and at first only a charter for an academy could be obtained, but now the effect of modern legislation has been to give all the four universities a similar organization and a common aim. In spite of all their vicissitudes, these Scotch universities have managed to retain that condition of independence to which the French universities are only now attaining gradually and with difficulty. It is interesting to note that the division of the students into "nations" for the purpose of the rectorial elections at Aberdeen and Glasgow was borrowe Paris, where it was really necessary owin presence of so many foreigners. It is no sary to follow M. Bonet-Maury through tistical details which he has accumulat such praiseworthy industry, but it may tioned to his credit that he has succeede derstanding, what must have been ex difficult for a Frenchman, the precise co between the Established Church of Scotl the Scotch universities. M. Bonet-Mau with special interest the *rapprochement* the Scotch and the French universities, a in the reception of the French universi gates at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's o July, and he anticipates a steady exten this cosmopolitan movement so as to inch English, Prussian, Scandinavian, and American universities. He argues for favor of liberating the French universiti the traditional tutelage of the State, and a flattering tribute to the enterprise, po observation, and moral discipline of the Scotchmen, whom he regards as most d companions for the French youth. Th tunate thing is that French gentlefolks d a matter of fact, send their sons to the universities, and it will probably be the years to induce them to do so.

NAPOLEON AFTER WATERLOO.

THE first place in *Macmillan's Maga* September is devoted to some hith published letters of no little historical i They are introduced in the following par

"The following letters were written wife at Plymouth by Capt. H. le F. S (afterward Sir Humphrey Senhouse, K C.B.), flag-captain to Rear Admiral Si Hotham, K.C.B., commanding the Brit off the coast of France in 1815. They published for the first time by the cou Sir Humphrey's daughter, Miss Rose Sen

Capt. Sir Henry Humphrey Senhou excellent opportunities of seeing Napole his surrender. Here is the description of in which the fallen emperor impressed t lish captain:

PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

"His person I was very desirous of and I felt disappointed. His figure is ve he is short with a large head, his hands small, and his body so corpulent as to very considerably. His coat, made very you see it in most prints, from being ve in the back gives his figure a more ridicu

pearance. His profile is good and is exactly what his busts and portraits represent; but his full face is bad. His eyes are a light blue, with a light yellow tinge on the iris, heavy, and totally contrary to what I expected; his teeth are bad; but the expression of his countenance is versatile and expressive beyond measure of the quick and varying passions of the mind. His face at one instant bears the stamp of great good-humor, and immediately changes to a dark, penetrating, thoughtful scowl which denotes the character of the thought that excites it. He speaks quick, and runs from one subject to another with great rapidity. His knowledge appears very extensive and very various, and he surprised me much by his remembrance of men of every character in England. He spoke much of America, and asked many questions concerning Spanish and British America and also of the United States. After an interview of nearly an hour, during which the ladies and attendants were all kept in the front cabin, dinner was announced to his majesty. He plays the emperor in everything, and he has taken possession of the after cabin entirely and of the table as well as of the general arrangement of the cabin."

NAPOLEON'S NAVAL KNOWLEDGE.

Very shortly after his arrival on the coast he came to see Captain Senhouse. He came on board and received the officers in the cabin:

"He had many little remarks to make during the presentation, and the moment it was concluded he requested to see the ship. I was fully prepared for this, and had everything in good order for him. The admiral attended when I showed him round, and Napoleon asked a thousand questions and made numerous observations which served to show how very well versed he was in everything relative to the naval service. He was particularly struck with the *bonne mine* of the ship's company, and continually repeated his opinion of the order the ship appeared in by his expression *beaucoup d'ordre* and *bien soigné*. His manners resemble the king's very much, by the quantity of small talk he has and the knowledge he has of the private affairs of many. He expressed himself very sensible of the superiority of the British navy at present, but considered that the French navy was increasing rapidly in good discipline and in number of vessels. He went through the whole of the ship, even to the storerooms, wings, and cockpit, but seemed to move with painful sensations as if he were afflicted with gout."

HIS DISREGARD OF WOMEN.

Captain Senhouse was struck by Napoleon's utter contempt for women:

"We were summoned to the breakfast, and the emperor was perfectly the emperor, I assure you. He eats heartily, but talks very little at meals, very soon retires, and it is astonishing to see the respect and attention paid him by those who were about him. I could not avoid remarking his sovereign contempt for females. They had no part of his attention; they did not even presume to intrude themselves into the same apartment with his majesty, and when on going away I asked whether the ladies would precede him or get into the boat afterward, he answered very coolly that 'the ladies might come after in another boat;' and so they did, attended by only one officer, General L'Allemande, who would not have remained had I not given him a hint."

CROMWELL'S COURT.

MR. C. H. FIRTH contributes to *Cornhill* for August an interesting and vivacious account of the court of the Protector. That he had a court at all gave great offense to the republican party and to the strict Puritans. Mrs. Hutchinson declared "his court was full of sin and vanity," a judgment which Mr. Firth is not disposed to accept. Of the many palaces placed at Cromwell's disposal, he practically restricted himself to Whitehall and Hampton Court, the latter as a summer or country residence. The goods of the late king supplied him with the wherewithal to furnish his royal abodes. There is something odd in finding that "the hangings in Cromwell's own bedchamber represented the story of Vulcan, Mars, and Venus." Some zealous Puritans were shocked at the nude statues in Hampton Court Gardens being allowed to remain. The allowance for Cromwell's household was one hundred thousand pounds sterling a year. The Protector's wife was said to be a severe and thrifty housekeeper, with a lynx eye on the expenditure, and with a devotion to accounts not generally supposed to mark the sex. The day's arrangements went like clockwork. There was much profusion of hospitality, but Cromwell's own diet was "spare and not curious." His ordinary drink was a very small ale costing seven shillings and sixpence by the barrel. In all state ceremonials the honor of the nation required elaborate display and strict etiquette.

THE PROTECTOR'S GOOD-NATURE.

Says Whitelocke: "Laying aside his greatness, he would be exceeding familiar with us, and, by way of diversion, would make verses with us, and every one must try his fancy. He commonly called for tobacco-pipes and a candle,

and would now and then take tobacco himself." Hunting and hawking were among his recreations, and he was very fond of music, "and entertained the most skillful in that science in his pay and family." Far from being the grim hater of art and jollity that the popular mind supposes him to have been, he would have music all through his public dinners, and reinstated in Christchurch the gifted Mr. Quin (whom Puritan visitors had ejected) out of gratitude for his fine singing. And at the wedding of his daughter Frances "they had forty-eight violins and much mirth with frolics, besides mixed dancing (a thing heretofore accounted profane) till 5" in the morning. Mrs. Hutchinson calls Cromwell's daughters, excepting Mrs. Fleetwood, "insolent fools." The story goes that Mrs. Claypole, at a wedding feast where most of the grandees of the court were present, on being asked where the wives of the majors-general were, answered, "I'll warrant you they are washing their dishes at home as they use to do." This remark being reported to the ladies in question made them excessively wroth, and they used all their powers with their husbands to prevent Cromwell assuming the crown, that Mrs. Claypole might never become a princess. The extravagance of Cromwell's sons created much resentment.

"On state occasions a certain splendor in costume was of course to be expected, but at his first installation as Protector, Cromwell was dressed 'simply in a black suit and cloak.' A few months later, when he was entertained by the lord mayor, he wore 'a musk-color suit and coat richly embroidered with gold.' The 'robe of purple velvet lined with ermine' which 'Master Speaker' presented to him on behalf of the Parliament, at his second installation as Protector, was merely symbolical, 'being the habit anciently used at the solemn investiture of princes.' Such as it was, however, the occasional splendor of the Protector aroused the bitterest criticism among some of his officers, and the dress of his sons was a still greater cause of offense."

IRELAND AS CHAMPION OF THE POOR.

THE Irish nation by reason of its poverty has rendered great service to the poor everywhere. Grievances of the poor in Great Britain and elsewhere might be overlooked, but presented as the wrongs of a whole nation they have secured a measure of redress first in Ireland, then in other lands. This truism of social and agrarian reform receives fresh illustration in the question of Irish taxation as expounded by Mr. Bernard Holland in a recent number of the *Economic Journal*. "The Irish grievance in matter of taxation is," he says, "one with that of the poorest classes throughout the United Kingdom. If the general system of taxation were so readjusted as to press less heavily upon the poorest and more heavily upon the well-to-do classes the Irish grievance would disappear or be *pro tanto* diminished." The "financial relations" between Ireland and Great Britain are thus expanded—by Irish agitation be it remembered—into the "financial relations" between the poor and the rich.

INDIRECT TAXES.

Mr. Holland shows how the government takes in taxes some ten dollars a year from the man whose annual income is under one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Under our present system the whole burden of indirect taxation (except for a small proportion derived from wine, coffee, dried fruits, etc.) falls upon those who consume tea, tobacco, beer, and spirits. In a family living upon an income of twenty shillings a week or less the consumption of these articles is usually nearly as great as it is in a family living on forty or fifty shillings a week. . . . Countless poor people in Ireland, and England, too, never eat meat, save perhaps a little domestic bacon, except at high festivals, but smoke the pipe every day. To them meat is, practically, the luxury, tobacco the daily necessity of existence. We say sometimes that we tax luxuries, not necessities. We do not, as a matter of fact, tax most luxuries at all."

Mr. Holland runs full tilt against a favorite principle of British fiscal policy. Simplification and reduction of the number of taxes means, he contends, increased inequality in the incidence of taxation, and puts the heaviest burden on the poor:

"The skilled artisan and lower middle-class families, living on incomes of from eighty to one hundred and sixty pounds a year, have conquered for themselves a most favored position in the matter of imperial taxation. They do not, like the class above them, contribute to direct imperial taxation; they contribute little more through taxed commodities than do the class below them."

Hence he concludes:

"We must, if equitable distribution of burdens is indeed our object, retrace *for some distance* the road followed during these last fifty years and forego some of our beautiful fiscal simplicity. We must recognize that our statesmen of the last fifty years have been a little less wise and their predecessors a little less foolish in fiscal matters than we have hitherto imagined."

NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATION.

he September number of *Current Literature* Ir. Frank C. Drake describes the steps by the methods used in illustrating the politan daily have been evolved. An idea *modus operandi* is best conveyed by Mr. 's account of the manner of "covering"

) artists are sent out from the newspaper one to get the general scene, the other to or interesting incidents. It is after 9 o'clock evening, but it is decided to hold the fifteen minutes later than the regular hour ing, and the artists, supplied with badges admit them within the police lines around e, are off on their mission.

cab soon brings them to the scene of the ey push their way through the crowd, pass lice lines and, agreeing upon a meeting- separate; the man who is to make the l view seeks an elevated position diagonally the street from the lurid scene, the other s material at closer range. It is half-past ey must do all their sketching in less venty minutes, and it is hot work.

eanwhile the photo-engraving plant has notified to be ready to handle this late g, and that the engraving must be de- to the night editor by twenty minutes In the art department various specula- grave and humorous, are indulged in as chances the fire picture has of getting into per. The hands of the clock crawl around uarter past 10, and the speculations are early all of a humorous nature. At twenty s past in come the artists. 'Make a four- of it,' says the night city desk.

RAPID WORK.

e man who is making the general scene spaces in the corners of his drawing in the other man's sketches of incidents are pasted, and works like mad. It usually wo hours to make a four-column drawing, must finish this in an hour and a half. ur passes, and the photo-engraving man is g about in an ominous fashion. The tic night editor has sent in an ultimatum effect that he won't hold the paper half a after the time set for the delivery of the The night art director is hovering over the s he lines in the smoke.

'ou work on the figures,' he says; 'put a e—a policeman—in the foreground, and p all that detail. I'll put the smoke in u,' and he gets at the upper end of the g and boldly sweeps in the needed effect, y concealing rows of windows with all the smoke he dares to use. While the last touches are being put on the figures in the crowd, the sketches of incident, drawn on thin paper, are deftly pasted in their allotted spaces, and the director watches alternately the drawing and the clock. At ten minutes of 12 he snatches the drawing from under the artist's pen with a 'Come. that's good enough,' marks the size the plate is to be made—for newspaper drawings are made twice the size in which they appear in the paper —and off it goes to the 'plant.'

"Here it is photographed and 'printed' by electric light on a sensitized zinc plate. By chemical action the lines of the drawing as they appear on the zinc plate are impervious to the action of nitric acid. Into this acid, then, the plate is immersed until the zinc around the lines is eaten away, leaving the lines in relief. More of the zinc is then removed from around and between the lines by the 'routing machine,' a few touches are given to it by a hand engraver, it is nailed to a metal block to make it 'type high,' and sent to the composing-room."

WONDERS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

THE October *McClure's* contains some statistics by Mr. George B. Waldron, arranged for popular appreciation, of Greater New York City. Greater New York will include quite a score of cities, towns, and villages, ranging in population from a few hundreds to 2,000,000 each. Its population will be 3,300,000 or more, giving an area of 360 square miles. It will be second in size to greater London among the world's cities. This brings Paris into the third place. And it must be remembered that London was a city nearly two thousand years before the first white man set foot on Manhattan Island. New York would furnish space for 132 such cities, and yet there are in it as many people as were in all the thirteen colonies when they declared their independence. Mr. Waldron begins to astonish us by the statement that the population of Greater New York, lined up shoulder to shoulder, would extend from New York to St. Louis, a thousand miles across the country, and that if they were marched by, two abreast, day and night, it would take three weeks before the last pair had passed the observer. The railroad lines within the borders of the city would reach from New York to Omaha, and the elevated lines alone would make a double-track connection with New Haven, Conn. The street lines have a capital of $95,000,000, and their 5,000 cars make a yearly aggregate run of 85,000,000 miles, which would about bridge the distance from the earth to the sun. They carry 480,000,000 passengers

a year and an average of 1,300,000 a day. The steam roads entering the national center send out 1,000 passenger trains every twenty-four hours, and about 500,000 passengers on the average enter or leave the city on these roads every day. The clearing-house shows checks and drafts to the amount of $69,000,000 a day, about half larger than the combined bank clearings of all the other cities in the nation. Mr. Waldron says:

"In 1626 the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island for $24. The surrounding country was not then considered worth buying. To-day the value of the land and buildings of the enlarged city is not less than $4,500,000,000. This is an average of $125,000 an acre and 50 cents a square foot for the entire 360 square miles. But there are sections down on lower Broadway and on Wall Street that could not be bought for less than a thousand times that price. A workingman would need to spend the wages of twenty years for a plot large enough to give him a decent burial. The property value of this one city would buy one-third of all the farms in the United States."

THE WRONGS OF ALASKAN ESKIMOS.

THE principal article in the *Overland Monthly* for September is an illustrated account of a voyage to Alaska, with a description of its inhabitants, by Dr. Lincoln Cothran.

This writer's statements regarding the present condition of the natives of the western coast are truly disheartening. A wide field for philanthropic endeavor seems to have been found in that desolate country. The worst of it is that many of the ills under which these Eskimos suffer seem to have been directly caused by the greed of unscrupulous white men from the United States. It is an open question whether the natives are not worse off than when under Russian rule. Three great corporations are rapidly denuding the land of its natural resources.

We quote a part of Dr. Cothran's forcible denunciation of the methods employed by American trading companies in dealing with the natives:

"The saddest feature in the life of this cheerless people is their extreme destitution. Their raiment is tattered skins. Their food, little better than carrion, is so scarce that many of them perish every winter from starvation.

"It is not because they are slothful, indolent, or improvident. Twenty years ago their industry in hunting and fishing yielded them an abundance of skins for clothing and food suitable to this icy clime. The life-blood of the Eskimos, with their independence and manhood, has been swallowed up by three great corporations whose heads are in San Francisco.

"About fifty men have grown enormously rich to the utter degradation and impoverishment of a virtuous and self-reliant race. An important food and industrial supply, the whale, has been dynamited out of Alaskan waters by the steam-schooners of the Pacific Whaling Company. The seals and other fur-bearing animals have been practically annihilated on both land and sea by the Alaska Fur and Commercial Company. This company has wrought its purposes in Alaska by fixing a bondage on the natives more galling and detestable than outright slavery, because it disclaims responsibility or care for its wretched serfs.

A RECORD OF PLUNDER.

"Under the guise of preserving the game from quick destruction and to prevent uprisings of the natives against the company's traders at the various posts (they line the mainland and peninsula from Sitka to Bering Strait and extend up the many large rivers), a law was caused to be enacted at Washington prohibiting the sale of repeating arms to the natives of Alaska. This was a ruse to keep outside parties away and to enable the traders themselves to supply arms at unheard-of and almost fabulous prices. The native was not slow in appreciating the superiority of firearms over bows and arrows in hunting bears and seals. The method of exchange was as follows: The rifle was set upright on the ground, stock down, and the natives piled skins upon one another flatwise until the stack reached to the muzzle. Thus, often, more than eight or nine hundred dollars' worth of fine furs were obtained for a ten-dollar gun.

"There never was any excuse for the law which gave opportunity to perpetrate this shameful robbery. In spite of its ostensible purpose the fur-bearing animals have become almost extinct. The natives have exhibited the greatest forbearance and looked on in all humility at the devastation this company has made. So far from an uprising against the traders (whom, God knows, they ought to have annihilated), there has been but one native homicide in thirty years among a population of many thousands, and in spite of the fact that the company's traders themselves supplied the Eskimos with guns better to equip them as hunters. The law referred to has been only a flimsy mosquito-bar to cover the unblushing extortion practiced by the Alaska Fur and Commercial Company. This iniquitous law ought to be instantly repealed; then the natives can buy guns from other parties for what they are worth.

ese trading posts also supply the natives eap-jack tea, tobacco, crackers, calico, rthless gewgaws, such as tin crucifixes ss rings.

IE WANTON DESTRUCTION OF FOODS.

poor, hungry, half-naked native in his for tea and tobacco (they dare not mad- ı with whisky for fear he will turn upon as thus been made the instrument of his loing.

ependence and plenty have been ex- for serfdom and squalor by the destruc- he animals of this land. In the summer ıtry is covered with high grass and flow- nless you go far away in the interior you yourself wandering over the tundras and the forests and never see a vestige of ept very rarely a frightened ptarmigan. innumerable millions of dollars' worth of ve been taken here. Not long ago the river banks, the lakes, tundras, and ns swarmed with seals, otters, foxes, ears, lynx, martens, beavers, wolverines, l reindeer.

s only a matter of a few years until the d source of the Eskimos will become by the numerous salmon canneries, which under the control of another big corpo- alled the Alaska Packers' Association."

A PLEA FOR THE HELPLESS.

'othran concludes as follows:

the legislation concerning Alaska has the behest of the various commercial es, not from any recognition of the wel- necessities of the native inhabitants. The s at Washington has been too careless lulous in listening to the siren tongues of s sent by the corporations whose 'com- with the natives has been carried on at nse of nakedness, hunger, and human life. ish to make a plea in behalf of those who less, whose natural rights have been out- nd whose happiness and prosperity the nent of the United States is in honor o employ all its power to protect and pro- The many exclusive and monopolistic es granted to the companies that have so ly abused them ought to be annulled. leral Government ought not to abandon imo *protégés* to the sordid and unre- rapacity of these companies.

ing to the difficulty of communication, itorial government at Sitka, on Romanoff at the extreme southern boundary, knows e of what is taking place in the great d of Alaska north of the peninsula than do the inhabitants of Vermont. Under the policy of the past twenty years more than half of the Eskimo population have perished from cold and starvation. In this article I have only hinted here and there at the rapine that has characterized 'government' by the trading companies.

"Should President McKinley appoint a competent commission to investigate things in northern Alaska, their report would be the blackest and most sorrowful record that has been written in modern times. At the end of a long tale of unspeakable wrong and outrage, they would tell of the decaying vestiges of hundreds of formerly prosperous villages, deserted now and marked only by Greek Catholic crosses above the graves.

"Let our Government fulfill the moral obligation to extend its sheltering and protecting arms over these wild but beautiful-natured people."

THE KLONDYKE GOLD-FIELDS.

MANY of the September magazines (including the English *Contemporary* and *Fortnightly*) have articles on the Klondyke country. We quoted in our own September number at some length from the accounts given in *McClure's* and the *Midland Monthly*.

We should naturally expect to find exceptionally full and reliable information on this subject in the *Overland Monthly*, of San Francisco, and Mr. George Chapman's article in the September number does not disappoint us.

Mr. Chapman not only goes to much pains to describe the nature of the country and the lack of most of the facilities that help us to be civilized, but in conclusion urges certain very practical considerations which deserve to be pondered by every would-be Klondyker.

The most important question about the Yukon gold-fields, in Mr. Chapman's opinion, is the question of their extent.

WILL THERE BE ENOUGH GOLD TO GO ROUND?

"It is certain that a majority of those who prospect will find claims of varying sorts. There is almost no soil in Alaska that when washed will not give a color or two to the pan. But the miner has it borne in on him with cruel emphasis that it is not the abstract value of the gold i the pan that counts, but its value compared with the cost of getting it. Diggings which in an easier country would prove unusually profitable would be absolutely worthless on the Yukon because of the cost of living and working under the hard conditions of the North. When meals cost a dollar and a half each it is easy to understand that five dollars a day must be got before expenses can

be paid. For this reason only the richer diggings are recognized as having market value.

"There is a certain possibility that other diggings as rich as those of Klondyke will be found, but it is only a possibility. The gold region lies along the western base of the Rocky Mountains, and the gold placers are undoubtedly the result of erosive action on the quartz leads higher up. The Caribou diggings, the Stikeen River mines, and the strikes at Forty Mile and Circle City were all in the same kind of ground and on slopes bearing the same general relation to the mountains on the east. But in each of the places mentioned the digging proved to be pockets, and the country around them, though thoroughly prospected, failed to give a profitable return. In other words, all the diggings so far found have been occasional spots of unusual richness, and afford no evidence of a general line of rich gold-bearing gravel extending continuously along from north to south.

PROBLEMATIC RICHNESS OF THE MOTHER LODE.

"A word, too, as to the mother lode from which all the gold now in the placers came. There has been much talk of the fortunes to be had from the discovery of these quartz ledges, and the belief seems to be more or less general that they will prove enormously rich in gold when found. There are no facts to back this generalization. In fact, everything known of Alaskan quartz ledges goes to prove the contrary. The quartz now worked for gold is of extremely low grade, but exists in inexhaustible quantities and, as in the Treadwell, so near the water and under such favorable conditions that its working proves steadily profitable. The presence of gold in such wonderful quantities in the placers shows nothing as to the richness of the mother lode. The erosive action which resulted in its liberation from the original matrix of rock has been going on for indefinite periods of time. The placer deposits may as well have been drifts from poorer ledges collected through longer times as from richer ledges washed down in shorter time. So it may well be that the mother lode when found will not prove the bonanza that is now so confidently expected."

Routes to the Diggings.

All the writers on the subject of the Klondyke discoveries comment on the bad roads and poor facilities of transportation in Alaska. Mr. Harold B. Goodrich, of the United States Geological Survey, mentions in the *Engineering Magazine* a number of prospective ways of getting into the gold country: "The route up the Stikine River, crossing overland to the Yukon from Telegraph Creek, is perhaps the best of these, since it is open as late as October, while travel by the others becomes dangerous by the first week of September. Another route from the east through Northwest Territory to the Mackenzie River, thence westward to the Porcupine and down to the Yukon, is said to be contemplated by a Canadian company. This, however, would be a long route, and would lose the advantage, possessed by the Stikine line, of passing through the gold districts British Columbia.

"The miners, however, not only look forward to easier means of entering the country, when 'grub' will be much cheaper and easier to get than now, but dream of wagon roads from the towns to the diggings. When these are put through, they will no longer be obliged to 'pack' their outfits on their backs and carry them through mosquito-infested swamps, or to tow their boats a hundred miles against a rapid current. While such a condition is still in the dim future, it is within the limits of possibilities, and in a few years Alaska may not be so bad a place to live or travel in."

ADVICE TO YOUNG STORY-WRITERS.

IN the October *Lippincott's* there is an essay entitled "Bad Story-Telling," in which Mr. Frederic M. Bird, the editor of *Lippincott's*, takes occasion to say something about good story-telling, and also to give some advice to people who are anxious to write good stories. Doubtless few good stories are ever written as a result of advice. At the same time, so many bad ones might be better that it may be worth while to quote the opinion of an experienced editor and clear-headed man like Mr. Bird. Perhaps his first advice would seem rather truistic to any one but an editor. It is: "Don't write on subjects of which you know little or nothing." He advises simple topics within easy reach of the writer's powers. He suggests reading up on United States history, and a preference for that rather than France or Italy. He warns against dialect. "As a main reliance its day is done." Also against "hifalutin'," spread-eagle style. Also against tales of literary life until you know it as thoroughly as Mr. Howells does. "Find out what your bent is, if you have any, and what you have to say, if anything; if not, seek other pursuits. Whatever you do take pains with it. Try at least to write good English; learn to criticise and correct your work; put your best into every sentence. If you are too lazy and careless to do that, better go into trade or politics. It is easier to become a Congressman or millionaire than a real author, and we have too many bad story-tellers as it is."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

October issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* ends fortieth year, and this anniversary number in- a modest and dignified retrospect of a few he four decades in the rear—a life which might justify some pride. No other American maga- ust the literary history of the *Atlantic*. Such nt can be made without odium, because the is so different from all others in the consistent to pure literary standards. As the magazine his slight collection of biographical notes, its as been during all the changes of the forty o hold literature above all other human in- d to suffer no confusion of its ideals." The ber was published in 1857. To show what a eginning the magazine had, it is only necessary t ten of the fourteen authors who contributed t number were Motley, Longfellow, Emerson, Eliot Norton, Holmes, Whittier, Mrs. Stowe, wbridge, Lowell, and Clark Gardner. Perhaps intrinsically important of these contributions first installment of "The Autocrat of the Table," beginning with Dr. Holmes' whim- was just going to say when I was inter- -the interruption having lasted for some e years from a period when two slight ere contributed to the old *New England* e in 1832.

THE MISSION OF THE "ATLANTIC."

ts very first appearance the magazine was regarded as a collector of American liter- l not at all as a mere publishing enterprise. l the other American magazines that were xistence have perished, and those that have have radically changed their character. Only *tic* has remained steadfast to a marvelous The editors of the *Atlantic* have been as the contributors—truly a magnificent suc- great men. Lowell was the first editor; then Fields, and there have been Mr. Howells, Mr. and Mr. Horace E. Scudder since 1890. The the *Atlantic* is entitled perhaps better than American to answer the question whether we ed beyond the day of a high literary standard ite literary aims. He says in these retrospect- nents that when the work of our writers— are worthy of the name—is compared with that was going on in 1857, there will be shown cline except in poetry. "In fiction, if Haw- set aside (as it is fair to set aside any great here is much more work done now of a grade e very highest than was done forty years ago. there has been as great an improvement in ere has come a wider and surer grasp in these ller knowledge; in politics and social science been no falling away by our few best writers, eld is larger and the spirit of liberality more by the exact sciences new worlds full of and romance have been discovered since Agassiz first wrote for the *Atlantic*. The conspicuous changes that have taken place are two: we have no single group of men of such genius as the group that contributed to the early numbers· and as a result of the spread of culture no man of less than the very highest rank can now hold as prominent a position as a man of the same qualities held when good writers were fewer." The work of Mr. Walter H. Page, formerly editor of the *Forum*, has been very marked in the contents of recent numbers of the *Atlantic*, especially in the space given to important timely topics of the day; and it is interesting to note that this part of the magazine's field has been strengthened without in anywise weakening its hold as a patron of creative literature.

M. BRUNETIÈRE ON FRENCH STYLE.

There are a half-dozen worthy contributions to this anniversary number. M. Brunetière has a characteristic essay on "The French Mastery of Style," in which he analyzes keenly the atmosphere and the forces which have made French prose the most effective and subtle tool among all the languages of the earth. The great general reason, of course, why the French are masters of style is that for three or four hundred years back French writers and the French public have treated their language as a work of art; that is, that in addition to the services the language affords in every-day life, it is capable of receiving an artistic form. There is in the eagerness for the perfection of this artistic form a great danger of virtuosity; that is, the indifference to the content of form. But the great French writers have avoided this danger by learning that "language, though a work of art, still continues to be above all a medium for the communication of thoughts and feelings—what may be called their instrument of exchange, their current coin."

Henry M. Stanley, in his article, "Twenty-five Years' Progress in Equatorial Africa," sums up the changes that have come to the Dark Continent since he went to find Livingstone. In the matter of transportation alone the changes are curious, even in the present imperfect state of civilization. Twenty-five years ago it took Mr. Stanley eight months to reach Ujiji from the coast, while now it takes a caravan only three months. Five months were required to reach Uganda from the coast, while to-day bicyclists perform the journey in twenty-one days. "Fourteen years ago the voyage from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls was made by me in the first steamer that was floated in the Upper Congo in three hundred and seventy-nine hours. Now steamers accomplish the distance in one hundred and twenty hours," and so on.

THE TASK OF OUR ASTRONOMERS.

Prof. T. J. J. See concludes in his essay on "Recent Discoveries Respecting the Origin of the Universe" that we have our principal hope of cosmogony in the study of the systems of the universe at large rather than that of our own unique system, though a correct understanding of the planets will always be useful. What the future astronomical geniuses will busy themselves with is a profound investigation of the solar sys-

tems of the double nebulæ and of certain branches of celestial mechanics. It is no longer sufficient to predict the motions of the heavenly bodies in the most remote centuries. Our astronomers must trace the systems of the universe back through cosmical ages to find out just how the present order of things has come about. Truly a sublime problem.

Mr. George Kennan, in "A Russian Experiment in Self-Government," gives an account of the curiously isolated republic in the extreme northern part of the Chinese empire, a thousand miles away from Peking and as far from the coast of the Pacific. In that wild, mountainous, densely wooded, and almost trackless region there is a little community in a valley only ten or fifteen miles in length which has evolved from beginnings very much like our present Klondyke migration on a small scale. In 1883 a tongus-hunter found gold in this valley, and it led to an influx of hardy miners whose expedition showed all the picturesque qualities of California times. These hardy adventurers, so many miles away from any center of government, found it necessary to provide their own administration of justice, their own currency, etc. And they have done it with remarkably clear-headed and satisfactory results. In 1885, however, the jealousy of Russia and China led to the breaking up of the little State and the settlement was scattered to the four winds.

Prof. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., has what is probably the most authoritative work that has yet appeared in American periodical literature on Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian novelist. Mr. Henry B. Fuller thinks that the material prosperity of Chicago is to be followed by a high intellectual status. Mr. Frederick Burk writes at length on "The Training of Teachers," and especially of their instruction in the psychological principles of their profession.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for October opens with a good article by Theodore Roosevelt, with most capital pictures drawn by Jay Hambridge, on "The Roll of Honor of the New York Police," in which Mr. Roosevelt tells of a number of the actions by his policemen which secured their promotion and their representation on his roll of honor. There were all sorts of feats—rescues at fires, stopping of runaway horses, arrests of burglars, etc.—and some of them were the more striking for the modesty of the courageous rescuers. For instance, one man was assailed by three young toughs at night when he interrupted their robbing of a peddler. The policeman ran in and one of the toughs broke his hand with a bludgeon, and then the officer with his other hand and his nightstick knocked down two of his assailants and brought them around to the station-house. Then he went around to the hospital and had his broken hand set and reported for duty without losing an hour. He said nothing about his performance, and Mr. Roosevelt only found out accidentally what a part he had played, so he was promptly made a roundsman.

Gen. Horace Porter has brought his chapters on "Campaigning With Grant" to the surrender at Appomattox. He gives a very readable account of the meeting between Lee and Grant which formally ended the civil war. General Porter makes much of the incident in which General Grant, in making the terms of the surrender, introduced a sentence stating that it would not embrace the side-arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage, with the idea of saving General Lee and his staff the unnecessary humiliation of giving up their swords. When General Lee came to this sentence he showed a change of countenance and was evidently touched by the act of generosity.

Mr. F. G. Ferris has an interesting subject in "Wild Animals in a New England Game Park." The New England game park described is the Corbin game preserve at Newport, N. H. This consists of 26,000 acres of mountain, forest, and meadow, fenced in strongly with wire and containing nearly 4,000 of the shyest wild animals. There is an immense forest of spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, beech, and maple, and the moose, the buffalo, elk, wild boar from the Black Forest, and the English stag roam together with bear, Virginian deer, common American deer, and many other varieties. Mr. Corbin got his elk and moose from Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Maine, at prices ranging from $80 to $125 for elk and from $100 to $200 for moose. Hagenbeck, the famous animal merchant, furnished the wild boars at a cost of $1,000 for the fourteen ancestors of the droves which now swarm in the Blue Mountain woods. The whole enterprise cost the late Mr. Corbin about $1,000,000, aside from the expense of maintenance. The buffalo bulls are tremendous fighters among themselves and several Homeric combats have taken place, but Mr. Ferris says they are absolutely free from antagonism to man, and that they will come up with tongues lolling out as if they were asking for something to eat when they are called as a farmer boy calls his cows. Over and above the larger specimens of the deer tribe there are in the park no less than 1,200 deer of other varieties, and no doubt the Corbin preserve will in time be able to supply all the parks of the world with stock which they may need. In fact, the wild hogs will have to be killed out carefully, as they breed too fast for the good of the park. At present the deer are increasing handsomely, the elk herd having grown from 140 in 1889 to little short of 1,000. A limited number of bull elks and deer are shot every fall. The boars have increased from the original 14 to no less than 800 or more savage-looking fellows.

A pleasant contribution to this number is the collection of "Letters of Dr. Holmes to a Classmate," edited by Mary Blake Morse. There is no more delightful letter-writer than the Autocrat, and these slight epistles are in his best vein.

HARPER'S.

IN the October *Harper* there is a succinct article by Mr. W. A. Crane on "The Future of Railroad Investments," from which we have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Dr. Henry Smith Williams continues his very valuable series of papers on "The Century's Progress in Science." This month it is "The Century's Progress in Chemistry." From the nature of such a retrospect the article is impossible of summarization, but it is worth while to recommend to the reader this excellent, intelligent *résumé*.

A retrospect on lighter lines is Mr. Caspar Whitney's article on "The Golfer's Conquest of America." Mr. Whitney gives the history of the rise of the game in America and the reason for its tremendous hold on its devotees. This last is rather a daring effort. He considers the illusory character of the game its most fascinating quality. Mr. Charles B. MacDonald, who re-

om Scotland in 1875 to this country and lived
go, is the father of golf in America, and Mr.
says that this gentleman and a companion,
gess, were the first to attempt the game, when
ld steal away to a ground back of the site of
igo University, lay out a few holes, and amuse
es in the twilight playing at golf. They did
ge the course because the hoodlums tore up
every evening after MacDonald and Burgess
, and their friends were not attracted in suf-
umbers to make organization possible. The
was started by Mr. Lockhart in 1888, being the
ews course of Yonkers. From there the fever
Long Island, where the dunes and furze-cov-
of Shinnecock make the most ideal ground in
. Now there is a national association, and
and hundreds of clubs from Tacoma to Key

arles Dudley Warner, in a paragraph on "The
" Mr. Du Maurier's latest and last book, re-
answer his own questions: "Is it a book? Is
l? Is it a biography? Is it an autobiography?
ten in English, or in French, or in French-
or in English-French? What would Laurence
ave said about it? By what rules shall it be
How did the author produce it? Is this really
ze,' glorified short-hand that he and Barty in-
Is it made with a pen or a brush or a conjur-
?" Mr. Warner, as we said, refuses to answer
estions, but he says: "Whatever it is, it is
. Furthermore, it is a complete revelation of
personality of Du Maurier."

SCRIBNER'S.

most important article in the October *Scrib-
r's* is Mr. Henry Norman's on "The Wreck of
from which we have quoted among the "Lead-
les of the Month."

ies in "The Conduct of Great Businesses" is con-
the sixth paper, on "The Business of a News-
by Mr. J. L. Steffens. Mr. Steffens considers
ntirely the commercial journalism, of which we
such salient examples in our large cities dur-
ast two or three years. Not that he deems this
ial idea of journalism a good one. In fact, he
the magnitude of the financial operations of
spapers is turning journalism upside down.

"There are still great editors whose person-
ake the success of their organs, but, always
number of them has not increased with the
ation of newspapers. He says that the news-
n see the drift of their profession into commer-
ls, and that he has found editors everywhere
g it. He gives a sample statement of the an-
enditure of a large newspaper as follows: Ed-
nd literary matter, $220,000; local news, $290,-
strations, $180,000; correspondents, $125,000;
, $65,000; cable, $27,000; mechanical depart-
10,500; paper, $617,000; business office, ink, rent,
., $219,000."

. A. Wyckoff continues his recital, under the
he Workers," of his experience as a laboring
l tells us this month of the life led by a hotel
he himself saw it. This phase of his unskilled
uired eighteen hours of continuous duty each
which he received twenty-six cents a day.

Perry contributes an essay on "The Life of a
Professor." Among other phases of the academic profession Mr. Perry chronicles the radical fall in estimation in the community which the college professor has been forced to suffer. "Two generations ago," he says, "the place held by the college professor in the community must have vastly tickled his vanity. Those rules in vogue in New England requiring students to doff their hats when four rods from a professor were emblematic of the universal homage paid him in a college town. I suppose there is no man of us so great nowadays, even on great occasions, as those old fellows were continuously."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the October *Cosmopolitan* we have selected Mr. Grant Allen's article on "Modern College Education" to quote among the "Leading Articles."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne continues his investigations of "England in India," and gives some further report of the pitiable condition of the subjects of Empress Victoria. He is excessively pessimistic as to the outlook for India. Its darkness is due, he thinks, partly to the nature of the country, partly to the nature of the people, and not so much to the English. He thinks it exists in spite of their most conscientious efforts to dispel it. "Let England," he concludes, "ponder again the words of Sir Herbert Edwardes. Let her inspire India with a veritable Christian faith, and nine-tenths of the present difficulties would spontaneously cease. But in order to inspire such faith one must first possess it; and England, conscientious, energetic, just, and proud of her religious history, is not a Christian nation, and therefore forfeits the measureless power for good which might otherwise be hers."

Mr. Edgar Fawcett gives a rather slight sketch of Aaron Burr, under the title "A Romantic Wrong-Doer." As the title indicates, he does not attempt to explain away the black mark which history has placed against Burr's name, but he does try to defend him in the one instance of his duel with Hamilton. He calls Hamilton a most slanderous and ignoble enemy, and maintains that Burr was entirely justified in challenging him as an insulted and even persecuted fellow-statesman. He says that Burr was not the dead-shot which prejudice has affirmed him: he was a poor shot and out of practice. He says he did not fire before the time, and that Hamilton did not intentionally fire in the air, but that Burr would certainly have been killed if Hamilton could have done it.

Mr. I. Zangwill, in one of the *Cosmopolitan* departments, has a very enthusiastic word for Mark Twain. He hopes that the new book will be "a gigantic success," and says:

"I wish the thousand-and-one praters about the 'artistic temperament,' and the countless real fools who do not understand the nobility that masquerades beneath the cap and bells, would henceforth bear in mind that it is a man of letters who is paying back to his creditors those debts which to the less honest world are compounded for by bankruptcy; that it is a humorist who has refused to accept the subscriptions of his admirers. May I point out to them how they may yet help the indomitable old man, the great writer to whom we owe 'Huck Finn,' by purchasing his new book by the score and presenting it to libraries and to the poor either in pence or taste? Carlyle forgot to write of 'The Hero as Humorist.'"

The *Cosmopolitan* publishes a posthumous article by

Prof. H. H. Boyesen on "A Glacier Excursion in Norway," which is beautifully illustrated and of course has a special interest in its authorship. Another well-illustrated article is the opening one on "Spanish Rule in the Philippines." The writers of this, Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns, say that, taken as a whole, the ecclesiastical and secular authorities of the Philippine Islands are a blight and a curse upon the country which they misgovern, and that it is this factor that has led the indolent and peace-loving natives, led by more energetic and restless half-castes, to repeatedly rise in rebellion against the hand of the oppressors.

McCLURE'S.

THE October *McClure's* has several articles of decided interest. Among the "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Mr. B. T. Grenfell's account of the new teachings of Christ, from Mr. T. Cockroft's article on "An Elephant Round-up in Siam," from Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "Charles A. Dana in the Civil War," and from Mr. Waldron's "Certain Wonders of the Greater New York." Another important contribution is a collection of the long-hidden and supposedly lost life-masks of John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Lafayette, and Charles Carroll, taken about 1825, by the sculptor Browere, by a refined process which he himself devised and of which he never told the secret. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the authority on such subjects, tells a romantic story of the making of these masks and of their hiding away. Mr. Ira Seymour attempts, in an article called "The Making of a Regiment," to tell what must be done to break a troop of raw volunteers into a disciplined, effective regiment. Stephen Crane has a filibustering story entitled "Flanagan;" Octave Thanet another short story, "The Grateful Reporter;" and there are further chapters of Stevenson's posthumous story, "St. Ives."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for October has an article by William G. Jordan on "Wonders of the World's Waste," in which he tells of the marvelous uses that coal-tar can be put to, the possibilities of broken glass, what can be done with cork, etc. Among these items we find that in this country, where our fisheries are worth about forty-five million dollars a year, the fish refuse is so ingeniously and economically utilized in th epreparation of oil, glue, and fertilizers, that the waste makes about one-seventh, or 14 per cent., of the total income. Another interesting item is the use of lower grades of molasses which have proved unsalable. As formerly Louisiana planters dumped this molasses into the bayous until the authorities forbade it, it is now used as fuel. It is sprinkled on sugar-cane, and its value for this purpose is greater than for any other use, over a hundred thousand tons being used last year.

"The Great Personal Event" of the month is the time "When Moody and Sankey Stirred the Nation," recorded by Nathaniel P. Babcock. When the two revivalists came to New York the people dashed in like stampeded cattle. Eleven thousand people flocked into the old Hippodrome in a single night, and when the leaves of their prayer-books turned there was a rustling like the wind in trees before a storm.

On the editorial page Mr. Bok talks about success for young men, and argues strenuously for the life in the smaller city as against the greater competition and the buried hopes and aspirations of those who have been fascinated by the larger plums of metropolitan success. He says that a salary of two thousand dollars a year in a big city will not bring a young man the comfortable living which one thousand a year means to him in the smaller community. "With a far more moderate salary the rising young clerk, manager, or business man in the small city lives like a king in comparison to the man of equal position in the large center. If he earns a thousand or two a year he has his own little home by lease or purchase." Mr. Bok makes an eloquent plea for the modesty, the sunshine, the health, the social life, the advantages for one's children, the dignity of the life afforded by the smaller community.

MUNSEY'S.

THE October *Munsey's* celebrates the removal of Columbia University to her new magnificent series of buildings in an article, "The New Columbia," by Charles C. Sargent, Jr. Mr. Sargent complains of the serious handicap to the athletic interests of the university in the distance to the field at Williamsbridge. He notes that Columbia's chief athletic laurels have been won by her cycle teams.

Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, makes a brief article on "Our Great Political Problem," which he considers to be the currency problem. He is confident that relief for our present troubles is more likely to be found in extending the banking and currency powers of the banks and restricting those of the general Government than in any measure looking toward the rehabilitation of silver as the standard money metal. He says: "The relief which the South and West should have can come only through enlarged note issues granted to the national banks of the country, and by the creation of banking facilities better meeting the wants of those sections. A broader banking bill, perfectly safe and conservatively planned, would be of substantial aid to those sections which now most complain, while any free-silver act which could be framed would only work loss and injury to them."

Mr. Bret Harte says that his favorite novelist and his best book are Dumas and "The Count of Monte Cristo." "In spite of its southern extravagances," says the Western novelist, "its theatrical postures and climaxes, its opulence of incident—almost as bewildering as the wealth of its hero—as a magnificent conception of romance magnificently carried out, the novel seems to me to stand unsurpassed in literature."

THE BOOKMAN.

IN the *Bookman* for October there is a brief analytical sketch of the great German critic, Herman Grimm, written by Kuno Francke. Mr. Francke says that what distinguishes Herman Grimm from all other German scholars and gives him his unique position is the fact that he is philosopher, art critic, and political historian in one. "He is among living Germans the most eminent advocate of æsthetic culture. The principal, if not the sole, upholder of the classic tradition of Weimer and Jena." Mr. Francke credits Grimm with a mission higher than the mere analysis and interpretation of other men's works. "He is a creative artist; he is a portrait painter of consummate skill and refinement; and he is more than a portrait painter; he is

equally exquisite in landscape and still life, even in heroic scenes; he has the magic gift of making all things seem animate."

Sarah A. Tooley contributes the most considerable article to this number, an interview with Sir Walter Besant concerning the novelist's scheme for "The Women's Labor Bureau." This scheme includes a home office in London and branch societies throughout the country, with honorary secretaries in even the villages and small towns. "Any one requiring a secretary, governess, journalist, etc., would apply to the home office and we should send them the person they want, and make it our business to see that proper remuneration is given. Our society itself would be a guaranty as to the character and ability of any one entered on its books. Women wanting employment would in like manner apply to us, and we should introduce them to employers." Sir Walter's plan for the financial side of this project is that every member of the association should become a subscriber to its organ by the payment of about half a crown a year. He expects to obtain a circulation of about ten thousand copies per week in such centers as London and Manchester, while there would be a colonial edition, and probably a continental one, too.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the October *Chautauquan* Mr. George H. Guy discusses "Electricity in the Household." He speaks of many new devices which the imponderable fluid could be put to in furnishing our homes; he announces that soon stairs will be looked upon as barbarism, and that all houses will have an electric elevator worked automatically. Already many private laundries are equipped with electric irons, and the clothes are also washed and dried electrically. In the kitchen there is the electric cooking outfit, and the knives are cleaned and the dishes washed by an electric motor. But of course the chief household good to be derived from this source is still in the matter of lighting and heating. Mr. Guy speaks up for the electric radiator as a heater. "It is both ornamental and handy and can be shifted about to heat a corner of the room, or placed near the piano to give just the necessary degree of warmth to keep the fingers of the music student from stiffening during a winter morning's practice. In bedrooms it is invaluable, as it can be regulated to take the chill off the air without raising the room to an unwholesome heat." These are not one-tenth of the uses which Mr. Guy suggests, including such matters as curling-tongs for the ladies and traps for the annihilation of moths, flies, and mosquitoes. For the last-named interesting purpose an incandescent lamp is used. It is placed inside a large globe, which is coated externally with a mixture of honey and wine or any other viscous mass. When the blinds are drawn down the entire insect life of the room is attracted to the glare and it is soon attached to the sticky glass.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright asks and answers the question, "Are Women Hurting the Chances of Men in Business?" The abundant statistics that he calls to his aid in the task show that women are gaining greatly in their encroachment upon the occupations of men. They show that the proportion of females in all occupations followed is greatly increasing, and that the women are to some extent entering into places at the expense of the males. But a still closer study reveals to Mr. Wright that the women are generally taking the place of children, for while the number of women employed is increasing, the number of children employed in manufactories is constantly decreasing. Only in special places of employment, like those of bookkeepers, clerks, and stenographers in business houses, etc., is there any encroachment that has injured the occupations of men to support themselves and their families.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes about "The Fruit Cure," and particularly about the grape-cure gardens of Switzerland, France, the Rhine, and southern Austria. He says that experts can absorb about fifteen pounds of grapes in the five hours open to them at the *kurhaus*, and that some of them do it. His superficial explanation of the cure is that the human organism can absorb a larger quantity of blood-purifying liquids from grapes with a minimum of distressing effects than from any other form of food. The expurgative fluid reaches every part of the system, rinsing out morbid humors and restoring congested organs to a healthy state of functional activity. He tells us that cooked or baked apples will serve the object of a fruit cure almost as well as grapes, and that the madness of the Southern darky for watermelon has some method in it. He suggests the establishment of a watermelon cure in such places as Macon, Ga., and berry cures in the Pennsylvania north woods, where millions of red wild raspberries can be had for the easy taking.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

TWO articles from the September *North American*—Prof. Goldwin Smith's defense of American school histories from the charge of stimulating anti-English feeling, and Senator-elect Money's reply to Minister Romero's review of the position of the United States in reference to the independence of the Spanish-American States—have been quoted elsewhere.

Mr. F. B. Thurber contributes a paper on the right of contract in relation to "restraint of trade," in which he criticises the "anti-trust" legislation of New York and other States, the Sherman law passed by Congress, and the trans-Missouri decision of the United States Supreme Court. His conclusion is that "we are in danger in this country of going too far in condemning aggregations of capital and hampering their rights of contract in their application to modern commerce; that in this age of steam, electricity, and machinery such aggregations are a necessity; that they result in the greatest good to the greatest number, and that while all that is unreasonable should be restrained, there is a difference between reasonable regulation and unreasonable restraint of trade, and the right of freedom of contract for labor and for capital should be fostered and not destroyed."

Mr. Charles F. Holder exposes some of the horrors of Chinese slavery as practiced in San Francisco. According to this writer, the iniquities of the traffic are as flagrant there as in any Asiatic or African city. The Chinese women and girls are admitted to the country on forged certificates and then sold by their abductors to serve as household drudges or for immoral purposes.

"A young Chinese girl, from nine to twelve years of age, in San Francisco to-day has a market value of from $150 to $500. A girl from twelve to sixteen, if attractive, is quoted on 'change among the high-binders, who constitute the brokers in this unique American exchange, at from $500 to $1,500, while for girls over this age the

prices range up to $3,500, which has been paid on the very good ground that such an investment will return a profit of 20 or 30 per cent."

Mr. Mulhall's statistical article for this month is devoted to the Pacific States.

"In whatever aspect we may view the Pacific States, their progress must appear marvelous. Although of such recent formation that most of them have sprung into existence since 1860, they possess more miles of railroad than any European State except France or Germany, and their wealth exceeds that of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in the aggregate.

"The share which corresponds to these States in making up the great republic may be expressed as follows: Area 40 per cent., population 6, agriculture 8, manufactures 4, mining 25, wealth 10, per cent., of the total."

Mr. Hamblen Sears, writing on "The Influence of Climate in International Athletics," holds that in rowing and track athletics the American in England and the Englishman in America compete under serious disadvantages, and he goes so far as to predict that in order to secure absolutely even conditions between teams engaging in international events the teams will have to be trained in the country where they are to compete; but this would gradually do away with the international character of the contest.

Mrs. G. G. Buckler discusses again the old question of woman's powers and "sphere." She decides that women have never yet attained the highest rank in science, literature, or art, and urges them to be content with the subordinate part of assisting and carrying out men's creations.

Prof. W. G. Blaikie contributes a suggestive paper on "Central Africa Since Livingstone's Death," in which he reviews the important changes that the Dark Continent has undergone in the past twenty-four years.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong sets forth "The Problem of the Twentieth-Century City;" Mr. Frederic Taylor writes on "Farmers' Institutes and Their Work," and Mr. James G. Whiteley reviews our diplomacy in regard to Central American canals.

In "Notes and Comments" Mr. Longfield Gorman shows what he regards as the menace to American government involved in the admission to citizenship of the inhabitants of Hawaii in the event of annexation. Mr. Charles M. Harger describes the new business alliance now being developed between some of the States west of the Missouri River and the Gulf States. Mr. Edward Byrne denies that Ireland is being repeopled by Englishmen.

THE FORUM.

THE timely article by President Gompers on the coal strike, in the September *Forum*, is quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

In "A Plea for the Navy" ex-Secretary Herbert advocates the addition of six more battleships to our Atlantic fleet and three to the Pacific. Seventy-five torpedo-boats should also be built, in his opinion, and all should be done within five years.

The Hon. John R. Procter takes a hopeful view of the proposed acquisition of Hawaii by the United States. In his opinion annexation is urgently demanded by our own interests, as well as by considerations of national honor involved in the continuation of the protectorate maintained in the islands by this Government for more than fifty years.

Miss Edith Parker Thomson presents an interesting survey of "What Woman Have Done for the Public Health" in recent years. The showing made by the various associations of women in American cities is most encouraging. Although most of these attempts on the part of women to better sanitary conditions are necessarily indirect, the results of their work are beginning to speak for themselves. One of the most valuable fruits of the movement is the establishment of schools of household economics.

Mr. Murat Halstead, writing on "American Annexation and Armament," says:

"We need to be armed as becomes a great power; not for military aggression, as our volunteers have always been and will prove to be sufficient for that. But, whether we include the American islands in the scope of our sovereignty or not, we need to equip ourselves with effective artillery and to augment our fleet with such energy as we would display if we knew there was an emergency at hand. We should have a squadron for the Atlantic and another for the Pacific, each competent to confront all enemies that might be moved to command our waters and threaten our cities by the sea. It is false economy not to prepare such a fleet. We should have it as a guarantee of peace, as a measure of economy to guard against the profligate weakness of surprises."

Writing on "The Supremacy of Russia," Prof. Thomas Davidson concedes that the present outlook for that country is dark, the new czar's tendencies being clearly in the direction of "reactionary absolutism and obscurantism," but the nation cannot long follow his lead; she must go forward or perish.

"No doubt, at some no distant day she will go forward; and there are peculiar circumstances in her case which must greatly aid in making her progress safe and successful: (1) The complete, almost superstitious, devotion of the lower classes to the czar and their consequent plasticity in his hands; (2) the high culture, broad humanity, and freedom from conservatism of a large section of the upper classes, which would enable them to undergo a political metamorphosis far more easily than older and more stiffened peoples; (3) the village communities, with their rudiments of self-government and their remedy for landless, homeless proletarianism, such as threatens the peace of western Europe; (4) the compactness, combined with vastness, of the Russian empire."

The thesis maintained by Prof. Brander Matthews in his essay on "The Historical Novel" is essentially this —that the best historical novels are those written by contemporaries, describing life as the writer sees it. The "Pickwick Papers" of Dickens represented the London of 1837 far better than the same author's "Tale of Two Cities" represented the Paris of 1789.

Mr. Thomas Gold Alvord, Jr., cites several instances of Cuban dominance in Florida cities to show that the race is fully competent for self-government. These Florida Cubans came into the country as exiles after the Ten Years' War.

"The building up of the American municipalities of Key West, Tampa, West Tampa, and Ybor City is due to them. These cities are hives of industry. Crime is little known in them and a Cuban tramp is never seen. In Key West the Cubans control the city. Cuban mayors have been elected and have governed well. It is such an orderly, progressive, and industrious community that an arrest is rare. For two years Fernando

ıdo, a Cuban, was Mayor of West Tampa, and
w president of the city council. This city of four
ıd people is a Cuban colony composed of former
ts of Key West. An English word is seldom
in the streets. The clerk, treasurer, assessor,
ır, marshal, and three-fourths of the council are
. For a year the city was unincorporated.
hen, when there was no local government, its
was admirable. As a Cuban expressed it, 'The
of the community ran the city.'"
ı are two rather technical legal articles in this
:; Dr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., discusses the limita-
ı the powers of the Interstate Commerce Com-
as regards rate-making, and Mr. David Willcox
against the recent "anti-trust" legislation on
ıtional grounds.
Forum's Klondyke article for September is by
'illiam H. Dall, of the United States Geological

THE ARENA.

ı October *Arena* the issues involved in the de-
ture of Professor Bemis from the University of
and in the resignation of President Andrews at
University are discussed by the Hon. Charles A.
from the anti-monopoly and free-silver point of

ıree economic articles which follow are of like
Herman E. Taubeneck concludes his inquiry
he Concentration of Wealth, Its Causes and Re-
rith a paper on the national banking system.
ıbeneck is a forcible writer and makes his points
ly. Justice Clark, of North Carolina, makes a
ı argument on the legal aspects of the public's
ı to quasi-public corporations. Dr. John Clark
, the *Arena's* editor, maintains that the pres-
ılled advancing prosperity of this country is all
sham, that wheat has been marked up and sil-
rked down by certain "makers of prices"
ıadquarters are in London, Liverpool, and New

ıssay on "Jefferson and His Political Philoso-
ıry Platt Parmelee expresses this laudatory, if
ingly original, sentiment:
rson alone seemed to comprehend American in-
ıs, as experience and time have developed
d as we behold them to-day. He stands now
nost complete exponent, not of this political
that, as is claimed, but of *Americanism*."
ev. Clarence Lathbury writes on "The Dead
the Church," meaning the fetters of tradition-
th which many religious bodies are bound.
ı L. Dawson attempts to give an exposition of
tism in Its Scientific and Forensic Aspects."
ıle is suggestive, and raises many more ques-
ın it answers.
ı B. Newbold has decided that suicide is hardly
hile, and gives his reasons for this astonishing
ın. This is one of the rare glimmerings of op-
n the October number of the *Arena*.
llamy's "Equality" is reviewed in this number
. O. Flower. Mr. Bellamy, he says, has given
ıote. "All his thoughts and ideas are in align-
ıh justice, progress, freedom, and human eleva-
ı voice is that of the true prophet. His work
te a profound impression upon minds capable
ndent thinking and not blinded by egoism."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for September contains an article on the German emperor's foreign policy, which is noticed at some length elsewhere. The rest of the *Review* contains many good articles, some of which need only be mentioned. Among the latter are Sir W. Martin Conway's account of "Durer's Visit to the Netherlands" and Augustin Filon's description of the Théâtre Libre, which forms the third of his interesting papers on the modern French drama.

GIBRALTAR AS A WINTER RESORT.

Mr. J. Lowry Whittle writes an article under this head, which will create considerable comment on the part of the British military, who regard Gibraltar primarily, secondly, and altogether as an imperial stronghold. Mr. Whittle maintains that Gibraltar could be utilized as a health resort in winter without interfering in any way with the security of its garrison. It has already been much used as a place of call by American tourists.

THE INEXACTNESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Prof. J. P. Postgate, in his paper on "The Science of Meaning," lays great stress upon the difficulty of understanding exactly what is meant when English words are used which often signify very different things to different people:

"The looseness and ambiguity of English expression is well known both to men of letters and statesmen. That great and statesmanlike writer, the late Sir John Seeley, once observed to me in conversation that this was so great as to make it a most difficult matter to draft a treaty in English. For my own part, I must confess that as a vehicle of clear expression I prefer Latin, in spite of its inherent inferiority, to my native tongue, and I shall be only too happy if to-day I have not given another illustration of the striking words of R. L. Stevenson: 'Do you understand me? God knows, I should think it highly improbable.'"

ENGLAND AND KLONDYKE.

Dr. M. S. Wade writes a paper concerning the Klondyke gold-field, illustrating the same with a map and uttering a strong, twice-repeated note of warning against any slackness in asserting British rights to the Klondyke territory. Dr. Wade says:

"No doubt John Bull will take care he loses no territory to the arrogant Uncle Sam, who would willingly grab the whole country north of the forty-ninth parallel did the opportunity but present itself, for the American recognizes the value of British Columbia much more fully than does the less enterprising and more easy-going Britisher. It is to be hoped that Great Britain will not forget that the sons of America are hopelessly selfish and must be met with marked firmness in all negotiations. They regard courtesy as an evidence of pusillanimity."

THE PRESENT POSITION OF SOCIALISTS IN FRANCE.

M. Paul Lafargue tells the story of the growth of socialism for the last twenty years in the French republic. He says that it has spread fast and far, and that the Pope's Encyclical about labor was one of the causes which contributed to its success. The priests were encouraged to advocate Christian socialism and to take part in discussions at socialist meetings. In these

discussions, says M. Lafargue, they were "compelled to admit that, after eighteen centuries of the Gospel, Christianity had culminated in a capitalist society, which they themselves admitted was intolerable for the workers. The Christian socialists arrived at a result so opposite to that which they were aiming at that the bishops and archbishops had to stay this crusade and to forbid the priests to attend these discussions. But by the time they retired from the contest the mischief was done."

Socialists are taking part in the local elections, and in many cases are securing the return of their representatives on municipal and other councils. M. Lafargue says:

"Socialists are even now showing their true value in the municipal councils, are enlisting the sympathies of the workers and of the small shopkeepers, and are even winning the respect of those capitalists who are not absolutely blinded by their own interests. The confidence that the socialist mayors and councilors have inspired in the men they direct will play a great part in the elections of May, 1898. In the small commune it often happens that the vote of the mayor, or even of one councilor, carries in its train the votes of the majority of the electorate. In my opinion the elections of 1898 will be a victory for socialism, and will prepare its final triumph."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for September is up to date, varied, and readable.

According to "Germanicus," South Germany can stand Prussian Junkerdom no longer:

"The emperor's 'new course,' his personal policy, his marked predilection for the feudal Junkers, for the nobleman in contradistinction to the commoner, has made such a state of affairs possible in Germany, and caused the whole of South Germany, as well as every liberal citizen in the empire, to be 'agin' the government' and to hate the very name of Prussian. The gradual growth of discontent and hatred of the Prussians in South Germany has assumed greater proportions year after year, until it has become a very dangerous factor in German politics, as the most competent judges of the situation in the fatherland now openly acknowledge. Next general election in Germany will produce quite unexpected results, unexpected by the Prussian Junkers and the emperor's *entourage;* the united, almost unanimous, opposition of an angry and indignant people against the authority of the government—these are the warning words of the former magistrate in Wiesbaden whom the Prussian Minister of Education only a few weeks ago appointed to the chair of political economy at the University of Berlin."

THE VIRTUOUS HELLENES.

According to Mr. H. W. Nevinson, who writes an account of the "Thirty Days' Campaign in Epirus," the Greeks possessed all the virtues excepting those essential to success in the field. He says:

"I suppose no such temperate army has ever been seen on earth, unless it was Cromwell's Saints. I never saw a soldier drunk, and a woman could walk alone from end to end of the camps without hearing a word of insult. The whole army took a vow to live chaste as long as the war lasted, and the vow was rigorously kept. The heavy losses in one regiment, it is true, w tributed by the others to carelessness on this poi regiment was recruited from the Ionian islande perhaps they are rather a slack and self-indulg But then they are musicians. Besides, before co ing them for immorality on the strength of their we must remember that they were considerabl often exposed to fire than the rest."

A CRITICISM OF MR. MORLEY.

Mr. Norman Hapgood, writing of Mr. Morle his distinctive characteristic in what he calls hi alism:

"To gain a position of influence in politics assure himself a place in criticism, without the instinct for action, charm of style, personal magn wit, or eloquence, he has certainly kept his gif ployed at a higher rate of interest than is ear most men of as few talents. His somewhat limit has been cultivated with a thoroughness that b a larger crop than many a richer and broader are

SINKING SILVER.

Mr. W. R. Lawson ridicules the idea that an can be given by England or the Indian Governm the silver men:

"To tie India up with any Western monetary s above all with such a currency chaos as the Am are still floundering in, would be to strangle her n development. It would be a wanton wrong, not India, but to all the financially allied countries far East. We in Europe are slow to learn that t East is a world by itself, which has grown and w tinue to grow in its own way. It knows silver as silver; our sophistical ratios, our free-coina legal-tender ingenuities are a foreign language European interference with its economic habit the most part useless or mischievous, and the wor we could do it in its present unsettled transitio would be to hand over the control of its money, ing the practical control of its foreign trade, to of American silver kings. Behind all the be theories and the fine-spun logic of bimetallism, t motive power is the silver producer. It is for hi all the leagues and conferences and associatio been unconsciously working."

SECTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Howard Evans demolishes the absurd falla to Whitaker) as to the existence of hundreds of England. Practically there are not more than t Of these ten evangelical Protestant denominatio vide 7,600,000 sittings, while the Established C only seats 6,778,000. The clergy of the Establis of all sorts number 20,495. Mr. Evans gives the ing figures as to the numbers of the Free Church

	Pastors.	Lo Prea
Baptists	1,718	4,
Congregationalists	2,441	5,
Presbyterians	301	..
Wesleyans	1,774	17,
Primitive Methodists	965	1
Calvinistic Methodists	502	16,
United Methodist Free Church	318	3,
Methodist New Connection	185	1,
Bible Christians	165	1,
Totals	8,369	49,

THE LOGIA AND THE GOSPELS.

Dr. J. Rendel Harris says:

"The critical importance of this attempt to restore the opening of a primitive collection of *logia* is very great. On the one hand, it gives us the suggestion of an earlier gospel or gospels than any of our existing volumes. On the other hand, it prevents our quoting Clement or Polycarp as attesting the antiquity of the canonical gospels. And this means a possible lowering of our idea of the antiquity of the extant synoptists. We conclude, moreover, from a study of the variants in the recovered *logia*, that there is reason to believe not only in the existence of much precanonical evangelic matter, but also (we refer especially to the reading, 'a city *built* on a hill,' in the seventh *logion*, whose origin Resch divined so acutely) in the influence that the extra-evangelic documents have had on the transmission of the text of the canonical gospels."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most notable articles this month are Mr. George Russell's good-natured raillery of the Duke of Bedford as model landlord, Miss Sellers' sketch of Dr. Von Miquel, "The Kaiser's Own Man," and Mr. Joseph Ackland's survey of the growth of British seaports. These claim separate notice.

MR. HARRISON ON INTERNATIONAL MORALS.

Keeping up the discussion on might *versus* right which Mr. Morley's "Machiavelli" has pushed to the fore again, Mr. Frederic Harrison makes a trenchant attack on Mr. Fred. Greenwood's contention that the relations between States are governed not by law of any kind save the old right of the strongest, and practically resolve themselves into the lawlessness of war. Mr. Harrison points out that there is such a thing as international law, and that even war is not a relapse into primordial anarchy, but is subject to laws and ethics of its own, of a very definite kind.

"The attempt to distinguish between morality toward foreigners and morality toward our fellow-countrymen is pure moonshine. The specific acts may differ; but the moral standard is the same *in kind*. To talk about the State as an almighty power is mere fetichism. The State is only an aggregate of parishes, as the parish is an aggregate of families. And humanity is an aggregate of States. It is needless to go over the old proof that morality is, *on the whole*, the conduct most conducive to well-being among men—*that, on the whole*, honesty is the best policy. . . . Honesty is the best policy for States as for citizens. The true way to 'save the State' is to raise its reputation for good faith, justice, and peaceableness, to make it strong in defense but not dangerous in attack. Switzerland is one of the smallest and poorest States in Europe, and yet it is of all others the most absolutely impregnable."

NATIVE FEELING IN INDIA.

The Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad gives the lie direct to all rumors of Mohammedan disaffection. He says:

"Let me at once declare that the Indian Moslems continue to have unabated confidence in the British rule, and that their feelings of loyalty to the Empress of India remain unaltered. They share a kind of legitimate pride with their English fellow-citizens in the greatness and prosperity of that empire. They are in a minority in India, and they feel convinced that their best interests lie in the maintenance of the British rule. It has lately been asserted that the sultan's emissaries are trying to sow disaffection among the Moslems in India. There is not a word of truth in it."

Mr. George Adams admits grave discontent among the land-owning classes in India owing to foreclosure of mortgages, and suggests as a remedy that the State should administer the estates of all embarrassed landlords and return the same to them cleared of all incumbrances, but with legislative prohibition of renewed incumbrances.

HOW LONG OUGHT WE TO LIVE—SEVENTY YEARS OR ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY?

There are two papers on old age. One is by Mr. James Payn, who declares that "the best part of old age is its sense of proportion, which enables us to estimate misfortunes, or what seem to be such, at their true value." He calls special attention to a terror of advancing years which can surely not be generally known—the way old men are bombarded by theological correspondents eager to save them from a lurid hereafter. Lady Glenesk presents interesting facts indicative of the increasing duration of human life, which she kindly summarizes:

"That, according to the best authorities of the last century, the extreme limit of life might be one hundred and twenty-five years under extraordinary and almost abnormal circumstances. That the anticipation of life is roughly five times the time that the organs of the body—not counting the brain, which develops later—require to attain their full and absolute maturity. That rarely, if ever, is that full duration achieved, owing to disease, food, heredity, bad habits, wear and tear, and many other causes which shorten life. The slower the development the longer may be the duration of life. That those circumstances which conduce to longevity are undoubtedly late development, frugal habits, moderation, exemption from vicissitudes of climate and extreme of heat or cold, from mental worry and agitation, temperance in eating and drinking, with a fair amount of brain work when the brain is ready to undertake it."

She remarks on the prominence given to the Psalmist's "three score years and ten," and the neglect shown to Gen. vi. 3, "His days shall be an hundred and twenty years."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, enamored as usual of his distinction between labor and ability, takes occasion from the lock-out in the engineering trade to argue that the ability which labor leaders show in organizing trades unions and strikes does not involve the ability which can organize labor for productive purposes. Labor can be restive, can jib, or shy, or "buck-jump:" only ability can ride or drive. Mr. Leonard Courtney reviews Canning's policy over the Eastern question, the complete failure of which he does not wholly regret. Mrs. Walter Creyke suggests cycling in figures and mazes and round a maypole, with other fancy devices, as an excellent pastime for girls, now that the first simple cycling craze is over. Lady Archibald Campbell recounts instances of Highland second-sight, and the Marchioness of Londonderry wails over the Conservative Compensation bill, as henceforth "no employer of labor will continue to find work for any except able-bodied, strong men in the prime of life and, if possible, without dependents."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

AS usual, the September number of the *National Review* emphasizes the subject of bimetallisn. The supplementary report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, embodying bimetallist suggestions, is extensively quoted and enforced in the monthly chronicle; and is further made the text of the first article, one by Mr. W. E. Bear, with the challenge title, "Shall Agriculture Perish?" Mr. Bear is very indignant with the commission as a body for not investigating further the grounds of the "fall in prices," which is the proximate cause of agricultural depression, and for declining to propose any remedies, as though agriculture were to be calmly allowed to decay. Foreign competition is no sufficient explanation. The demonetization of silver was, of course, the deeper reason. Mr. Bear joyfully contrasts Lord Farrer's denial of the appreciation of gold with Sir Robert Giffen's emphatic affirmation of such an appreciation during the last twenty-five years and the consequent contraction of gold. The immediate practical upshot of the discussion is the duty of Great Britain accepting the invitation of the United States to an international monetary conference.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., late member of the Governor's Council in Bombay, extols the merits of the British civilian in India, who, he thinks, does not advertise himself sufficiently. He deeply deplores the persistent and malicious misrepresentation of British policy in the native press, and appeals to the leaders of native society to promote a more just and healthy public opinion among the natives. At the same time he is convinced that the bulk of the people, having tasted oppression before they came under the British sway, are too sensible of the blessings they enjoy to be misled by seditious prints.

THE HIGH MORAL VALUE OF FETICHISM.

Miss Mary Kingsley contends that African law cannot be understood without knowledge of African religion. She quotes Spinoza's great words concerning the identity of the power in nature and in man with God, and declares that, putting spirits for God, you have in Spinoza's definition the religion of the African. From her accounts religion seems to be much more of a practical reality in the life of the black than of the white man. "The thing that holds the society together and acts as the great deterrent to crime against the society" is "fetich religion." The presence of the market-god insures perfect honesty in trading, and a charm will amply protect goods otherwise totally unguarded. The fetich spirits are practically the policemen of African society. No confidence can be put in the mere word of an African spoken out of oath; but you may stake your life on the truth of what is spoken under oath, even by "the wildest bush cannibal in all West Africa." In this connection it is interesting to observe that the colonial chronicle for the month explains Mr. Chamberlain's exoneration of Mr. Rhodes—which it deplores—and the government's extraordinary tolerance toward him by, in effect, declaring colonial premiers and ex-premiers to be exempt from prosecution by the imperial government.

A FATHER'S PARTING ADVICE TO HIS SON.

"The worship of athletics" pursued at the expense of lessons is lamented by Mr. A. H. Gilkes, head master of Dulwich College. The current rage for cricket in England could scarcely be better shown than by the following story:

"I was lately dining in the company of a gentleman—a parent—who after dinner said to me, with some feeling in his tone, that he had that day taken his son for the first time to ——, naming a great school, and that he had taken the opportunity given him by the parting to give his boy the best advice in his power. I said that the occasion was well chosen, for that when a boy was going into a strange and somewhat perilous life he needed guidance; and moreover that then his heart was soft and open, and thus he would receive and remember what was said. The father agreed with me, and said that the advice which he had given his boy was to take up bowling rather than batting as likely really to be of more service to him."

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes Johnsoniana apropos of Dr. Birkbeck Hill's edition of Johnson's "Miscellanies."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

ONE of the most important articles in the September *Blackwood's* is Mr. J. Y. Simpson's account of the Siberian exile system, which has been noticed in our department of "Leading Articles."

The anonymous study of "Mrs. Oliphant as a Novelist" is to be commended to the young writers of our day. The writer has an unconcealed contempt for the advertising methods now so common in the literary calling, and holds up Mrs. Oliphant as a shining example of success in literature won without the aid of a single unworthy expedient, by sheer merit.

Mr. Walter B. Harris contributes one of the most graphic descriptions of the Greco-Turkish war scenes that any eye-witness has yet published. His recollection of the transfer to a hospital ship at Volo of three hundred wounded Turkish soldiers is singularly impressive:

"Long suffering had reduced the appearance of the Turkish wounded soldier to a type of refinement and delicacy. The deep-sunken eyes, the pallid faces, the perfect silence in which these brave men bore their agony, all impressed one more than is possible to describe. Not a cry, not even a groan, as the long line of stretchers bearing their freight of wounded men—many dying, one or two already dead—passed from the carts up the gangway of the ship. Turk or Greek, Christian or Mohammedan, what matters it when men are suffering? Three hundred or more, bearing their burning fevers and the agony of their wounds with a stoicism more terrible to witness almost than death itself. As one stood and watched them pass in the bright sunlight of that summer afternoon, one tried to realize the sufferings of a single man alone, and by this means to gauge the suffering of the three hundred. And then to think that this was only a small contingent, that thousands of others lay thus in Greece and Thessaly suffering as these did. It is then that one realizes the horrors of warfare, not in battle when shell and bullet scream and whistle overhead and all is confusion and excitement, and I wished in my heart of hearts that those Englishmen who shared in the glory of this slaughter by their encouragement of Greece had been there to see their handiwork. There is many a member of Parliament who would have thought twice upon his action could he have witnessed that scene of unutterable pain and suffering. You who stay at home and make wars from your cushioned seats have no idea of what war is!"

CORNHILL.

IERE is a great deal of excellent reading in the August number of *Cornhill*, but only one article t on Cromwell's court—calls for special notice here. The bad news from the Indian frontier s one turn with a more than ordinary interest to ersonal narrative of the Sepoy revolt at Delhi in 1857, by Col. E. Vibart. It is a vivid and not forgotten picture of how the dread mutiny first ed itself. Sir Edward Strachey gives a very iful sketch of his cousin, Charles Buller, of Corlescent, born in Calcutta, loved pupil of Carlyle, er, if not creator, of the party in Parliament of ilosophical Radicals, and secretary to Lord Durn his famous embassy to insurrectionary Canada. riter claims for Buller the solution of the Cana problem. Lord Durham merely appended his sige. With the exception of health, "Charles Buller ll the qualifications, inherent and acquired, for ig a great English statesman." Mr. W. M. Ac- writes the anniversary study on the great engi- Brunel, who, it appears, was the son of an Engother, but his father was a French *émigré*, who ed to America from the Revolution, and after holdgovernment appointment as engineer in New settled down in England. Mr. Frank T. Bullen, the brightest of the new writers, reviews the hisf antarctic exploration, which, he concludes, posonly a scientific interest. But he thinks that the -whale fishery migh be rehabilitated in the South between fifty and sixty degrees, where there are s in vast numbers and of the largest size. Mr. J. nd tells the story of the last days of dueling in itish Isles.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

E September number of the *Westminster* does not rise above the average level. Perhaps the nterest is roused by Mr. John Herlihy's paper on itish Government's Irish policy. The writer cangard that policy as a solution of the Irish prob- He lays great stress, however, on the growth of a on consciousness among all Irish parties, even the pposed. The agitation on the financial relations erely brought Catholic and Protestant, Home and Unionist, landlord and tenant into one comrray: it brought the Irish gentry and land-ownthe front as the natural leaders of the Irish peoTheir own interests as rate-payers will probably the classes to join representatives of the masses new bodies of local governments; and the spirit has made land-owners and Orangemen declare elves Irishmen first and imperialists afterward e expected to grow stronger. Mr. Herlihy hopes e Irish gentry will serve on the new councils, and there a trust in self-government which may dento a faith in home rule. But only as they move inevitable direction can they hope to regain and their proper social leadership. Writing on Irish ion, Mr. M. Dalton pleads for a better teaching culture in the elementary schools, with gardens ed to every school for experimental instruction. uld go so far as to open half a dozen purely agrial schools with farms attached.

eftwich has no longer any doubt that English the international language of the future. Forritics themselves recognize this. The only obstacle is our extraordinary spelling. Dr. Leftwich proposes to begin the needed reform by what he calls the harpocratic system. He would omit all silent letters except initials, which he would print in italics. He would indicate a long vowel by a long mark above it (as in Latin prosody). He would retain *gh* only when pronounced. He commends his scheme to Japanese statesmen.

The object-lesson of the Cuban war is, according to Mr. Leonard Williams, the "wickedness of the governors, ignorance of the governed." He regards the independence of Cuba as inevitable, and anticipates a kindred revolution in Spain when popular education has done its work.

Herbert W. A. Wilson contributes an impassioned rhapsody in praise of the trained hospital nurse, whom he describes as "the supreme outcome of Christianity."

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

IN his September number the editor of the *Progressive Review* administers a rebuke to the British working classes for the way they seek to sponge on their parliamentary representatives. They are informed that they applaud but do not really desire payment of members; what their actions show is that they desire "payment of constituents." The run on the pocket of the M.P. for every village cricket club or local celebration has reached something like a climax in this year of jubilee. Workingmen are warned that these clamorous demands mean in effect the selling of the seat to the highest bidder and the exclusion of poor men from Parliament. A nameless writer bewails the absence of a constructive Liberal policy, and exhorts "the new Liberalism" to state its ideas of progress.

Mr. Ford Ashton, reviewing the work of the South Africa Committee, first denounces any suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity as an "unclean" attack on "the reputation of an innocent man," and then with fine consistency goes on to denounce this same innocent man for "inventing a new pinchbeck code of morals—manufactured, I suppose, in Birmingham—in order to shield his own delinquency in not insisting upon his [Mr. Rhodes'] prosecution."

A member of the Institute of Journalists urges that body to exercise discipline against several journalistic sins, such as puffing fraudulent companies for bribes, inserting disreputable advertisements, and paragraph advertisements inserted as news. The general strain of judicial rigor is somewhat relieved by E. Hughes' eulogy of the American negro lyric poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar.

COSMOPOLIS.

THERE have been few more attractive contributions to the European reviews than Max Müller's series on "Royalties" whom he has met in his most interesting life. *Cosmopolis* for September contains a second installment of these reminiscences, which have most to say of Frederick William IV., who made a personal friend of the professor. On one occasion Max Müller and Humboldt dined with the King of Potsdam. Frederick William treated the two scientists with the utmost courtesy and was full of animated conversation. After dinner the company stood up and the king walked about conversing with one and the other. "Humboldt," says Max Müller, "who was at that time an old man about eighty, stood erect for several hours like all the rest. When we drove home it was very late. I could

not help remarking on the great sacrifice he was making of his valuable time in attending these court functions. 'The Hohenzollern have been very kind to me, and I suppose they like to show this old piece of furniture of theirs, so I always come.' Continuing the conversation, he spoke about the work he was doing on his Kosmos. He complained that he found he could not do as much work as formerly. 'As I grow old I need more sleep. I have to take four hours now, but when I was younger two or three was all I needed.' I ventured to express my doubts, apologizing for differing with him on any physiological question. 'When I was your age, I simply lay down on the sofa, turned down my lamp, and after two hours' sleep I was as fresh as ever.'"

Mr. John G. Robertson remarks on the preponderance of the drama over the novel in contemporary German literature. He does not know quite whether to attribute it to the health of the literature, or to the excellence of the German theater, or to the lyrical facilities of the German tongue. Lou Andreas-Salomé, on the other hand, observes of a still more unsophisticated literature that "in Russian fiction more science—the most subtle—more philosophy—the most profound—is present than in all the scientific works which every year are thrown on the market." Women are among the most prolific of contemporary novelists. Russia possesses, too, a series of good lyric poets, "as also her language is wonderfully suited to the lyric." Nevertheless, what poetry has appeared is a preparation and a promise rather than an achievement. Writing of the Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz, M. Stanislas Rzewuski pronounces him "the equal of Goethe and Schiller, of Byron and Shelley. of Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and Alfred de Vigny, of Ruskin, Nekrassof, and d'Oehlenschlager." The mention of these papers, out of many, suffices to suggest the wide view which *Cosmopolis* offers over ground not too familiar to the American public.

The letters of Turguéneff, edited by E. Halpérine-Kaminsky, are written to M. Durand Gréville, to Prince Galitzin, and the Countess de Gubernatis, and are concerned almost entirely with literary and publishing themes.

In the English section of *Cosmopolis* Vernon Lee writes on Rosny and the French analytical novel; in the German section there are some worshipful recollections of Joseph Mazzini, especially in the years 1856-59, by Malwida von Meysenbug, and an essay on the development of art and genius, by Henry Thode.

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

AMONG the articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which deserve especial praise is M. Bonet-Maury's on the Scotch universities, which we have noticed elsewhere.

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu opens the first August number with a paper, very topical in the month of President Faure's visit to Russia, on the social transformations of the Russia of to-day. The organization of the *mir*, the joint ownership of the soil by the inhabitants of a village, is well enough for a primitive and agricultural country. But the introduction of manufactures, the increase of towns, the employment of all the complicated machinery which the past century of invention has created—all this must radically alter the simple arrangements which suited a less complex social organization. The imperial government, no doubt unconsciously, has done everything to create and to increase an artisan class to whom the land question is either of secondary or of no importance. Already there is being formed—the invariable accompaniment of an artisan class—a proletariat in every respect analogous to the proletariats of western Europe. Russia is determined to become an industrial State, and the centralized character of the government is particularly favorable to an extraordinarily rapid economic development. Agriculture, the territorial nobility and the classes depending on them are being steadily sacrificed to this all-devouring industrial ambition entertained by the small group of men in whose hands lie the destinies of the vast Russian empire. It follows irresistably that the very foundations on which the social structure rests in Russia must undergo—nay, is even now undergoing—a complete transformation. The organization of the *mir* has in the past preserved the great Slav empire from the encroachments of individualism and the competition of classes, but with industrialism inevitably enters the feeling of personality, the consciousness of self. We may perhaps see the Russian workman, released from the ties of agricultural communism, evolving for himself a corresponding form of industrial collectivism. But M. Leroy-Beaulieu rather hopes than expects that the emancipated peasant will retain as an artisan his *naïve* adoration for his God and his czar. The surveillance of a paternal government is useless, for the ferment of ideas and aspirations which has led to such momentous political changes in the West grows within the factory and the workshop, and is not imported from foreign countries. It is significant that M. Leroy-Beaulieu, a citizen of the French republic, rests his hopes for Russia's safety on that strong despotism which he thinks may be found to fulfill, better than all elective governments or parliamentary monarchies, the future mission of all governments—that of holding the balance even between the conflicting interests and struggles of classes.

M. Paulhan's paper on the psychology of the pun is curious. From it one gathers that the inveterate punster is a poet gone wrong, or, at any rate, that he has one quality generally possessed by poets—an ear for assonance. M. Paulhan gives us a good deal of interesting philology, and he succeeds in showing what a powerful influence this old human instinct or failing—call it what you will—for more or less accidental similarities of sound has had on the formation and the development of myths, legends, and even religions. It is probable that French people love puns even more than the English, with whom this form of wit has fallen into a not altogether deserved disgrace. But no nation appreciates another nation's puns, and it is therefore useless to quote any of M. Paulhan's examples.

Among other articles in the *Revue* may be mentioned one by M. Valbert on the years which Prince Bismarck

ıt in retirement, and a description by Count de › of the practical way in which agriculture is in the French rural schools.

irst September number contains an important on Canovas by M. Charles Benoist. M. Goyau ›n the Protestant religion of Germany, and M. describes the interesting transformation of ıto a modern capital.

are several articles of value in the first Septem- ıber, notably M. A. Geffroy's essay on the trans- on of Rome into a modern metropolis. After political difficulties of making a great capital Rome had been overcome, M. Geffroy sees an ›f another sort in malaria. He is appalled by ıght of the millions and the years that will be to triumph over the formidable desert that ıds the city on the Tiber.

ıurice Gandolphe writes on Swedish artists and llectual activity which of late years has risen in ıdinavian peoples. Tracing the history of Scan- n art, he finds the most interesting sources of it len, where the French influence first became inant. This French influence in Swedish art M. ›he insists on, remarking that the Swedish critic, densvan, is reduced in attempting to criticise lern painters of his country to liken them each ›nch master. For instance, Bolander is "*genre* ' Hillerstrom is "*genre* Charvin," and Wert- is "*genre* Greuze." Among sculptors, M. Gan- most admires Vogelberg, the pupil of Sergel, ıis countrymen considered the first sculptor of ; as the most typical among painters, Höckert, died at Stockholm and Munich, and whom even h review considers somewhat too broadly real- ſ. Gandolphe is most enthusiastic over Larsson ter-colorist, and ranks him with another master *ırelle*, Zorn. Aside from Vogelberg, who is to re what Höckert is to painting, he makes Lund- ricsson, and Hasselberg the best representatives ish sculpture.

arles Benoist has a timely and excellent article ›vas, the recently assassinated Prime Minister of M. Benoist says that in all his characters of his- philosopher, romancer, even as a poet, Canovas ›st his atmosphere of public man as a statesman. ›iders that the late minister revealed himself oroughly in his "Problems of the Times," and ›s it to Macaulay's essays.

articles in this number of the *Revue* are Goyau's essay on religion in Germany, in e studies the relations of the State to the Church ıaiser's country and the relation of the various ›ach other; and the final installment of the series recent investigations concerning Jean Jacques ıu, by M. Eugene Ritter. This chapter deals ›usseau's life from about his twenty-eighth year the period of Mme. d'Epinay and of Mme. ›tot, and especially of Thérèse de Vasseur.

REVUE DE PARIS.

principal feature of the first August number f the *Revue de Paris* is a continuation of the ›ndence between Ernest Renan and his friend helot. This installment covers the period from 7 to September 16, 1850. It must be admitted Renan's letters, of which there are more than of ›t's, are not of very great importance, but it is mildly interesting to see what this most acute mind thought of Italy, where he was traveling for most of the year 1850.

M. RENAN ON THE RELIGION OF NAPLES.

In his impressions of Naples he puts in clear language what probably most visitors to that city feel, but are unable to express. He says that just as Rome enabled him to understand for the first time the majesty of a dominating religion which monopolized the spiritual life of a whole people, so Naples made him understand for the first time the absurdity and the horrible bad taste of the religion which has been degenerated by a degraded people. "God," he says, "is as unknown in Naples as among the savages of the Pacific Ocean, whose religious belief is reduced to a faith in genies. The Neapolitans have no God, they have only the saints. And who are the saints?" he asks; "not models of religion or morals, but miracle-workers, a kind of supernatural magicians by whose aid one gets out of any difficulty when one is ill or in some fix." There are saints for robbers, and Renan says he has seen with his own eyes some "ex-votos" in which the donor, a robber, is represented as being delivered from the hands of the *gendarmes* by his patron saint. He finds it difficult to express to his correspondent the profound disgust which he felt at this religion of Naples. "The churches are full," he says, "not of art or of idealism, but of gross sensuality, and this is not to be wondered at, for the people are radically destitute of moral sense."

THE THREE ITALIES.

He does not include in his sweeping condemnation the whole of Italy. He distinguishes. There are, he says, three Italies—(1) the Italy of the north, which is ruled by the intellectual and rational element like the rest of Europe, and is full of political, practical, and scientific activity; (2) there is the Italy of the center, in which the rational element and the sensual element are combined in such a proportion as to promote the growth of art and of religion, but rather to discourage science and philosophy; and (3) the Italy of the south, of which Naples may be taken as a type. Renan was most pleased with his stay at the Abbey of Mont-Cassin. There he found a *naïve* openness to modern ideas. The librarian has a copy of Strauss' "Life of Jesus," and he hears on every side talk of Hegel, of Kant, of Georges Sand, and of Lamennais. It is rather curious to see that under date January 26, 1850, Renan writing from Rome says that the pope will *never* come back there. So much for political prophecy.

The letters are full of characteristic comments upon men and things. Renan calls Mazzini an Italian of pure blood, a Florentine of the fourteenth century, but a terrorist and a cut-throat.

HERBERT SPENCER IN FRENCH.

The study of sociology in Herbert Spencer's sense seems to have at least one prophet in France, M. Bouglé, who contributes an article on it, in which he explains the way in which he thinks the study of it ought to be spread. Certainly if we all followed his advice we should all be sociologists indeed, for he adjures us to study thoroughly and scientifically the place where we live and its inhabitants. It is an amusing and interesting article. He takes an imaginary town, which he calls St. Pol, and shows us by that example how to observe the life of a town in all its details—the military,

the fashionable, the religious, and the musical life; in fact, every quality and characteristic of the inhabitants are serviceable in analyzing the whole.

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Parigot has a biographical article on Dumas *père*. It is an able summary of the chief events in the life of the great romancer, and it is written from the point of view of a sincere and yet not indiscriminating admirer.

The interest of the French in Madagascar appears to be increasing not a little. The writer who signs himself Grosclaud finishes his article on the Sakalava, that curious tribe who gave the French some trouble before the subjugation of Madagascar was complete. These rough notes of travel would have been better if they had been properly condensed and combined, instead of being left under their original place-headings. Few travelers can afford to publish the contents of their notebooks without some sort of editing. It is satisfactory to learn that the country is now settling down, and that agriculture is lifting its head after the ruin and desolation entailed by the late war.

The second August number gives the place of honor to some interesting letters addressed by Alfred de Vigny, the famous author of "Cinq Mars," to Mlle. Camilla Maunoir, a kinswoman of his. Mlle. Maunoir, whose mother was an English woman, wished to translate into English some of De Vigny's poems, and the correspondence, begun on that footing, continued with most of the ardor on the lady's side. She afterward kept a girls' school at Geneva, an occupation for which her somewhat austere piety as well as her intellectual gifts well suited her. She died in 1889. De Vigny used to call her "my dear Puritan," and his letters to her exhibit very clearly that high feeling of duty and honor which characterized not only his works, but also his private life. The present installment of the letters covers the period from December 6, 1838, to May 23, 1848.

M. Larroulet has written a very readable article on the field of Waterloo, which is illustrated by an excellent map. He relates the very stirring story of the fight, and he recommends the tourist not to content himself with looking at the hills of Waterloo from the height of the Butte de Lion, but to pass on from Brussels to Mont-Saint-Jean, from Braine-l'Alleud to Papelotte, from Plancenoit to France.

The *Revue* concludes with an anonymous article entitled "A Possible Peril." This is, in brief, the old bogy of Islam. It is pointed out that the Turkish victories over Greece have greatly excited the Mohammedan world, and it is said that among Mohammedans everywhere the possibility of establishing a theocracy is being regularly canvassed. Certainly the anonymous writer's allusion to the millions of Mohammedans who live under the sway of the queen reads like a curious prophecy in the light of later events on the Indian frontier.

In the first September number Pierre Loti gives his impressions of Anam, which he obtained during his active participation as a naval officer in the recent French war with Anam. His description of the bombardment of the Anamese towns by the French vessels and of the scenes in the war and the country are given in the form of a diary, which is well worth reading, quite aside from the subject-matter, for the delightful poise of each sentence, the subtly graceful phrasing, and the easy *finesse* which this master seemed always to have at command. M. de Melcgari has a considerable sketch of "A Friend of Liszt"—the Princess Saya Wittgenstein, a fervid and sentimental, but very unhappy lady who was divorced from her husband with much pomp and papal ceremony for the sake of marrying Liszt, only to find that the musician did not wish to marry her; and to make himself absolutely sure that he would not do so, the great composer became the Abbé Liszt.

REVUE DES REVUES.

THE first number of the *Revue des Revues* for September has an illustrated article by Dr. A. de Banzoment on the Japanese theater, which, curiously enough, had its beginning about the same date that the drama became important in the West; that is, about the time of Shakespeare and Lope de Vega. It was in 1603 that a wandering ballet troupe came to Kioto and gave an entertainment under the open sky in an arena surrounded by bamboos, which had a great success and led to the popularity which the stage enjoys in Japan at present. These first plays were more like the mystery plays of the Middle Ages than the drama properly so called.

M. J. Kont contributes a brief ethnological study on the origin of the Roumanians, and Gaston Poix has a physiological paper on sleep and its hygiene. In answering the question, Is it necessary to sleep? M. Poix gives an account of experiments on dogs which were deprived of sleep to decide its inquiry, and says that after four or five days of complete deprivation the animal showed incurable organic lesions, and in spite of all that could be done, died. The younger the animal the sooner it succumbed. In fact, they were able to stand total deprivation of food better than a total deprivation of sleep, and M. Poix concludes that sleep is absolutely more necessary to an individual than alimentary nourishment itself. He tells, too, of two American doctors who set themselves to determine how long a healthy adult man could go without sleep, and who stayed awake for four days and three nights, when the experiment seemed about to prove dangerous and they gave it up. A much more important and practical question for the average individual is broached in this writer's inquiry, How long should we sleep? He calls to mind the well-known instances of Goethe, Humboldt, Mirabeau, Schiller, Frederick the Great, who could do with only two or three hours, and Napoleon and Kant, who got along with four or five hours. Of course these are phenomenal examples of men in whom the cerebral activities were developed to a unique extent, and for his purposes M. Poix should answer the question, How long should the normal individual sleep? He says that this depends on whether the individual is a child, an adult, or an elder. A child up to two years ought to sleep eighteen hours; from three to six, fourteen hours; from six to eight, twelve; and from eight years on to adolescence, ten hours. As for the adult individual with a normal brain activity, he prescribes seven hours, but adds that it is much better to exceed than to reduce this amount, as eight or nine hours are very much better than five or six. The problem is very much diversified with old people, as the capacity for retaining their cerebral activities differs vastly in different individuals. Some sleep very little and others sleep more than a man in his prime.

BIBLIOTHÉQUE UNIVERSELLE.

Bibliothèque Universelle has the second part ' three papers on Edvard Grieg, the Scandina- ısician, by Louis Monastier, chiefly concerning, month's chapter, Grieg's relation to Henrik M. Monastier examines into the plot and eth- of "Peer Gynt" and Grieg's music for that ıay. He thinks that Grieg has done a great deal ; Ibsen understood by the general public; that ıic for the play is far more understandable than inal drama, and reflects the life and atmosphere .egendary themes in a manner which affords a icitous interpretation of Ibsen. The series of ıy Monastier should be valuable for Americans, music-lovers of this country are fast becoming ıhusiasts for Grieg, though hitherto they have ıim chiefly for the weird dance-music and Scan- ı folk-songs that our concert leaders interpolate l there in their programmes.

ıumber of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (com- ith the *Revue Suisse*) also contains the fourth ıent of the series of essays by Ed. Tallichet on ı to purchase the Swiss railroads and turn them :he government. M. Tallichet has made a con- us study of all the obstacles to the plan which ed in the Federal Council on March 25 of this Ie classifies the roads and shows the specific .s that would arise in the redemption of each ıd especially the difficulties of appraisal of dif- tinds of roads—for instance, of the old roads vith possibly the same data as the more recently :ted lines, would be nevertheless entitled to a valuation than the more recently constructed

ost pretentious contribution to the *Bibliothèque ıelle* this month is the opening article by Ernest on mysticism and philosophy, in which that ıfter carefully defining mysticism and recog- he variety of interpretations put upon it, at- :o prove that the mystic has no incompatibility ;r with the philosopher; not only that, but that m offers gifts of great value to science.

ınsolidated *Bibliothèque Universelle* and *Revue* arries several departments of current comment in geographical divisions—Parisian, Italian, , and English—catch up pleasantly and instruct- ; present history of Europe.

'THER REVIEWS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

e *Revue Socialiste* Paul Buquet contributes a ; amusing sketch of London, in dialect form, out some display of ironical wit. A larger and portant paper by M. R. de Maillou, on "The of the Nineteenth Century," tries to sum up ıff what literature and society have been in the years we are just finishing. In Albert Pouver- rticle, which he calls "The End of China's on," he makes the prophecy—and attempts to and explain it—that Europe will not lacerate and dismember China, but that the Mongol race will come out of the deadness which has fallen upon it and victoriously march to the front of the nations of the earth.

The August number of the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* (Paris) has an important study of the Swiss referendum by M. Curti, member of the Swiss Parliament. Mme. Cheliga reviews the progress of the movement for the advancemet of woman in France. M. Ebray describes the German struggle against socialism.

La Revue Générale, published at Brussels, but printed in the French language, is one of the few European reviews which admit illustrations to its pages. It has half a dozen of the most wonderfully executed photogravures in the September number in the course of a *souvenir* of the late R. P. Van Tricht, the *littérateur* and artist. M. A. Costelein has an essay on Judaism, attempting the not small task of explaining the Jewish people, their origin, and their mission on earth; and there is a historical article by M. A. Laville on "Lamenais and the Catholics After 1830."

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE well-known Italian critic, D. Ciampoli, contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* (August 1) an exceedingly interesting sketch of Nekrasov, the melancholy and democratic Russian poet, whose early sufferings and lifelong ill-health gave a peculiar pathos to his writings. Madame Jessie White Mario, continuing her review of the Italian penal system and prison life, refers to an opinion apparently entertained by certain Italian social reformers—that the diminution in English criminal statistics is due to the excellent effect of prison discipline. This the authoress emphatically denies, pointing out that whatever real diminution in crime there may be must be attributed to philanthropic endeavor, to the spread of education, and to improved social conditions generally, but not in any degree to the supposed deterrent effect of the English prison system. The African policy of the Italian Government is still being actively canvassed, and Signor L. Capucci protests energetically against the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the highlands of Erythrea, declaring that Massowah and the sea-coast are useless by themselves for colonizing purposes, and can only be held at great disadvantage.

Mr. F. C. Montague, of Oriel College, Oxford, has contributed to *La Riforma Sociale* an exceedingly sympathetic and well-informed article on the life and work of Arnold Toynbee. It is a pity no mention is made of Toynbee Hall, at once the most practical and the most characteristic outcome of Toynbee's teaching.

The *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio* contains an immense amount of practical information for soldiers. The chief article in the August number deals exhaustively with the respective merits of various kinds of military stores and ovens for cooking purposes. It is fully illustrated and is from the pen of Captain Trainello.

THE NEW BOOKS.

"THE CHRISTIAN." BY HALL CAINE.

MR. HALL CAINE did not get the ear of the world until he was well on in the thirties. Now, in his forty-fourth year, he commands the attention of a far larger audience than any other writer of fiction engaged with "problems," and he commands a higher price for his work than any other novel writer who has ever lived. These costly words are written by Mr. Caine in the lordly dwelling shown in the frontispiece of this magazine, Greeba Castle, in the Isle of Man. The novelist begins to write in bed at an unearthly hour—about the time when the fashionable folk whose vanity he scourges are coming home from their balls and their clubs. He is a rarely conscientious workman who studies the facts of his scenes with exemplary thoroughness. To show how loth he is to be judged by anything but his best, his biographers tell of a manuscript "Life of Christ" locked up in his cupboard despite the hankering of publishers who have waved in vain offers of fifteen thousand dollars before the author's eyes. It is pleasant to think of such things with a man who only a few years ago was not able to reap one-twentieth of that sum for his year of literary grind, and it is comforting to see Mr. Caine in that beautiful castle, fit, if its picture tells the truth, for any king, giving his best self to the work which he believes his art commands. This last novel probably represents the high-water mark of his energies. He has toiled over it long and faithfully, studied London slums and hospitals and concert halls and Derby days. He says in an author's note: "In presenting the thought which is the motive of 'The Christian,' my desire has been to depict, however imperfectly, the types of mind and character, of creed and culture, of social effort and religious purpose which I think I see in the life of England and America at the close of the nineteenth century."

A man sometimes speculates, in his more exalted or more abstracted moods, on the possibility of living in this day, literally and faithfully, so far as human weakness shall allow, the life which Christ asked the world to lead and showed to the world in his precepts and examples. Some men smooth over the infinite obstacles that rise at one—even in theory—with complacent considerations of the difference between the first century and the nineteenth; other and very honest men are hardened by the thought into a distrust of "practical religion" save for ethereal and impractical women folk; some healthy, strong, and hopeful minds will turn to the noblest men and women that have lived and find comfort in their reasonable success; some, with a vague shame, dismiss the matter from their minds, confessing to themselves their puzzled defeat.

Mr. Hall Caine's hero in "The Christian" is a man driven by spiritual stress into the attempt to live, so far as his weak and sinful nature will allow, a Christ-like life in modern London; a man who has determined to succor the weak and fight the devil in whatever manifold and subtle forms the spirit of evil may appear. What befell him, and how his mission was disturbed by a beautiful woman of temper very different to his own, is told in a long story, as stories go nowadays, of unflagging dramatic momentum, moving with eager, almost feverish, swiftness.

John Storm and *Glory Quayle* go up to great London from their home in Manx-land, one to be a clergyman, the other to be a hospital nurse. *John Storm*, though a nobleman's son, has known and loved *Glory*, the daughter of an humble clergyman and his French wife, since she was a baby, and rescued her at the tender age of six and a half, when she was eloping in her sailboat with a youth, aged seven, to whom she had proposed in the orchard the day before. *John* has disappointed the inordinate ambitions for him of a worldly sort that his father had, and invades London with a sense of having burned his ships behind him—except *Glory*. This *Glory* is a fascinating little heathen with the "morning face," a healthy appetite for pleasure, an unlimited capacity for fun and excitement, and a wit that would redeem everything if Mr. Hall Caine had aimed to write merely an entertaining book. Indeed, it requires a fund of confidence in his large experience to believe that any girl who could write such nimble-witted letters as *Glory* wrote to her old folks in Manx could also be so sublimely unsophisticated as *Glory* showed herself in the streets of London. If there has ever been a heroine in any other real novel who knew her Shakespeare and understood him as *Glory* did, who had such a sense of humor with such a flashing, lovely face, this reviewer has not met her. *John Storm* as a "character" and a hero is somewhat hampered by his purpose, but *Glory* stands out, lithe, red-lipped, sunny, with buoyant life lustily coursing through her veins, a full-blooded beautiful pagan, and withal a very sweet-natured, kind-hearted girl.

John Storm becomes curate to a fashionable London clergyman of the Established Church, and *Glory* becomes a nurse. *John's* ideas of life and work are rudely wrenched at once by his experience with the Church as she exists for a fashionable West End audience. He finds his clerical superiors countenancing and encouraging the marriage of innocent girls to men who have been, in the sight of God, already married. He finds such men throwing off their real wives and their children without a word of rebuke, while the Church stood ready to condemn the poor girls who had fallen.

This was a sufficient perplexity so early in his work, but a more irking worry was in *Glory*, who has been taken to a nurses' ball against *John's* advice by one of her companions, a poor, shallow little beauty, who shortly comes to her ruin and suicide through her friendship with two young noblemen. One of these men, and not a half-bad fellow either, is *Drake*, a man of fashion grown from the youngster whom *Glory* eloped with in their tender years. *Drake* and his scoundrelly friend, *Lord Robert Ure*, are interested in *Glory* and she is vastly interested in *Drake*. Thenceforth, to the last chapter, poor *John Storm's* life is a terrible fight between an emotional religious zeal, his love for *Glory*, and his jealousy of *Drake's* friendship. He feels that *Glory* calls him one way and God calls him the opposite way, but he cannot give up *Glory* and he is not always

t he should. If he had been a stronger or less n man, he would have clung to his love and er from her terrible danger. But there are elilahs of varying degrees of guilt, and *Glory*, ery innocent one for this Samson, *John Storm*.

he feels her moving away from him and is ened by her saucy refusal to submit to his ad- *hn* gives her up—again and again, always to ck when he is invited under the doubly allur- for help in her temptations. In the mean time, lisgusted with the time-serving, mercenary, nd heartless spirit of his church, has left his nd joined a band of Catholic priests, the Society oly Gethsemane, who made a sort of Trappist ery in London. There he practices their ascetic and spends his time in study and prayer, some- omforted by the purity and holiness of his the head of the society—and striving to forget nd all other earthly allurements. But *Glory* be forgotten, and when word comes that she the hospital under circumstances that make him the worst, he goes through a terrible struggle is with his resignation from the order. Their e of prayer was too static for his feverish soul: s going to work among the poor and the outcast, essed and the fallen. He was going to search n and find them in their haunts of sin and mis- othing was to be too mean for him. Nothing be common or unclean. No matter about his d name. No matter if he was only one man in n! . . . It was a monstrous and wicked fallacy igion had to do with the affairs of the other nly. Work was religion! Work was prayer! as praise! Work was the love of man and the God."

happened that *John's* work seemed to be pro- r him. He had passed through the most agoniz- es of the ruin that had befallen *Glory's* chum, come into the position of her defender and the on of her baby. He determined to take priest's ithout delay and then "to make an attack on nighty stronghold of the devil's kingdom where- an is the direct and immediate victim; to tell ver again it is an organized hypocrisy for the and demoralization of woman, and the Church chelorhood is not celibacy and polygamy is the laws of God; to look and search for the nd broken who lie scattered and astray in our ted cities, and to protect them and shelter them r they are, however low they have fallen, be- ey are my sisters and I love them."

fine old uncle, Prime Minister of England, *orm* says:

did I leave the monastery, uncle? Because I e to see that the monastic system was based on ideal of Christianity which has been tried for ter part of nineteen hundred years and failed. ory of monasticism is that Christ died to re- r carnal nature, and all we have to do is to be- l pray. But it is not enough that Christ died le must be dying always—every day—and in e of us. God is calling on us in this age to ew social application of the Gospel, or shall I o back to the old one?"

that is?"

resent Christ in practical life as the living Mas- King and example, and to apply Christianity e of our own time."

"The prime minister had not taken his eyes off him. 'What does this mean?' he had asked himself, but he only smiled his difficult smile and began to talk lightly. If this creed applied to the individual it applied also to the State; but think of a cabinet conducting the affairs of a nation on the charming principle of 'taking no thought for the morrow,' and 'loving your enemies' and 'turning the other cheek' and 'selling all and giving to the poor!'"

John stuck to his guns. If the Christian religion could not be the ultimate authority to rule a Christian nation, it was only because we lacked faith and trusted too much to mechanical laws made by statesmen rather than to moral laws made by Christ. "Either the life of Christ or the highest standard and example means something or it means nothing. If something, let us try to follow it; but if nothing, then for God's sake let us put it away as a cruel, delusive, and damnable mummery!"

And the working-women, upon whom "the welfare of society rests." "Think of it—their dependence on man, their temptations, their rewards, their punishments! Three half-pence an hour was the average wage of a working-woman in England—and that in the midst of riches, in the heart of luxury, and with one easy and seductive means of escape from poverty always open. Ruin lay in wait for them and was beckoning them and enticing them in the shape of dancing houses and music halls and rich and selfish men."

"Not one man in a million, sir, would come through such an ordeal unharmed. And yet what do we do? What does the Church do for those brave creatures on whose virtue and heroism the welfare of the nation depends? If they fall it cuts them off, and there is nothing before them but the streets or crime or the Union or suicide. And meanwhile it marries the men who have tempted them to the snug and sheltered darlings for whose wealth or rank or beauty they have been pushed aside."

In the mean time *Glory* seemed in a fair way to make work for him in his new mission. After leaving the hospital and passing through the ignominy of soliciting work from amusement mongers, of tending the counters of low shops, and of actually "impersonating" in a fourth-class concert-hall, she has finally caught the ear of a concert master, a former patient, and has come to be the talk of London through her singing and acting of Manx ballads. The terror, the hopeless rage, the jealousy, the yearning despair which came to a man with the tastes of a nobleman and the spiritual instincts of a John the Baptist when he saw the woman of his heart throwing kisses from the stage, can somewhat be imagined, and go far to explain the ultimate fate of *John Storm*. He declares open war on *Glory's* patron, the fascinating *Drake*—a war for *Glory's* soul. If *Drake* had been a worse sort of fellow *John* would have had an easier task; but in a practical way *Drake* himself had some solicitude for *Glory's* soul and sincerely believed himself better able to take care of it than a man who only appealed to him as a fanatical parson. But in the first round *John* wins, and *Glory* goes back to Manx, while he establishes a proprietary church and homes for unfortunate girls. His work seems to blossom at last, when the news comes that *Drake* and a syndicate of fashionable people have bought his church to build a theater where the talented *Glory* can star in "the legitimate." So *Glory* returns, and there is still more *Sturm und Drang* for the hero.

But because a man listening only to Christ is a strange sight in London, and because a man zealously devoting every energy to a literal effort to be a Christian is somewhat unheard of, *John Storm* made a great stir, and was called a fool and many things worse than fool for his pains. To the great credit of *Glory*, this heartless injustice drove her to the man who loved her. Her feminine sympathies went out to the noblest man she had ever known when the world insisted on venting him —the world that did not relish a preacher who felt a duty to speak of its vanity, its greed, its lust, and its uncharitableness. So *Glory* came to *John Storm's* arms confessing her love, but asking him to seek for his ministrations some field more free than the London slums and farther away from the scenes of her pitiable struggle through the filth of the unclean city. It happened just at this juncture that the news of Father Damien's death arrived, and *John Storm* proposed to *Glory* to take the place of the saintly priest among the lepers, asking *Glory* to go as his wife, but to live with him as a sister. Whatever be the final credit or debit of *Glory's* character, mysticism and asceticism played but a small part in it, and she weakened helplessly before this adjustment of their relations. Her vacillation seems to have finally thrown out of poise the Christian's mind. There was the taint of madness in his conduct thereafter. He gave up the mission to the leper colony and became more violent than ever in his denunciation of the sin about him. He prophesied from the pulpit that London for its great wickedness would suffer the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah; throughout history the mystical preacher has assumed the *rôle* of prophet and sounded his knell therein. The rabble part of those who listened to *John Storm* took his frenzied words in the sense that a rabble would; they shouted that London would be visited with destruction by earthquakes and kindred terrors on the next Derby day, and London thrilled with excitement over the prophet and his prophecy.

This Derby day furnishes the *dénouement* of the story. *Glory*, intoxicated with a seven months' success on the stage, to which she has returned, goes to the races with *Drake* and *Ure*, drinks champagne and bets, and has a high old time generally after the manner of beautiful and witty actresses. Nay, more: she returns with these men of fashion and their questionable ladies and drinks more champagne at the exceedingly shady Corinthian Club. Inflamed with wine, *Drake's* conduct on this debauch leaves nothing for *Glory's* lover to desire as proof that he has been beaten in the fight for *Glory's* soul, though indeed it seems that Mr. Caine wishes us still to think of her as one possessing that elemental innocence which can pass through fire unscathed. *John Storm* knows of the debauch, and in a final agony of suffering which might madden any man, decides to visit *Glory's* home that night and kill her that her soul might be saved. His interview with the frightened girl furnishes the final catastrophe. He comes to slay her, and she sees no hope for life but to bring back the enchantment of their mutual love and purchase existence at the cost of her maidenhood. The scene is terrible in its power; for dramatic intensity it easily transcends any pages that have yet come from Hall Caine.

The reader feels that this chapter can only be redeemed by further tragedy, and so it is. With his perilous credit with the masses swept away by the passing of Derby day without a portent, *John Storm* is a marked man. He is presently bludgeoned, and on his dying bed *Glory* comes to be married to him. What her motive is—pity or prudence or nobility—each reader will decide according to the mood in which the story leaves him.

"The Christian" is not a book to be read for entertainment. Mr. Caine writes, very avowedly, with a "purpose." He glories in it and deplores that his early work had less of preaching. He looks on the intense moral of his novel as its excuse for being, and the earnestness of it justifies in his mind a candor that is no more nor less than Zola translated into a Manx atmosphere. "The Christian" is a dark and fearful sermon which will reach a thousand people in its cloak of thrilling fiction for every one that would hear it from the pulpit. Whether the world profits most by dark and fearful truths or by hopeful pleadings, and whether it is the province of the novel to preach a set sermon, are matters of taste. Mr. Caine has certainly shown a vast ingenuity in stirring the heart of his reader with this picture of the elemental strength and weakness of the human heart at the same time that he broaches the most vital and practical questions of right living. An unclean mind will find food for lustful imaginings in "The Christian;" a weak and earnest mind may well be overwhelmed with the hopelessness of it all; a strong mind should be urged to fresh wrestlings with the devil, should have a fresh impulse to cleanness and truth and courage from the reflections that *John Storm's* life and death must arouse. Such a one will probably decide that if *Glory Quayle* had enjoyed the protection of a good mother *John Storm* would have been a powerful edition of Thomas Hughes rather than a pitiably feeble imitation of Savonarola, and that he would have found in *Glory* one of the most charming wives that ever furnished the sunny side of a strenuous man's life. Even as it is, we cannot but wonder what essential difference in opinion—always saving *Glory's* part—from this review would appear in the notes of a possible magazine writer of the first century commenting on the career of the Man of Gallilee. It is fair to suppose that Mr. Caine wishes his readers to draw a concrete conclusion or moral, whatever he would care to have it called. As nearly as we can make out, this residual of his story is the inadequacy of the Church, as it exists to-day, to cope effectively with the powers of evil, and especially the total failure of the union of Church and State to inspire a practical religious life and effort in the clergy.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

entury Book of the American Revolution. By bridge S. Brooks. With an introduction by auncey M. Depew. Quarto, pp. 250. New York: e Century Company. $.50.

. Brooks has produced a most fascinating account of ncipal battles of the Revolution as told on a supposed of a group of boys and girls with their uncle to the battlefields. The illustrations, of which there are an two hundred, were made very largely from photo- taken especially for the purpose. They represent the of Revolutionary battles as they appear to-day. The is published under the auspices of the Empire State of the Sons of the American Revolution, and should h to foster a patriotic interest in historic scenes and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew furnishes an introduction ook.

Old Hearth-Stones. By Abram English Brown. no, pp. 384. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $.50.

. Brown's series of books entitled "Footprints of the s" is performing a distinct service in recording the own deeds of the Revolutionary heroes in New Eng- He obtains his information by personal visits to his- enes, painstaking verification of details, conversa- ith descendants of participants, and consultation of ents. In this way much light is cast on certain of Revolutionary history which otherwise would have ed obscure. Mr. Brown's books are carefully and ap- tely illustrated.

'oung American: A Civic Reader. By Harry att Judson, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: ynard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents.

ofessor Judson has combined in this little book much nt material of the sort which has a place in the best tary works on civil government with a number of ns, in both prose and poetry, having a distinctly patri- e. It is assumed that the pupil will not only be in learning to read, but will learn from what he reads rocess. The idea is an excellent one, and has been fully worked out in the volume before us. The more ical features of the old-style text-book have been en- ispensed with.

ory of the Union Jack. By Barlow Cumberland. no, pp. 23. Toronto: William Briggs. $.50.

is book is an attempt to instill in the youthful Cana- ind a spirit of loyalty to the flag of the British em- The author makes several extravagant claims, as, for e, that the union jack of Canada is the only "flag of " in North America. The illustrations, particularly red plates, are unusually good.

attle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864. Monograph. By Jacob D. Cox. Octavo, pp. 361. w York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

neral Cox has long been regarded as one of our fairest lest writers on the military movements of the civil Sherman's Georgia campaign and the movements ted therewith have been his special study. In all vents he was an active participant, and at the battle klin he commanded the Twenty-third Army Corps. now at command the documents published by the ment in the series of "Official Records of the Union nfederate Armies," with other materials, he is able to exhaustive account of the battle. This is a suitable ion volume to the author's "March to the Sea" and ta."

Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction. By William Conant Church. 12mo, pp. 473. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Lieutenant-Colonel Church has prepared a biography of General Grant for the "Heroes of the Nations" series. While there was little opportunity to score a distinct literary triumph in a field already so fully occupied, this new life of our silent hero is a satisfactory piece of work, and adds materially to the value and importance of the excellent series of which it forms a part.

Thomas and Matthew Arnold and Their Influence on English Education. By Sir Joshua Fitch, M.A. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

That the "Arnold tradition" is still vital in British educational circles would appear from the fact that the present volume has been prepared by one of the most eminent of English educationists with a view to explaining and justifying the honorable position held by the Arnolds, father and son, in the history of English education. Very different in their views of life were these two men, and yet, as Sir Joshua Fitch points out, they were not far apart in their fundamental conceptions of educational problems.

Brother Azarias: The Life Story of an American Monk. By Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: William H. Young & Co. $1.50.

Few names have been so closely associated with the most hopeful educational movements among American Catholics as was that of the late Patrick F. Mullany, known to the Church as Brother Azarias. We have several times had occasion to refer in these columns to his published writings, but important as they are they give but slight indication of the author's character or career. Dr. Smith has written a biography of Brother Azarias which will interest not only Catholic readers, but many others who knew and appreciated this faithful clergyman's devotion to the highest educational ideals.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

The Story of the Cowboy. By E. Kough. 12mo, pp. — New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

In the vast output of literature, real and so called, of the day it is very seldom that one, while looking over the bright, new covers of the latest books from the publishers, can pick out one that he knows at once is a good book; that is, well written by a man who knows something about a good subject—a subject that ought to be written about, that is entertaining, useful and suggestive, and picturesque and dramatic. One can say these things certainly of the modest volume which tells "The Story of the Cowboy," by Mr. E. Hough. A reader of *Forest and Stream* would know at once that Mr. Hough had done something which was, from some point of view, worth doing, for, like most of the writers and workers of that estimable periodical, he is a man who does not write to fill space or make a sensation, or to achieve interest at the cost of accuracy, as is generally the case even with the best writers on out-of-door and sporting subjects. Mr. Hough is the correspondent of *Forest and Stream* who does each week "Chicago and the West," and who fights for the preservation of the few buffalo, antelope, and elk, and prairie chickens that are left for us, and who tells brother sportsmen where the good shooting and fishing are still left. He incites them to enjoy those things in their shooting and fishing which are better than the catching of fish and killing of birds and beasts. He battles with his pen against the individual technically known as the game-hog. Mr. Hough knows the cowboy and the cowboy country thoroughly, and

it is scarcely too much to say that this is the first true description of cowboys and cowboy life and cowboy aims that has been given to readers at large. With some description of the geographical operations, Mr. Hough divides his book into chapters which deal with the things which are of most essential significance in ranch life—the outfit of the cowboy, his horse, the brands of the cattle, the grass and water-front rights, the process of the round-up and drive, the accidents of drifts and stampedes, the society, and amusement, and every-day life of the typical ranch of vast extent. He tells us how the cowboy wears his gun and why he wears it there and how he uses it, what kind of a gun he uses, and we feel in all the description that the information is final—all the more final because now the forenamed has somewhat of a historical atmosphere. Mr. Hough explains to us that there are only left faded imitations of the picturesque characters he describes. He shows, too, that any one who judges the cowboy of twenty-five years ago, or even of ten years ago, by the standards of the "nesters" and the "rustlers" who have posed far more prominently before our eyes through the reports of the troubles in Wyoming which have found their way into the newspapers will make an entire mistake. The original cowboy was, with all his whisky-drinking, his alacrity in gun practice, his ready and voluminous profanity, an honest and a faithful servant, with simple ways of thought and a magnificent effectiveness for his purpose. To see how thoroughly one must know the point of view of the plains before one can entirely sympathize with him, however, one need only read the sample quarterly report of the foreman whom Mr. Hough quotes. This quarterly report was transmitted to the Eastern ranch-owner, and constituted for Jim, the foreman, the most serious labor of the year. It reads as follows:

"Deer sur, we have brand eight hunderd caves this round-up we have made sum hay potatoes is a fare crop. That Inglishman you lef in charge at the other camp got to fresh and we had to kill the ——. Nothing much has hapened sence you lef. Yurs truely, Jim."

When it is considered that this quarterly report was made on a business which amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, the humor of it is enlarged.

Across the Country of the Little King: A Trip Through Spain. By William B. Lent. 12mo, pp. 237. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.25.

The author of "Gypsying Beyond the Sea" has brought out an attractive account of a journey through Spain from Gibraltar to the northern frontier. The book is well illustrated with half-tone plates.

A Norway Summer. By Laura D. Nichols. 16mo, pp. 178. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Partly in the guise of "letters home" and partly in other equally familiar and unpretentious forms of narration this little volume tells the story of an American woman's experiences in the land of the sagas. The traveler misses much who fails to include Norway in his itinerary. Some conception of what he misses is conveyed by the illustrations of this book, as well as by the sprightly and entertaining text.

SOME RECENT FICTION.

Old Times in Middle Georgia. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

It is always a joy to get a story from the pen of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston. and when one has a new volume with fifteen stories in it, the joy is in proportion. Most of these homely tales that appear in "Old Times in Middle Georgia" are reprinted from the *Century Magazine*, the editors of which have from the first been most ready to appreciate the delicious quality of Colonel Johnston's humor. "Old Times in Middle Georgia" is a direct descendant from "The Dukesboro Tales" of a generation ago, which first gave Americans notice that this humorist, keen observer, and fascinating story-teller was chuckling over the quaint sayings and points of view of the simple folk in the middle of the "cracker" State. Colonel Johnston reproduces in the story a dialect that appears in no other literature that the writer is aware of. It is totally different from the darky talk of the "pore white trash;" has no peculiarities in common with the mountain slogan which George Edgar Craddock has shown to the world; it is different from these in kind, too, by having an intrinsic fascination. The way that *Mr. Pate* and the 'Dukesboro" children talk is funny in itself, just as *Sam Weller* talk was funny in itself. It is not given simply because it is dialect, nor from any hard-and-fast intention of realistic reproduction, but because when you hear *Mr. Pate* and his folks talk you laugh just as it is on the rare moments in a country excursion one laughs with a delighted sense of discovery at a quaint story or homely saying with a new turn, gleaned from some rustic acquaintance. Colonel Johnston has that beautiful poise in his humor, that gentleness, that magnanimity, that brotherliness which Isaac Walton and all fishermen have, and, as is certain with such characters, he shows the quiet sympathy with nature, with natural things, with natural instincts, with the elementary traits of the boy and boyish enthusiasms. After all, Colonel Johnston's great virtue is that he, throughout his life to the limit of very white hairs, has remained thoroughly a boy at heart. Any one who has done this and who has any gift of observation, with any knack of expression over and above, is sure to be a benefactor to the world, and surely Colonel Johnston is. As for the rest, his stories do give a clear-cut suggestion of the times and places that he writes of. When you have read them you know how people in mid-Georgia lived and how they talked, how they treated their darkies and their neighbors and their children. Colonel Johnston is so true, so direct, and so simple that he can even make a dead set at pathos with impunity and with success; witness "Mr. Cummin's Relinquishment." It would be hard to find another writer who could make his hero relate himself how he had fallen in love with a girl, overwhelmingly in love, how he had found out that she loved a younger and more personable man than himself, and how he, the hero, had given her up and given the poorer and handsomer man the money that he needed to become the girl's husband. Colonel Johnston does this in a way that leaves us with a salty moisture in the eye and no embarrassing suspicions. To our mind, of the fifteen stories in this volume, "Weazles on a Debauch" is the most typical, is the most racy of the soil, and altogether the most worthy. Probably the magazine editors have not agreed with us, since we see it is the one story that has not been printed in periodical form before entering this volume. The mowgli-like learning of "Little Lem Kane" is described with a matter-of-fact simplicity that is very telling.

Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker, Sometime Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff of His Excellency General Washington. By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 306—260. New York: The Century Company. $2.00.

The versatile Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's new novel, which has been going through a great many numbers of the *Century*, now published in book form, is probably the best long story which has been written in America of Revolutionary times, and some critics are hailing it as the great American novel. Dr. Mitchell has been engaged for years and years on the preparation of "Hugh Wynne." He has visited and studied minutely and conscientiously the scenes of the story, and exercised a vast amount of patience in the acquisition of the true local color. The hero comes from Dr. Mitchell's own city of Philadelphia. *Hugh Wynne* is the son of a Philadelphia Quaker, but finds himself unable to accept the quiet life which the Quaker ideal commands. His protests were so vigorous that he is finally read out of meeting, and emphasizes his rebellion by enlisting with the American forces and fighting lustily against the British invader. His career through the war is told dramatically; his capture at the battle of Germantown, his stay in a British prison, his re-

ease and further record as a soldier. In the last part of the tory he is on General Washington's staff, and the character f Washington has seldom been shown in such winning olors as those in which Dr. Mitchell presents it. *High Vynne* tells the entire story in the first person and succeeds in doing it justice. It has a very engaging love-story, rhich runs throughout the book. As all readers of Dr. Mitchell know, he sees the larger issues of the times of which e writes, and the task of drawing interest out of the incidents and manners of early Philadelphian society do not blind him to the higher interest of the great struggle of the New World against the leaders of the Old World. Mr. Howard Pyle, of course, is the artist of all others to give a peculiar suggestion of the scenes, and his frontispieces to the wo volumes add a very pleasant and helpful touch to the tory.

Three Partners; or, The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 342. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

It has been a long time since Mr. Bret Harte has given the vorld anything but collections of short stories. Now there omes an entirely characteristic long story, called "The Three Partners; or, The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill," the thirty-econd volume the novelist has published since "The Luck f Roaring Camp" set the world to story-reading. "The Three Partners" is just such a book as could have been redicated by Bret Harte by any one who has read the other hirty-two. Not that it is as good as "The Luck of Roaring Camp," or "Tales of the Argonauts," or several others. In act, it is not as good, and no one who had followed the evolution of the novelist could possibly expect it to be so good. In he days of "Roaring Camp" he wrote the very things themselves—the very tragedy, the very comedy, the very oaths, he very prayers of those highly colored mining camps. Now rom his retreat in London Bret Harte writes about these hings rather than the things themselves. "The Three Partners" is another story of the mining camps, and the cene never leaves the Black Spur Range; the sturdy miners rho have made a strike and who are looking forward to the ime, after infinite hardships, when they can win the woman f their choice; the ugly sneak who wishes to rob them f the fruits of their arduous toil; the tricks and the tragedies to which the treasure-trove leads these free and unscrupulous sons of the mountains, and the final triumph of ighteousness and the death of Villian Steptoe. It is a readble story and a first-class one, judged by other standards han those which the famous story-teller has long ago set for imself.

At the Queen's Mercy. By Mabel Fuller Blodgett. 12mo, pp. 261. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

John Marmaduke: A Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1649. By Samuel Harden Church. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Express Messenger, and Other Tales of the Rail. By Cy Warman. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Lourdes. By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 377—400. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Christian: A Story. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 539. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Chevalier d'Auriac. By S. Levett Yeats. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

"Old Folks." By Opie P. Read. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Saints, Sinners, and Queer People: Novelettes and Short Stories. By Marie Edith Beynon. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Robert Lewis Reed Company.

The Gadfly. By E. L. Voynich. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

My Wife's Husband: A Touch of Nature. By Alice Wilkinson Sparks. 12mo, pp. 303. Chicago: Laird & Lee. $1.

Captain Shays: A Populist of 1786. By George R. R. Rivers. 16mo, pp. 358. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Joan Seaton: A Story of Percival Dion in the Yorkshire Dales. By Mary Beaumont. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Many Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

The Professor's Dilemma. By Annette Lucile Noble. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Philosopher of Driftwood: A Novel. By Mrs. Jenness Miller. 12mo, pp. 323. Washington, D. C.: The Jenness Miller Publications. $1.50.

A Check for Three Thousand. By Arthur Henry Veysey, Fourth edition. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

Pink Marsh: A Story of the Streets and Town. By George Ade. 16mo, pp. 197. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

One Man's View. By Leonard Merrick. 16mo, pp. 258. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

From the Land of the Snow Pearls: Tales from Puget Sound. By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50

Muriella; or, Le Selve. By Louise de la Ramée (Ouida). 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

A Rose of Yesterday. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Grey Lady. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

They That Sit in Darkness: A Story of the Australian Never-Never. By John Mackie. 18mo, pp. 248. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

The Honor of a Princess: A Romance of the Time of "Good Queen Bess." By F. Kimball Scribner. 18mo, pp. 260. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

Montrésor: An English-American Love Story, 1854–1894. By Loota. 18mo, pp. 238. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

The Reveries of a Spinster. By Helen Davies. 18mo, pp. 216. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE OCTOBER MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. October.

The New Ostracism. Charles A. Towne.
The Concentration of Wealth, Its Causes and Results.—II. H. E. Taubeneck.
Rights of the Public Over Quasi-Public Services. W. Clark.
Prosperity: The Sham and the Reality. J. C. Ridpath.
Jefferson and His Political Philosophy. Mary P. Parmelee.
The Latest Social Vision. B. O. Flower.
The Dead Hand in the Church. Clarence Lathbury.
Hypnotism in Its Scientific and Forensic Aspects. M. L. Dawson.
Suicide: Is it Worth While? C. B. Newcomb.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. October.

Two Principles in American Fiction. James L. Allen.
The French Mastery of Style. Ferdinand Brunetière.
Twenty-five Years' Progress in Equatorial Africa. H. M. Stanley.
Latest Discoveries Touching the History of the Universe. T. J. J. See.
Peculiarities of American Municipal Problems. E. L. Godkin.
A Russian Experiment in Self-Government. George Kennan.
Gabriel d'Annunzio and Decadent Literature. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr.
Chicago Since the World's Fair. Henry B. Fuller.
The Training of Teachers: The Old Point of View. F. Burk.

The Bookman.—New York. October.

Living Continental Critics.—V.: Herman Grimm. K. Francke.
The Woman's Labor Bureau: Sir Walter Besant's New Scheme.
Mr. Barrie's Early Days in Journalism.

Century Magazine.—New York. October.

The Roll of Honor of the New York Police. Theodore Roosevelt.
Old English Masters: Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792).
The Art of Charles Keene. Joseph Pennell.
Marie Antoinette as Dauphine. Anna L. Bicknell.
What is an Aurora? Alexander McAdie.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Wild Animals in a New England Game Park. G. T. Ferris.
Letters of Dr. Holmes to a Classmate. Mary B. Morse.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. October.

Awheel in Germany. H. E. Northrop.
Luther's Influence on Literature. Dana C. Munro.
The Building of the German Empire. Hamblen Sears.
Colors of Autumn in Leaf and Flower. F. S. Mathews.
Imperial Germany and Imperial Rome. George E. Vincent.
Electricity in the Household. George H. Guy.
Gold-Fields of Alaska and the Yukon. C. C. Adams.
Two Months' Outing on a Farm. T. L. Flood.
Individualism. J. F. Goucher.
Are Women Hurting the Chances of Men in Business? C. D. Wright.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. October.

Spanish Rule in the Philippines. D. C. Worcester, F. S. Bourns.
Modern College Education. VII. Grant Allen.
The Battlefield of Gettysburg. John B. McPherson.
A Glacier Excursion in Norway. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.
England in India. Julian Hawthorne.
A Romantic Wrong-Doer. Edgar Fawcett.
Among Veiled Women. Eliza P. Heaton.
The Marquis de Lafayette and President Monroe. Murat Halstead.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. October.

The Hawaiian Islands. George H. Johnson.
Landmarks and Memories of the Hackensack Valley. J. P. Ritter.
The Last Duel in the Place Royale.
Breton Folk. George W. Bardwell.
Salmon Fishing on the Columbia.
The Leland Stanford, Jr., University. O. L. Elliott.
The Island of Marcken. Emile Verhaeren.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. October.

Four Months in Paradise (Hawaii). John R. Musick.
The Abbey of Valle Crucis. Helen M. North.
A Day With the Marsh Princess. Nancy M. Waddle.
The Evolution of Woman in the South. Walter Gregory.
Some Virginia Beauties.
Nantucket in Bygone Days and Now. Thomas M. Prentice.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. October.

A Strategic Study of the Caribbean Sea. Capt. A. T. Mahan.
Autumn Leaves. D. T. Macdougal.
The Golfer's Conquest of America. Caspar Whitney.
Kilauea, the Home of Pele. William Libbey.
The Century's Progress in Chemistry. Henry Smith Williams.
The Future of Railroad Investments. W. A. Crane.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. October.

The New Tenants of the White House.
Inside of a Hundred Homes. Edward H. Brown.
When Moody and Sankey Stirred the Nation. N. P. Babcock.
Heroes in Fiction.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.

Political Tricks and Tribulations. Allan Hendricks.
The Under Side of New Orleans. Frances A. Doughty.
Bad Story-Telling. Frederic M. Bird.
The Rise and Fall of Athletic Pastimes. Agnes C. Sage.
Historic Animals. F. G. De Fontaine.
A Buzzard's Banquet. Dallas L. Sharp.
Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan.—I. Theodore F. Wolfe.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.

An Elephant Round-Up in Siam. T. Cockcroft.
The Oldest Record of Christ's Life. Bernard P. Grenfell.
The Making of a Regiment. Ira Seymour.
Unknown Life-Masks of Great Americans. C. H. Hart.
Charles A. Dana in the Civil War. Ida M. Tarbell.
Certain Wonders of the Greater New York. George B. Waldron.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. October.

Sketches of Egyptian Life. Florence Kerr-Hillhouse.
Anti-Polygamy Mormonism. Harry Lesan.
Grant's Life in the West.—XIII. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Up the Mississippi in 1835.
Bird Life in the Grand Canyon. H. L. Graham.
Around About Alaska's Metropolis. Mrs. F. Schwatka.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.

My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Bret Harte.
The New Columbia.
Our Greatest Political Problem. James H. Eckels.
The Commune of Paris.—III. Molly Elliot Seawell.

National Magazine.—Boston. October.

Women in Finance. Ellen M. Henrotin.
Character Sketch of W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic). J. A. McPherson.
Wagner Festival at Bayreuth. Joe M. Chapple.
Christ and His Time.—XII. Dallas L. Sharp.
Harvesting the Crops of the World. Joanna R. Nicholls.

New England Magazine.—Boston. October.

Booker Washington and the Tuskegee Institute. T. J. Calloway.
Autumn Birds of New England. William E. Cram.
A Baby Community. N. O. Nelson.
A Chapter on Nom-de-Plumes. Charles T. Scott.
The Homes and Haunts of Israel Putnam. W. F. Livingston.
How Shall the Colored Youth of the South be Educated? A. D. Mayo.
Keene, New Hampshire. Francis S. Fiske.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. October.

The Wreck of Greece. Henry Norman.
The Business of a Newspaper. J. Lincoln Steffens.
Cecilia Buaux. William Walton.
The Unquiet Sex.—II. Women's Clubs. Helen W. Moody.
The Life of a College Professor. Bliss Perry.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

Amateur Photographer.—New York. September.

lphite and "Velox" Developing. Leo Baekeland.
lt—A Rapid Hypo Eliminator.

Monthly Magazine.—Washington. September.

Henry a Myth? Emma P. Mott.
Century of the White House. Mary S. Lockwood.
Mary M. Hallowell.
lian Islands.

Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. September.

igua Canal Commission—A Trio of American En-

Spain's Foremost Statesman. J. L. M. Curry.
Andrews and the Situation at Brown.
etter to the Corporation of Brown University.
agon on Naming the Indians.
ua Non of Caucus Reform. Ralph M. Easley.

Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) September.

gist's Point of View. Albion W. Small.
Value of the Social Settlements. H. F. Hegner.
gislation for Women in the United States. Annie
ean.
l Instruction at Paris. C. W. A. Veditz.
Statistics in Relation to Occupations. W. A. King.
trol.—IX. E. A. Ross.
me for Social Study.—III. I. W. Howerth.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. September.

periments in Coinage. Henry C. Lea.
s of New England. William E. Cram.
of Taxation.—X. David A. Wells.
Geography of Europe.—VIII. William Z. Ripley.
d Results of Polar Research. George Gerland.
Cactus. James W. Toumey.
ws and Arrows. John Murdoch.
racter is Formed. M. V. O'Shea.
of Botany. George J. Pierce.
tedivivus. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.
in the Air Bubble. M. G. Van der Mensbrugghe.
ery of the Sun Spots. M. A. Lancaster.
-Century Doctors. M. E. Nicaise.

Art Amateur.—New York. September.

ing for Beginners.
ng for Reproduction.
f the Art of Wood-Carving in Various Countries.

rt Interchange.—New York. September.

t in Life.
orations of the Congressional Library.—VIII.
Form of Ornamental Art.—III.

Atalanta.—London. September.

hur's Round Table" at Winchester.
mories. Continued. Lady Jephson.
; a Country-Side Festival. Kineton Parkes.

achelor of Arts.—New York. September.

Candidate.
nd the Virginia University. J. L. Orrick.
e and the University. W. U. Colton.
ican College as a Teacher of Patriotism. A. Z.

n College Debating. R. C. Ringwalt.
o-day.—II.: E. A. C. Valentine.
land's Prospect." William Wood.
alent Ideas Corrected. R. R. Launsbury.

dminton Magazine.—London. September.

nt St. Legers. Alfred E. T. Watson.
ur in Spain. Charles Edwardes.
h a Norfolk Gunner. C. J. Cornish.
n the Norfolk Broads. Rev. George Preston
R. B. Cunninghame Grahame.
by the Sea-Side. Hon. John S. Montagu.
talking in the Himalayas. Harry Lindsay.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York.

August.

ess Revival and Currency Reform. M. L. Muhle-

e United States.

School Savings Banks.
New York State Bankers' Association.

September.

The Return of Prosperity.
American Bankers' Association.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. September.

The Stock of Money.
The Bank of England.—VIII.
London Bank of Australia.
The Workmen's Compensation Act.

Biblical World.—Chicago. September.

Jesus as a Teacher. Charles F. Thwing.
The Plain of Jezreel and Beisan. Shailer Mathews.
The Old Testament Wisdom. D. M. Welton.
The Missionary Future in the Book of Isaiah. T. J. Ramsdell.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. September.

Mrs. Oliphant as a Novelist.
The Political Prisoner in Siberia. J. Y. Simpson.
Heraldry in Practical Politics. Herbert Maxwell.
A Corner of West Norfolk.
Bayreuth—1897. Ian Malcolm.
The British Soldier as a Plague Commissioner. W. Tweedie.
During the Armistice: Impressions of the War.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. August 15.

The Production of Coal in 1896.
The Railways of Equatorial Africa.
The Economic Condition of Madagascar.
Competition with British Trade at Panama.
The Trade and Industry of Brazil.
British Trade and Competition in Paraguay.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. September.

Costume and Character. H. O. Arnold Forster.
Tragedies of the Sea. Alfred T. Story.
Some Famous and Historical Trees. H. G. Archer.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. September.

The Evolution of the Wrecker. George E. Walsh.
The Future of American Shipbuilding. Lewis Nixon.
By-Products of Coke-Making. William G. Irwin.
Electric Copper-Refining in the United States. T. Ulke.
An Ocean Danger and its Remedy. Lieut. James H. Scott.
Power Station Load Lines. Arthur V. Abbott.
Technical Education in India. John Wallace.
Electricity Aboard Ship. James W. Kellogg.

Catholic World.—New York. September.

Socialism and Catholicism. Francis W. Howard.
St. Francis in Salvation Army Uniform. A. P. Doyle.
Early English Church Strongly Roman. David B. Walker.
The Story of a Great Western Hospital. P. G. Smyth.
Science as a Detective. Ernest Lagarde.
Michelangelo Buonarroti as a Poet. T. B. Reilly.
An Indian Clergy Impossible. Frederic Eberschweiler.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. September.

Postage Stamps and Their Collection.
Some Historic Apparitions. George Eyre-Todd.
St. Marino; a Miniature Republic.
British Guiana; an Unexplored El Dorado.
Adelsberg and its Cave. Charles Edwardes.
Delagoa Bay. John Geddie.

Charities Review.—New York. July-August.

Organized Charity. N. S. Rosenau.
Charity Organization Societies as Employment Agencies. J. R. Brackett.
Recent Legislation in Massachusetts. Alice N. Lincoln.
Developing the Social Up-Draught. F. G. Peabody.
European Prisons. S. J. Barrows.
Child Study as Applied to Defective Children. W. O. Krohn.
Jewish Child-Saving. M. Heymann.
Catholic Reformatory Institutions. J. J. Delaney.
Official Outdoor Relief. E. Bicknell.
Colony Care of the Epileptic. H. C. Rutter.
Comparative Study of American Poor Laws. C. R. Henderson.
Proposed Legislation in New York. Homer Folks.

Contemporary Review.—London. September.

The Revolt of South Germany.
The Thirty Days in Epirus. H. W. Nevinson.
Our Trade with Germany and Belgium. M. G. Mulhall.
The "Logia" and the Gospels. J. Rendel Harris.
Maeterlinck as a Mystic. Arthur Symons.
Sinking Silver. W. R. Lawson.
John Morley. Norman Hapgood.
The Methodist Saints and Martyrs. Robert C. Nightingale.
A New Criticism of Poetry.
The County; a Comparative Study. Edward Jenks.
Divorce in the United States. Gertrude Atherton.
The Sects. Howard Evans.
International Correspondence; the Latest International. W. T. Stead.
In the House of Commons Half a Century Ago. Continued.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel; an Anniversary Study. W. M. Acworth.
The Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857. Col. E. Vibart.
Antarctic Exploration. Frank T. Bullen.
The Court of Cromwell. C. H. Firth.
Dueling in the British Isles. James P. Grund.

Cosmopolis.—London. September.

(In English.)

Royalties. Continued. Prof. F. Max Müller.
The Idealist Movement and Positive Science. Lady Dilke.
Current German Literature. John G. Robertson.
Rosny and the Analytical Novel in France. Vernon Lee.

(In French.)

Recollections of a Slavophile. Louis Leger.
Adam Mickiewicz. Stanislas Rzewuski.
Greece. Concluded. Jean Moréas.
Unpublished Letters of Ivan Tourguéneff.

(In German.)

Reminiscences of Joseph Mazzini.
Art Development and Genius. Henry Shode.
Cynicism. Theodor Gomperz.
Russian Literature and Culture. Continued. Lou Andreas-Salomé.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. September.

The Richest College in America. Mary Dawson.
The Meaning of Greater New York. Mary A. Fanton.
Facts About Mount St. Elias. Katherine Raymond.

The Dial.—Chicago.

August 16.

A Year of Continental Literature.—II.
The Study of Man and Civilization. Frederick Starr.

September 1.

Hero-Worship.
A Modern Type of University Instruction at Berlin. J. T. Hatfield.

Education.—Boston. September.

Comparative Study of Our Three Oldest Colleges. C. F. Thwing.
Personal Reminiscences of George Howland. F. W. Lewis.
The Vital Question in the Curriculum. H. T. Lukens.
Thoughts on the Correlation of Studies. John Ogden.
Women's Education in Spain. Fanny H. Gardiner.
Pedagogical Inferences from Child-Study. T. S. Lowden.

Educational Review.—New York. September.

Boston School Administration. S. A. Wetmore.
Lines of Growth in Maturing. Richard G. Boone.
Child-Study and Psychology. George M. Stratton.
Physics as a Requirement for Admission to College. E. H. Hall.
Tests for Defective Vision in School Children. F. Allport.
On Medical Teaching. M. A. Crockett.
Elementary Greek for College Freshmen. J. I. D. Hinds.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

Lessons of the Engineering Strike in England. J. S. Jeans.
Strength and Failure of Masonry Arches. H. H. Suplee.
Characteristic American Metal Mines. H. V. Winchell.
Isolated Electric Plants *vs.* Central Stations. P. V. Moses.
Fifty Years of Advance in Naval Engineering. R. Hunt.
Mine Accounts: Calculating the Cost of Products. J. P. Channing.
Economical Power-Production in Small Units. E. T. Adams.
The Gold-Fields of Klondyke and the Yukon Valley. H. B. Goodrich.
Present Status of the Horseless-Carriage Industry. W. W. Beaumont.
Extending Use of Gas in Industrial Operations. F. H. Shelton.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

A Visit to the Trappist Monks at Oka. M. H. Braid.
The Gypsy; How the Other Half Lives. S. L. Bensusan.
Lord Nelson; Our Great Naval Hero. Continued. Clark Russell.
Holland; A Woman's Kingdom.

Fortnightly Review.—London. September.

The Unrecognized Essence of Democracy. W. H. Mallock.
Georges Darien. Ouida.
Dürer's Visit to the Netherlands. W. Martin Conway.
The Modern French Drama. Continued. Augustin Filon.
Gibraltar as a Winter Resort. J. Lowry Whittle.
Cricket Old and New. Frederick Gale.
Peasants of Romagna. Evelyn March-Phillipps.
The Science of Meaning. J. P. Postgate.
The Speed of Warships. Ralph G. Hawtrey.
Socialism in France from 1876-1896. Paul Lafargue.
The German Emperor's Foreign Politics.

The Forum.—New York. September.

A Plea for the Navy. H. A. Herbert.
Alaska and the New Gold-Field. W. H. Dall.
Strikes and the Coal-Miners. Samuel Gompers.
Hawaii and the Changing Front of the World. J. R. Procter.
What Women Have Done for the Public Health. Edith P. Thomson.
American Annexation and Armament. Murat Halstead.
The Supremacy of Russia. Thomas Davidson.
The Historical Novel. Brander Matthews.
The Interstate Commerce Commission and Ratemaking. J. Nimmo, Jr.
Unconstitutionality of the Recent Anti-Trust Legislation. D. Wilcox.
Is the Cuban Capable of Self-Government? T. G. Alvord, Jr.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Stage Scenery: What is "The Scene"? Percy Fitzgerald.
Drenthe, Holland, and the Huns. H. M. Doughty.
London Locomotion in 1837. W. B. Paley.
Old Eastbourne. Thomas H. B. Graham.
Balloon and Kite in Meteorology. A. MacIvor.
Súfiism, or Persian Mysticism. J. Herbert Parsons.
Round About a Bungalow in India. Sara H. Dunn.
John Skelton, Laureate. James Hooper.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. September.

The Women who Influenced Byron. Esther Singleton.
Coöperation Between Seamen and Surfmen. Joanna R. Nicholls.
Requisites of a Mandolinist. Paul C. Gerhart.
Woman in Religious Ministry. S. T. Willis.
Sketches from Life in Central Mozambique. E. H. Richards.
Superstitions of the Jews. Calvin D. Wilson.
In the Old South Meeting House. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. September.

Fresh from the Oil Regions.
The Doctrine of Low Wages.
The Greater New York Mayoralty.
A Successful Labor Experiment.
Production of the Precious Metals. Francis B. Forbes.
Recent Socialistic Experiments.
Results of German Labor Insurance.
The Ethical Economist. Ada K. Terrell.

Green Bag.—Boston. September.

John Tayloe Lomax. Elizabeth W. P. Lomax.
Some Hints on Public Speaking.
Literary Associations of the Temple.
Reform in Asylum Administration. A. Wood Renton.
The English Bar Under a New Light.
Joan of Arc and Bluebeard. R. V. Rogers.
Samuel Johnson on Law and the Lawyers.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. September.

In the Sierra Madres. Clara S. Brown.
A September in Norway. Harriet M. Miller.
The Mississippi Forty Years Ago. Hugh Wiley.
The Inoffensive Dead. C. F. Parsons.
Mr. Debs and the Social Democracy. F. E. Kennedy.
The Ascent of Vesuvius from Pompeii. C. B. Todd.

Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

Archæology as a Substitute for Old Testament History. A. H. Sayce.
Napoleonism in America. Frank F. Ellinwood.
The Apostle Paul as Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.
Origin of the Creation Story. Concluded. J. F. McCurdy.

Intelligence.—New York. September.

ıa of the Atonement. Henry Frank.
s of Life. Frank H. Sprague.
t of Wagner's Genius. Albert R. Parsons.
Astrology.—I. John Hazelrigg.
h of the People. H. Louise Burpee.
y of the Divine Man.—III. Hudor Genone.
'ledge. L. T. R. Akin.

International.—Chicago. September.

na Vally Railroad in South Tyrol. Philipp
n.
ıd Fishermen. Comte Vincenti.

ternational Studio.—New York. September.

: of G. Segantini. Burnley Bibb.
. Arts of America. Cecelia Waern.
ardens in Scotland. J. J. Joass.
ı a Sketching-Ground. Norman Garstin.

' the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. August.

of the Los Angeles Outfall Sewer and Sewage
ion. Burr Bassell.

of Geology.—Chicago (Semi-quarterly.) July-August.

of Recession and Their Significance. F. B. Taylor.
ive Rocks of Mexico. O. C. Farrington.
graphy of the Potomac Group in Maryland. W.
rk.
ive Study of Palæontogeny and Phylogeny. J. P.
.

of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September.

. for War. Capt. Arthur Williams.
uty as to Organizing an Adequate Artillery Force.
cement of Civil Law. Col. T. M. Anderson.
of the Soldier to Politics. Maj. G. S. Carpenter.
Light Artillery Material. Lieut. John Conklin.
of Company Cooks. Lieut. M. L. Hersey.
Efficiency of Infantry and Artillery Fire.
Hygiene of the Soldier. Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
lian Militia. Capt. Henry J. Woodside.
' of Spain. Leonard Williams.
illery Practice. Capt. H. S. Jeudwine.
s. Captain Melville.
e-Finding Field-Glass. Capt. J. Fornance.

f Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

the Second Bank of the United States. R. C. H.
all.
national Typographical Union. W. L. M. King.
Theories of Economics.

dical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) July.

s' Liability on the Continent. A. Pearce Higgins.
of Goods Act, 1893, and Recent Cases. J. Roberton
ie.
. by Correspondence in Private International Law.
ıdenburg.
'th of Local Taxation in Scotland. A. D. Russell.
ed Sea Rules. J. C. Macdonald.
Relating to Ghosts. C. R. Gillies Smith.

ıdergarten Magazine.—Chicago. September.

of Child-Study in the Kindergarten. Jenny B. Mer-

ıction for Public Schools. F. O. Sylvester.
Power of School Environments. W. O. Partridge.

Knowledge.—London. September.

." C. F. Townsend.
ut Antivenene. J. G. McPherson.
s. Lionel Jervis.
phy; the Production of "Living Pictures." H. S.

ical Photography. Continued. F. L. O. Wads-

of Oban's Isles. Harry F. Witherby.

Leisure Hour.—London. September.

Exploration; the Harvest from Egypt, 1897. W. M.
rs Petrie.
lian Parliaments. Continued. Edward Porritt.

ngman's Magazine.—London. September.

hs in Sokotra. Ernest N. Bennett.
ıire Common. G. A. B. Dewar.
ican Ranchman. J. R. E. Sumner.

Lucifer.—London. August 15.

Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. G. R. S. Mead.
The Desire for Psychic Experiences. Bertram Keightley.
Reality in Theosophy. Alexander Fullerton.

Ludgate.—London. September.

Some Valuable Dogs.
About the Standards. E. Sixella.
Box-Making; the Cry of the Children. Frank Hird.
The Telephone; Behind the Scenes. Alexis Krausse.
Kirriemuir, the Land of J. M. Barrie.
Notable Last Words. William Pigott.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. September.

The Surrender of Napoleon: Unpublished Letters by Sir Humphrey Senhouse.
The Greeks and Their Lessons. Arthur Gaye.
Hats and Hat-Worship.
At the Convent of Yuste. Charles Edwardes.
The Duel in France.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. September

The Zionist Congress. M. Ellinger.
Don Isaac Abravanel. M. H. Friedlander.
Anthology from Post-Biblical Hebrew Literature.
History of the Jews of Prague. Adolph Kohut.
Knowledge *vs.* Spirituality in Jewish Religious Schools.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September-October.

Which Way? D. A. Goodsell.
Extra-Canonical Jewish Literature. F. H. Wallace.
The Apostles in Art. E. A. Schell.
An Apology for the Higher Education of the Negro. J. W. Bowen.
Impressionist Preaching. W. L. Watkinson.
Is Another Mutiny Impending in India? W. F. Oldham.
Typical Ears of Skepticism. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.
A German Sapphire. Adolf Hoffman.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. September.

Anuradhapura, the Buried City of Ceylon. S. W. Holland.
A Mob in China. Arthur H. Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. September.

Great Spiritual Movements of the Century. A. T. Pierson.
The Religions of Japan. W. E. Griffis.
Something About the Ainu of Japan. John Batchelor.
Pandita Ramabai and Her Work. Grace E. Wilder.
Military Rule in Madagascar.

Month.—London. September.

The Problem of the Gunpowder Plot. J. Gerard.
Blessed Edward Campion's Journey to England. J. H. Pollen.
The Lambeth Encyclical. The Editor.
The Run of the "Rosemere" Across Canada. Continued. E. J. Devine.
The Workmen's Compensation Bill. W. C. Maude.

Music.—Chicago. September.

Music in Finland. Anna C. Stephens.
Brahms and the Classical Tradition. W. H. Hadow.
The Genius of Franz Schubert. W. S. B. Mathews.
Symphony and Symphonic Poem. Maurice Aronson.

National Magazine.—Boston. September.

A Dash for the North Pole. Walter Wellman.
Christ and His Time.—XI. Dallas L. Sharp.
How Greeley Was Rescued. Joanna R. Nicholls.
Some Recollections of the Century. Edward E. Hale.
The Yellowstone National Park. W. D. Van Blarcom.
In the Klondyke Country. Katherine Sleeper.
The Smyrna Fig Industry. Leon P. Mainetty.

National Review.—London. September.

Shall Agriculture Perish? William E. Bear.
The British Civilian in India. H. M. Birdwood.
Johnsoniana. Leslie Stephen.
The Worship of Athletics. A. H. Gilkes.
The Treatment of Ancient Buildings. H. H. Statham.
A French Naval Hero. Alfred T. Storey.
African Religion and Law. Mary Kingsley.

New Review.—London. September.

"Bonnie Prince Charlie." T. F. Henderson.
The Literature of Anarchism. C. B. Roylance-Kent.
Danish Competition. James Long.
A Warning to Novelists. A Novel Reader.
Imperialism. C. de Thierry ("Colonial").

New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

Benjamin Jowett. J. W. Chadwick.
Ethical Significance of the Idea of Immortality. F. C. S. Schiller.
The Terminology of the New Theology. W. Kirkus.
Harnack's Chronology of the New Testament. F. A. Christie.
Movement of Religious Thought in Scotland, 1843-1896. R. M. Wenley.
Henry Drummond and His Books. H. M. Simmons.
Demon Possession and Allied Themes. W. R. Newbold.
The Atheism in Religions. J. H. Crooker.
Some Aspects of Islam. Albert Reville.

Nineteenth Century.—London. September.

The Buck-Jumping of Labor. W. H. Mallock.
The "Conservative" Compensation (Workmen's) Bill of 1897.
The Diamond Jubilee in Victoria. Lord Brassey.
"Legitimism" in England.
Canning and the Eastern Question. Leonard Courtney.
Land and Lodging-Houses. George W. E. Russell.
The Increasing Duration of Human Life. Lady Glenesk.
On Old Age. James Payn.
The Growth of Our Seaports. Joseph Ackland.
How the Scepter of the Sea Passed to England. Maj. Martin Hume.
The French Aristocracy. Count de Calonne.
From Tyree to Glencoe. Lady Archibald Campbell.
The Modern Machiavelli. Frederic Harrison.
India:
A Remediable Grievance. George Adams.
Is the British "Raj" in Danger? The Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.

North American Review.—New York. September.

Are Our School Histories Anglophobe? Goldwin Smith.
The Right of Contract. F. B. Thurber.
Egyptian Prisons. Arthur Griffiths.
Chinese Slavery in America. C. F. Holder.
"The Lesser Man." G. G. Buckler.
Progress of the United States.—V. M. G. Mulhall.
Central Africa Since Livingstone's Death. W. G. Blaikie.
Influence of Climate in International Athletics. Hamblen Sears.
Problem of Next Century's City. Josiah Strong.
Farmers' Institutes and Their Work. Frederic Taylor.
The Liberation of the Spanish-American Colonies. H. D. Money.
Our Diplomacy in Regard to Central American Canals. J. G. Whiteley.
The Administration and Hawaii. Longfield Gorman.

The Open Court.—Chicago. September.

The Canonization of Two New Saints. G. M. Flamingo.
The Agrapha; or, Unrecorded Sayings of Jesus Christ. B. Pick.
History of the People of Israel.—III. C. H. Cornill.
Shankara, Teacher of Israel. Charles Johnston.
Philosophical Parties as Factors in the Evolution of Thought.

Outing.—New York. September.

From the Coast to the Golden Klondyke. Edward Spurr.
Duck-Shooting on the Hudson River. J. Day Knapp.
The Larchmont Regatta Week.
Specialization in Athletics. M. W. Ford.
Amagansett and the Amagansetters.
Through Sunny France Awheel. P. E. Jenks.
Pastoral Pursuits. A. H. Godfrey.

The Outlook.—New York. September.

The Higher Life of Modern Rome. Rodolfo Lanciani.
The Story of Gladstone's Life.—XXV. Justin McCarthy.
The First Working-Girls' Club. Maude Stanley.
The Real Isaiah. Clifton H. Levy.
Before the Photograph. Myrta L. Avary.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. September.

Alaska by Land and Sea. Lincoln Cothran.
Viviparous Fishes. Carl H. Eigenmann.
Japanese Rivalry. M. L. W. Curtis.
Adobe Houses for Practical Uses. A. V. LaMotte.
Early Days in San Francisco. Maria Knight.
Mining on the Klondyke. George Chapman.
A Plea for the Annexation of Hawaii. Frank L. Coombs.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. September.

Cawdor Castle. Hugh Campbell.
General Lee, of Virginia. Continued. H. Tyrrell.
The Abyssinian Expedition: Old Memories. Hugh Gough.
American Express Locomotives. A. Sinclair.
Elephant-Catching in India. R. Simpson.
Capetown; a Capital of Greater Britain. W. Basil Worsfold.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Conceptions Regarding the Nature of Consciousness. J. Rehmke.
The Nature of Emotion.—II. David Irons.
The Presupposition Question in Hegel's Logic. E. B. McGilvary.
The Psychology of the "Grammar of Science." I. M. Bentley.

Photo-American.—New York. September.

How to Make Lantern Slides. Walter S. Kaye.
Stepping-Stones to Photography.—VIII. E. W. Newcomb.
Art. Professor Griffiths.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. August.

Short Talks on Picture-Making.—III. F. Dundas Todd.
Annual Convention of the Photographers' Association.

Photographic Times.—New York. September.

Notes on the Nude in Photography. Carl Rau.
Taking Photographs at Night. H. Erichsen.
Composition.—III. G. Davison.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Photography by the Röntgen Rays.
A New Hand-Camera and How to Make It. J. H. Gear.
Warm Tones on Platinotype Paper. S. L. Coulthurst.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. September.

Father Ryan.—I. Louis B. James.
The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Eliza Allen Starr.
The Catholic Church in India. William Gleeson.
Where the Klondyke Gold Glitters. William D. Kelly.
Ancient Hawaii and the Period of Discovery. G. Woods.
The Humming-Bird's Relative.

The Sanitarian.—New York. September.

Prevention of Tuberculosis. J. B. Hamilton.
Surf Bathing and Swimming.
How to Live One Hundred Years. J. E. Watkins, Jr.
The Temperance Problem. C. R. Eliot.
Government Liquor Monopoly in Russia.

Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) September.

A Plant that Melts Ice. Grant Allen.
The Oklahoma Boomers. George Dollar.
Side Shows.—VI. W. G. FitzGerald.
From Behind the Speaker's Chair.—XXXIX. H. W. Lucy.
Some Unpublished Sketches by George Cruikshank.
Captains of Atlantic Liners.—II. A. T. Story.
The Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y.
The G. P. O. Museum. F. Steelcroft.

Sunday Magazine.—London. September.

Hymns and Songs of the Battlefield. F. J. Crowest.
From Glastonbury Tor. John S. Simon.
The Children's Crusade. Harry Jones.
Home Life in the Holy City. G. Robinson Lees.
English Services in France. Charles Middleton.
"Dossers" in London; In the Highways and Hedges. A. Sherwell.

Temple Bar.—London. September.

Greuze; a Painter of Children. Harold Armitage.
Sir Walter Scott's Letter-Bag. G. le Grys Norgate.
Verona and the Lombard Romanesque. John C. Paget.
Marquis Costa dé Beauregard; a Soldier of Savoy. Augustin Manston.
The Russians and the Antichrist. G. L. Cotel.

United Service Magazine.—London. September.

The Volunteer Force Where It Fails and How to Make It Succeed.
Promotion and Employment of Lieutenants.
The Beaten Army at Thermopylæ. Hugh Martin.
Reminiscences of the Sutlej Campaign Col. S. Dewé White.
Canteen Profits.
Peace and War. H. W. Wilson.
The Siamese Army. Percy C. Standing.
Praying Soldiers. E. J. Hardy.
A Trip to Venezuela.
War With Armies of Millions. Translated by Capt. P. Holland.
Church Parade. Maurice Jones.

Westminster Review.—London. September.

The History of the Week as a Guide to Prehistoric Chronology. Continued. J. F. Hewitt.
Commerce as a Social Factor. Stoddard Dewey.
The Object-Lesson of the Cuban War. Leonard Williams.
The Government's Irish Policy. John Herlihy.
English as the International Language. R. W. Leftwich.

ng by Going Back." R. Seymour Long.
Horace Seal.
ation. M. Dalton.
ep in Elementary Education. M. Porritt.
Influence of the Trained Nurse. Herbert W. A.
.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York.

September.

The Enamel Process on Zinc. Count Vittorio Turati.
Recent Progress in Photographic Optics. Chapman Jones.
Lighting and Posing. C. A. Zimmerman.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

August 7.

ew Wood Buildings in Norway. F. Mewius.
Succession Dispute.

August 14.

it Political Position in India. R. Tanera.

August 21.

von Dombrowski.

August 28.

in Silesia. A. O. Klaussmann.
alloons. F. Hugo.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 15.

A. Renn.
cence of Brahms. J. Beck.

Heft 16.

e Chartreuse. Continued. J. Odenthal.
of Palestine. B. Schäfer.
sius. J. B. Mehler.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. August.

arck Letters. H. von Poschinger.
npublished Letters. G. Karpeles.
The Bunsen Family Archives. Continued.
Bayreuth and the Critics. H. S. Chamberlain.
Schmerling's Life. F. Lemmermayer.
Atavism and Development. C. Lombroso.
Reminiscences. Continued. R. von Gottschell
Adelaide Ristori. Leone Fortis.
Ernst Curtius. Concluded. H. Gelzer.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. August.

The Antique in the Middle Ages. L. Friedlaender.
J. J. Mounier in Weimar, 1795-1801. P. von Bojanowski.
The Indian Census. 1891. Prof. J. Jolly.
Puvis de Chavannes. W. Gensel.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 23.

The King of Siam. E. von Hesse-Wartegg.

Heft 24.

Norway. W. Dreesen.
The Sisters (3) Wiborg.
Helene Mühlthaler.

Heft 25.

The Liana of the German Garden. M. Hesdörffer.
Buckingham Palace and Its Pictures. G. Gronau.
Norway. Continued.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

iotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. August.

ı Army. Abel Veuglaire.
toria and Emperor Nicolas I. Michel Delines.
ieg. Louis Monastier.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

August 1.

ation Scheme in 1866.
the Army. Captain Gilbert.
ons of 1814-1815. Eugene Muntz.
uthors in Poland. V. A. Wodzinski.
o-Japanese Treaty. Albert de Pourville.
ıd Drugs of the Eighteenth Century. Georges de

Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

August 15.

ıublished Letters of Napoleon I. Leonce de Bre-

Great at Zaandam. M. Van Biema.
Diplomacy and the Græco-Turkish Conflict.
es of the Convention Concerning Costume. Franlon.
irs of General Della Rocce. M. Montecorboli.
Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris. August 16.

of Christian France in Regard to Alcoholism. J. iis.
y Questions and Military Recruiting. A. de Metz-

of Family Life and Its Consequences in Society. sez.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

August 1.

l Transformations of Contemporary Russia. M. Beaulieu.
ıd Edgar Poe. Arvède Barine.
ccording to His Latest Biographers. M. Du Bled.
h Universities. M. Bonet-Maury.
ımarck in Retirement. M. Valbert.

August 15.

gles Between Church and State in the Nineteenth y. Étienne Lamy.
and His Nine Symphonies. Camille Bellaigne.
d the Directoire. Albert Sorel.
The Psychology of the Pun. M. Paulhan.
How Agriculture is Taught in the Rural Schools. Alphonse de Calonne.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. August.

Belgian Art. Ernest Périer.
At Bayreuth. J. G. Freson.
The Brussels Exposition of 1897. Hector van Doorslaer.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

August 1.

Ernest Renan and M. Berthelot. Correspondence. (1847-1892.)
What is Sociology? C. Bouglé.
Alexander Dumas *père*. Hippolyte Parigot.
With the Sakalaves. Grosclaude.

August 15.

Letters to a Puritan. Alfred de Vigny.
At Waterloo. Gustave Larroumet.
The King of Siam. Henri Benoit.
The Present General Staff. Colonel Fix.
A Possible Peril. X. X. X.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. August 10.

The Referendum in Switzerland. Th. Curti.
The Responsibility of Ministers to the Community. A. Vacherot.
The Woman Movement in France. Marya Chéliga.
The Struggle Against Socialism in Germany. A. Ebray.
The Evolution of Communal Institutions in Germany and England.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

August 1.

Polish Women. Eliza Orzesko.
The Danish Dynasty in Greece. L. de Norvins.
The House of the Virgin Mary. Concluded. B. d'Agen.
Lamarck, Cuvier, Darwin. L. Buchner.

August 15.

The Sultan of Turkey at Yildiz.
Polish Women. Concluded. Eliza Orzesko.
Electric Railroads and the Heilmann Locomotive. J. Boyer.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. August.

The Foreign Policy of the Third Republic. P. Louis.
The End of Chinese Immobility. A. de Pouvourville.
Literature and Society in the Nineteenth Century. R. de Maillon.

OTHER EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence. August 1.

Maria Gouzaga of Mantua. G. B. Intra.
S. Bonaventure at Paris. Teresa Venuti.
Hamlet and Don Quixote. G. Navoue.
Molmenti and the Free-Masons. P. Campello della Spina.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

July 30.

A Tour in Italy and Switzerland. G. Iribas.
The Next Spanish Revolution. Lucas Mallada.
Dr. Angelicos' Doctrine and the Criticism of Kant. E. B. Fernandez.

August 15.

Anarchism in Spain. M. G. Maestre.
The Training of a Mining Engineer. A. Contreras.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. August.

Guido Gazelle, an Unknown Poet. Pol de Mont.
The Objections to My Scheme of Coöperative State Farms. F. van Eeden.
International Arbitration. O. Aen Have.

Kringsjaa.—Christiania.

July 31.

The Most Costly Book in the World.
Aalholm Castle. W. Coucheron-Aamot.
Smugglers' Tricks.
The New Captive War Balloon.

August 15.

The Origin of Numerical Signs.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the September numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see page 512.

Administrative Centralization in England, J. T. Young, AAPS.
Adobe Houses for Practical Uses, A. V. LaMotte, OM.
Africa, Central, Since Livingstone's Death, W. G. Blaikie, NAR.
African Religion and Law, Mary Kingsley, NatR.
Agriculture: Shall Agriculture Perish? W. E. Bear, NatR.
Ainu of Japan, Something About the, MisR.
Alaska by Sea and Land, L. Cothran, OM.
Alaska and the New Gold-Field, W. H. Dall, F.
Alchemy Redivivus, A. E. Outerbridge, Jr., APS.
Amagansett and the Amagansetters, O.
Anarchism, The Literature of, NewR.
Andrews, President, and the Situation at Brown, AMRR.
Andrews, President, An Open Letter to, J. C. Ridpath, A.
Angeline, Princess, Jennie Simpson-Moore, MidM.
Annexation, American, and Armament, Murat Halstead, F.
Antarctic Exploration, F. T. Bullen, C.
Anthology from Post-Biblical Hebrew Literature, Men.
Antichrist, The Russians and the, G. L. Cotel, TB.
Apparitions, Some Historic, G. Eyre-Todd, CJ.
Archæology as a Substitute for Old Testament History, HomR
Arctic Exploration: A Dash for the North Pole, W. Wellman, NatM.
Aristocracy, The French, Count de Calonne, NC.
Art Criticism, American, Norman Hapgood, Bkman.
Arts, Fine, The Influence of the, C. M. Fairbanks, Chaut.
Astrology, Inductive—I., J. Hazelrigg, Int.
Astronomical Experience in Japan, An, Mabel L. Todd, AM.
Athletics:
  Specialization in Athletics, M. W. Ford, O.
  The Worship of Athletics, A. H. Gilkes, NatR.
  Influence of Climate in International Athletics, NAR.
Atonement, The Dogma of, Henry Frank, Int.
Bahia, The Capital of, Harry Greyson, FrL.
Balloon and Kite in Meteorology, A. MacIvor, GM.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Bank of England, The, BankL.
Bathing and Swiming, Surf, San.
Bayreuth—1897, Ian Malcolm, Black.
Bible: See also contents of BW.
  When Were the Gospels Written? F. G. Kenyon, McCl.
Bicycling:
  A Cycle Tour in Spain, C. Edwardes, Bad.
  Through Sunny France Awheel, P. E. Jenks, O.
  Cycle Touring in Ireland, R. H. Herron, FrL.
  Around London by Bicycle, Elizabeth R. Pennell, Harp.
Black Hawk, Chief, Albina M. Letts, MidM.
Botany, The Scope of, George J. Pierce, APS.
Bows and Arrows, Eskimo, John Murdoch, APS.
Brontë, Emily, Relics of, C. K. Shorter, Bkman.
Browning's Summer in Brittany, A. M. Mosher, CM.
Bubble, Air, The Forces in the, M. G. Van der Mensbrugghe, APS.
Byron, Lord, and the Greek Revolution, F. B. Sanborn, Scrib.
Byron, The Women Who Influenced, Esther Singleton, G.
Cactus, The Giant, J. W. Toumey, APS.
Canadian Parliaments, The, Edward Porritt, LH.
Canals, Central American, Our Diplomacy in Regard to, NAR.
Canning and the Eastern Question, L. Courtney, NC.
Canonization of Two New Saints, G. M. Flamingo, OC.
Canovas: Spain's Foremost Statesman, J. L. M. Curry, AMRR.
Capetown; a Capital of Greater Britain, PMM.
Catholic Church in India, The, W. Gleeson, R.
Caucus Reform, The Sine Qua Non of, R. M. Easley, AMRR.
Cawdor Castle, H. Campbell, PMM.
Ceylon, The Buried City of, S. W. Holland, MisH.
Character: When Character is Formed, M. V. O'Shea, APS.
Charity: See contents of CRev, July.
Christ: The Agrapha; or, Unrecorded Sayings of Christ, OC.
Christ and His Time—XI., D. L. Sharp, NatM.
City, Problems of Next Century's, Josiah Strong, NAR.
Civilization, A Study of Man and, Frederick Starr, D, August 16.
Clay, Henry: Clay's Farewell to the Senate, J. F. Coyle, LHJ.
Clay, Henry: Life Portraits of Henry Clay, McCl.
Cleaning of a Great City, G. E. Waring, Jr., McCl.
Coal in 1896, The Production of, BTJ, August.
Coinage, Spanish Experiments in, H. C. Lea, APS.
Coke-Making, By-Products of, W. G. Irwin, CasM.
Common, A Hampshire, Long.
Commons, House of, Half a Century Ago, CR.
Compensation Bill, The Workmen's, W. C. Maude, M.
Congressional Library, Mural Decorations in the—VIII., AI.
Congo Free State, Cruelty in the, E. J. Glave, CM.
Consciousness, Conceptions Regarding the Nature of, PRev.
Contract, The Right of, F. B. Thurber, NAR.
Correspondence, International, W. T. Stead, CR.
Cottages of Newport, The Palace, E. Kavanagh, MM.
Creation Story, Origin of the, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
Cricket Old and New, F. Gale, FR.
Cromwell, The Court of, C. H. Firth, C.
Cruikshank, Some Unpublished Sketches of, Str.
Cuba:
  General Weyler's Campaign, C. Marriott, A.
  The Object-Lesson of the Cuban War, L. Williams, WR.
  Is the Cuban Capable of Self-Government? T. G. Alvord, F.
Cuttyhunk, A. C. Hall, NEM.
Danish Memories, Lady Jephson, Ata.
Delagoa Bay, J. Geddie, CJ.
Democracy, The Unrecognized Essence of, W. H. Mallock, FR.
Democratic Party, The Future of the, D. Overmyer, A.
Demon Possessions and Allied Themes, W. R. Newbold, NW.
Disease, Defense Against, E. Duclaux, Chaut.
Divine Man, Philosophy of the—III., H. Genone, Int.
Divorce in the United States, Gertrude Atherton, CR.
Doctors, Fourteenth-Century, M. E. Nicaise, APS.
Dover, Old, New Hampshire, Caroline H. Garland, NEM.
Drainage Canal, The Chicago, J. L. Wright, Lipp.
Drama, The Modern French, A. Filon, FR.
Dress, On the Art of, Ouida, Cos.
Drummond, Henry, and His Books, H. M. Simmons, NW.
Duels: The Duel in France, Mac.
Dueling in the British Isles, James P. Grund, C.
Economics, The New Theories of, JPEcon.

The Philosophical Basis of, S. Sherwood, AAPS.
See contents of Ed; EdRNY.
Education in India, John Wallace, CasM.
Type of University Instruction at Berlin, D, er 1.
ploration, W. M. Flinders Petrie, LH.
board Ship, J. W. Kellogg, CasM.
During the Last Five Years, F. Bendt, Chaut.
tching in India, R. Simpson, PMM.
e Nature of—II., David Irons, PRev.
: See contents of EngM.
ish Policy, J. Herlihy, WR.
he International Language, R. W. Leftwich,

Thirty Days in, H. W. Nevinson, CR.
e American Notion of, H. C. Merwin, AM.
the Exposition of 1900, T. Stanton, Lipp.
stitutes and Their Work, Frederic Taylor, NAR.
, The Smyrna, L. P. Mainetty, NatM.
parous, C. H. Eigenmann, OM.
Catholic, J. D. O'Donnell, CW.
trial Operations, Use of, F. H. Shelton, EngM.
a Winter Resort, J. L. Whittle, FR.
Glimpses of, Harry Furniss, CM.
Life, The Story of—XXV., Justin McCarthy,

in the West, The, Sam Davis, Chaut.
ral:
ing With Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, CM.
fe in the West—XII., Col. J. W. Emerson, MidM.

Armistice, W. B. Harris, Black.
ner in the Peloponnesian War, AM.
Army at Thermopylæ, H. Martin, USM.
s and Their Lessons, Arthur Gaye, Mac.
Rescue of, Joanna R. Nicholls, NatM.
ish, an Unexplored El Dorado, CJ.
Plot, The Problem of the, J. Gerard, M.
w the Other Half Lives, S. L. Bensusan, EI.
t-Worship, Mac.

e Hawaii, C. H. Austin, MidM.
nistration and Hawaii, L. Gorman, NAR.
awaii and the Period of Discovery, R.
the Annexation of Hawaii, F. L. Coombs, OM.
d the Changing Front of the World, J. R. Proc-

w England, The, APS.
e People, H. Louise Burpee, Int.
ick, a Myth, Emma P. Mott, AMon.
Practical Politics, Herbert Maxwell, Black.
ip, D, September 1.
Woman's Kingdom, EI.
rriage Industry, Status of the, EngM.
, The Trend of, G. E. Walsh, Lipp.
rvice, The United States Marine, Joanna R. FrL.
g, European, Frances C. Baylor, Lipp.
Being, Woodrow Wilson, AM.
ement and Positive Science, Lady Dilke, Cos.
, Ethical Significance of the Idea of, NW.
, C. de Thierry, NewR.
y Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857, E. Vibart, C.
eal, Julian Hawthorne, Cos.
on Pokagon on Naming the, AMRR.
ommerce Commission and Rate-Making, J. Jr., E.
of the English Government, J. Herlihy, WR.
Real, Clifton H. Levy, Out.
Aspects of, Albert Reville, NW.
Religions of, W. E. Griffis, MisR.
valry, M. L. W. Curtis, OM.
d the Virginia Legislature, J. L. Orrick, BA.
eacher, C. F. Thwing, BW.
ry of the People of Israel—III., C. H. Cornill,

gue, History of the, Adolph Kohut, Men.
Beisan, The Plain of, S. Mathews, BW.
and Bluebeard, R. V. Rogers, GBag.
muel, on Law and the Lawyers, GBag.
, Leslie Stephen, NatR.
rother, and His Home, W. E. Griffis, NEM.
Jamin, J. W. Chadwick, NW.
ines:
Gold Region, The, R. Oglesby, Cos.
Klondyke Gold Glitters, W. D. Kelly, R.
Coast to the Golden Klondyke, E. Spurr, O.
the Klondyke, George Chapman, OM.
ndyke Country, Katherine Sleeper, NatM.
Gold-Fields, Life in the, J. L. Steffens, McCl.
and the Yukon Valley, Gold-Fields of the, EngM.
Doctrine of Low Wages, GMag.
Buck-Jumping of, W. H. Mallock, NC.
Mary M. Hallowell, AMon.
, of Virginia, H. Tyrrell, PMM.
in England, NC.

Life, Two Views of, Frank H. Sprague, Int.
Life, The Increasing Duration of Human, NC.
Liquor Monopoly in Russia, Government, San.
Literature:
Current German Literature, J. G. Robertson, Cos.
A Year of Continental Literature—II., D, August 16.
Extra-Canonical Jewish Literature, F. H. Wallace, MR.
Literary Associations of the Temple, GBag.
Locomotion in London in 1837, W. B. Paley, GM.
Lodging-Houses, Land and, NC.
Logia, The, and the Gospels, J. R. Harris, CR.
London: Around London by Bicycle, Elizabeth R. Pennell, Harp.
Longevity: How to Live One Hundred Years, J. E. Watkins, Jr., San.
Low, Seth, Candidate, BA.
Lunacy: Reform in Asylum Administration, A. W. Renton, GBag.
Machiavelli, The Modern, Frederic Harrison, NC.
Madagascar, Military Rule in, MisR.
Madagascar, The Economic Condition of, BTJ, August.
Medici, Catharine de, as a Sentimentalist, Eleanor Lewis, Cos.
Methodist Saints and Martyrs, R. C. Nightingale, CR.
Mexico, Musical, A. H. Noll, Lipp.
Michelangelo Buonarroti as a Poet, T. B. Reilly, CW.
Military Matters: See contents of JMSI; USM.
Milkweed, The, William H. Gibson, Harp.
Mingan Seigniory, To the Shores of the, F. Irland, Scrib.
Money, The Multiple Standard for, E. Pomeroy, A.
Morley, John, Norman Hapgood, CR.
Mortuary Statistics in Relation to Occupations, AJS.
Music: See contents of Mus.
Music Halls and Popular Songs, R. de Koven, Cos.
Napoleon, The Surrender of, Mac.
Napoleonism in America, F. F. Ellinwood, HomR.
Navy, A Plea for the, H. A. Herbert, F.
Navy, A New Organization for the New, I. N. Hollis, AM.
Navy, The Beginnings of the American, J. H. Wagner, Harp.
Negro, Apology for the Higher Education of the, MR.
Nelson, Lord, Clark Russell, EI.
New England's Prospect, William Wood, BA.
New England, Travel in Early, Amelia L. Hill, NEM.
New Testament, Harnack's Chronology of the, NW.
New York:
The Greater New York Mayoralty, GMag.
Molding the New Metropolis, W. C. DeWitt, MM.
Meaning of Greater New York, Mary A. Fanton, Dem.
Nicaragua Canal Commission, The, AMRR.
Nitragin, C. F. Townsend, K.
North Pole, A Dash for the, Walter Wellman, NatM.
Novel, The Historical, Brander Matthews, F.
Nurse, The Moral Influence of the Trained, WR.
Oklahoma Boomers, The, George Dollar, Str.
Old Age, On, James Payn, NC.
Old South Meeting-House, Elizabeth M. Hallowell, G.
Oliphant, Mrs., as a Novelist, Black.
Pandita Ramabai and Her Work, Grace E. Wilder, MisR.
Paris, The Commune of—II., Molly E. Seawell, MM.
Pastoral Pursuits, A. H. Godfrey, O.
Paul, The Apostle, as Preacher, W. C. Wilkinson, HomR.
Peace and War, H. W. Wilson, USM.
Photography: See also contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
Astronomical Photography, F. L. O. Wadsworth, K.
Before the Photograph, Myrta L. Avary, Out.
Pike, Robert, a Forgotten Champion of Freedom, NEM.
Pittsburg, The Rise of, C. T. Logan, FrL.
Plague Commissioner, The British Soldier as a, Black.
Plantation Life in Dixie, G. Harris, FrL.
Plato and His Republic, Paul Sherey, Chaut.
Poets of To-day—II., E. A. U. Valentine, BA.
Pokagon, Simon, on Naming the Indians, AMRR.
Polar Research, Objects and Results of, George Gerland, APS.
Police Force, The New York, Theodore Roosevelt, AM.
Political Science, The Problems of, L. S. Rowe, AAPS.
Poor, The Cry of the, A.
Population, City, The Shiftless and Floating, AAPS.
Postage Stamps and Their Collection, CJ.
Prisons, Egyptian, Arthur Griffiths, NAR.
Prisons, European, S. J. Barrows, CRev, July.
Prophets, The Rocky Mountain, W. T. Larned, Lipp.
Racial Geography of Europe, The—VIII., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Railways of Equatorial Africa, BTJ, August.
Ranchman, The American, J. R. E. Summer, Long.
Recollections of the Century, Some, E. E. Hale, NatM.
Republic, The Junior, at Freeville, N. Y., Str.
Republican Party, Origin of the, C. M. Harvey, Chaut.
Rockies, At the Foot of the, Abbe C. Goodloe, Scrib.
Rome: Home Life in the Holy City, G. R. Lees, SunM.
Rome, The Higher Life of Modern, R. Lanciani, Out.
Romagna, Peasants of, FR.
Royalists and Republicans, Pierre de Coubertin, CM.
Royalties, F. Max Müller, Cos.
Russia, The Supremacy of, Thomas Davidson, F.
St. Francis in Salvation Army Uniform, A. P. Doyle, CW.

St. Peter's, In the Crypt of, CW.
San Francisco, Early Days in, Maria Knight, OM.
San Sebastian, the Spanish Newport, W. H. Bishop, Scrib.
Scotland, Movement of Religious Thought in, 1843-1896, R. M. Wenley, NW.
Sculpture, A New Note in American, Arthur Hoeber, CM.
Sea Supremacy of England, Maj. Martin Hume, NC.
Sects, The, Howard Evans, CR.
Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857, E. Vibart, C.
St. Marino, a Miniature Republic, CJ.
Shankara, Teacher of Israel, C. Johnston, OC.
Shipbuilding, The Future of American, Lewis Nixon, CasM.
Siam: The Siamese Army, P. C. Standing, USM.
Siberia, The Political Prisoner in, J. Y. Simpson, Black.
Side-Shows—VI., W. G. FitzGerald, Str.
Skepticism, Typical Ears of, A. C. Armstrong, Jr., MR.
Slavery, Chinese, in America, C. F. Holder, NAR.
Slavophile, Recollections of a, Louis Leger, Cos.
Social Settlements, Scientific Value of the, AJS.
Socialism and Catholicism, F. W. Howard, CW.
Socialism in France from 1876 to 1896, P. Lafargue, FR.
Society, Studies in Ultimate—I., L. Gronlund, A.
Sociology: See contents of AJS.
Sokotra, Two Months in, E. N. Bennett, Long.
Spain, The Army of, Leonard Williams, JMSI.
Spanish-American Colonies, The Liberation of the, NAR.
Spiritual Movements of the Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR.
Strikes and the Coal-Miners, Samuel Gompers, F.
Sûfiism, or Persian Mysticism, J. H. Parsons, GM.
Sun Spots, The Discovery of the, M. A. Lancaster, APS.
Superstitions of the Jews, C. D. Wilson, G.
Sweden, Some Impressions of, AI.
Swift, Dean, Some Unpublished Letters of, G. B. Hill, AM.
Taxation, Principles of—X., David A. Wells, APS.
Temperance Problem, The, C. R. Eliot, San.
Tenement-House Reform in New York City, S. P. Cadman, Chaut.
Tennessee's Centennial, Some Notes on, F. H. Smith, Scrit.
Theology, Terminology of the New, NW.
Transportation Topics, Current—II., E. R. Johnson, AAPS.
Trappist Monks at Oka, Visit to the, EI.
Trees, Some Famous Historical, H. G. Archer, CFM.
Trusts: Unconstitutionality of Anti-Trust Legislation, F.
Tuberculosis, Prevention of, J. B. Hamilton, San.
Twain, Mark: Twain's Place in Literature, D. Masters, Chaut.
Twentieth-Century Outlook, A, A. T. Mahan, Harp.
Typographical Union, The International, W. L. M. King, JPEcon.
United States, Progress of the—V., M. G. Mulhall, NAR.
University, A New, Cos.
Vision, Defective, in School Children, F. Allport, EdRNY.
Wagner's Genius, The Secret of, A. R. Parsons, Int.
Wallkill Valley, The Historic, J. P. Ritter, FrL.
Warships, The Speed of, R. G. Hawtrey, FR.
Washington, Life in—II., W. E. Curtis, Chaut.
Wealth, Concentration of, Its Causes and Results, A.
Wellesley College, Virginia Sherwood, FrL.
White House, The First Century of the, Mary S. Lockwood, AMon.
Women:
The First Working Girls' Club, Maude Stanley, Out.
What Women Have Done for the Public Health, F.
Women's Education in Spain, Fanny H. Gardiner, Ed.
Wrecker, The Evolution of the, G. E. Walsh, CasM.
Yankee of the South, The, Elijah Greene, Chaut.
Yellowstone National Park, W. D. Van Blarcom, NatM.
Yukon Valley Gold-Fields, The, MidM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1897.

jamin F. Tracy.....Frontispiece

gress of the World—

unicipal Election in New York..... 515
ıl Tracy as Mr. Platt's Candidate..... 515
d Croker's Tammany Ticket..... 516
enry George Movement..... 517
ıoice of a Quadrennial Despot..... 517
ow and Mr. George..... 518
n Work will Go on in any Case..... 519
lates for the Controllership..... 520
residency of the Council..... 522
isiting Statesmen..... 522
lections Elsewhere in the State..... 522
eague of American Cities..... 523
ıicipal Housekeeper in Chicago..... 523
ıdianapolis Municipal Contest..... 524
ıument in San Francisco..... 524
elphia's Current Problems..... 525
can Applications of the "Referendum".. 525
ate Elections..... 526
osure of the Union Pacific..... 526
s Deepening Crisis..... 527
News and its Mysteries..... 527
escue of Miss Cisneros..... 528
ıd Refuses Bimetallic Concessions..... 528
t to be Faced in this Country..... 529
ıternational Parleys about Seal-skins.... 529
a's Status in the Matter..... 529
under the New Treaty..... 530
s in Eastern Europe..... 530
ılian Federation..... 530
'est Virginia University..... 531
ıreer of George M. Pullman..... 532
eath of Neal Dow..... 532
ıte Charles A. Dana..... 533
Obituary Notes..... 533

aits of Robert A. Van Wyck, Richard Croker, George, John C. Sheehan, Hugh J. Grant, l E. Quigg, Willis J. Abbot, James B. Rey- Seth Low, Charles S. Fairchild, Ashbel P. Bird S. Coler, Tom L. Johnson, Charles W. , John H. Schumann, R. Ross Appleton, O'Neill, Randolph Guggenheimer, Mayors of Columbus; McVicar, of Des Moines, and , of Atlanta; Mrs. A. Emmagene Paul, James lan, Gen. Ramon Blanco, Miss Evangelina s, Jerome W. Raymond, the late Gen. Neal he late George M. Pullman, and the late A. Dana, and other illustrations.

f Current Events..... 534

aits of Hon. John N. Scatcherd James K. Ma- Merton E. Lewis, Hon. Thomas Taggart, Gen. illiam Lockhart, the late Hon George M. n, the late Ex-Senator J. R. McPherson, and Judge C. B. Kilgore.

ter New York Campaign in Carica- 539

productions from various American journals.

Henry George: A Character Sketch..... 547
By Arthur McEwen.
With portraits of Henry George, Mrs. George, and other illustrations.

The Situation in Spain..... 555
By Stephen Bonsal.
With portrait of Señor Sagasta.

Personal Notes on Canovas..... 559
With a portrait of the late Señor Canovas, and various illustrations.

From the Lakes to the Sea: An Account of the Inventions and Devices that have Rendered Feasible a Great Ship Canal..... 563
By Carl Snyder.
With portraits of Maj. C. W. Raymond, Alfred Noble, Maj. Geo. Y. Wisner, Lyman E. Cooley, and Chauncey E. Dutton, and other illustrations.

Free Public Organ Recitals in Boston..... 579
By William I. Cole.

Some Impressions of the Bayreuth Plays.... 582
With portrait of Herr Anton Seidl.

Leading Articles of the Month—

The Nemesis of Folly in India..... 588
With map of northwest frontier of India.
The Advance on Khartoum..... 591
Mr. Davis among the Greek Soldiers..... 592
The Turkish Army of To-day..... 593
Zangwill on the Zionist Congress..... 594
The Silver Question in India..... 596
Impending Deficiency of Breadstuffs..... 598
Running a Great Wheat Farm..... 599
The American Farm Hand..... 600
The Southern Farmer and Cotton..... 601
Edison's Mill for Iron Ore..... 603
Seismogram and Telegram..... 604
A Substitute for Lithography..... 604
The Spanish Game, Pelota..... 605
New York's Recreation Piers..... 605
The Coöperative Colony at Ruskin..... 606
Mr. Hutton, of "The Spectator"..... 607
M. Brunetière's Impressions of America.... ... 608
American Love of Scenery..... 609
President Jordan on College Discipline..... 610

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 611

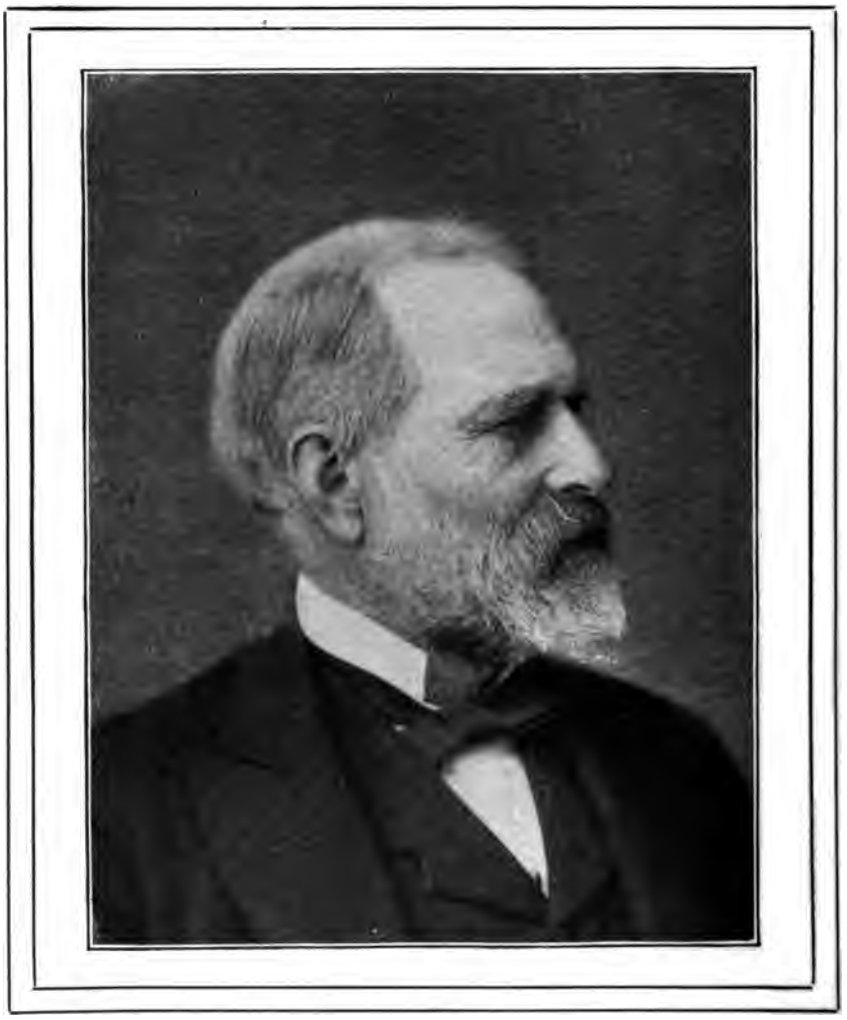
The New Books. Tennyson: A Memoir..... 623

Recent American Publications..... 628

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 632

Index to Periodicals..... 638

2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us t-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and lealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by '. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 e yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., or Place, New York City.



GEN. BENJAMIN F. TRACY,

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.

HE AMERICAN MONTHLY
Review of Reviews.

I. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1897. No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The great municipal election—for which nearly six hundred thousand qualified voters had in October secured ent of their names on the registration e enlarged city of New York—will be sday, November 2. Since the result aign will be known so soon after the of this magazine, it would be unwise ipon predictions. Our readers have . informed concerning the earlier pre- f the campaign, and it will now be in ke some record of the situation as it developed in the events that followed after our October number went to vill be remembered by those who read nent of last month's REVIEW that t, as absolute dictator of the Repub- zation, had selected the District At- . W. M. R. Olcott, as his candidate and Mr. Olcott had publicly accepted id responsibility. It soon appeared, at Mr. Olcott's designation was merely aneuver to divert attention and gain Platt's real candidate was in point of high seas, heading for New York on ip with Mr. Richard Croker, the ab- r of Tammany Hall. It was the idea and the Republican managers, when nced their determination to place a field with Mr. Olcott at the head of Seth Low, who was in the field as e of the non-partisan Citizens' Union, rsuaded to join Mr. Olcott in with- m the race in favor of a third man, . upon as the joint candidate of the organization and the Citizens' Union. t would seem, quite confidently ex- his real but unannounced candidate, astening homeward on board the *w York*, would prove a "unifying would be acceptable to Mr. Low and Union. But, as a plain matter of the politicians should have under- Low's nomination was already beyond recall, and there was no possible basis for a union against Tammany Hall except that which was afforded by Mr. Low's candidacy and the platform of the Citizens' Union. Since Mr. Platt and his two or three active lieutenants had declared that under no conditions would they accept Mr. Low as a candidate, there remained no opening for a conference between the Platt machine and the great army of intelligent and honest citizens who had indorsed Mr. Low as the man they wished to make mayor.

General Tracy as Mr. Platt's Candidate.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, having been invited by Mr. Platt to take the Republican nomination, was indorsed, as a matter of course, by Mr. Platt's Republican city convention. Mr. Platt's chief lieutenant. Mr. Quigg, saved the convention all the trouble of acting for itself by promptly plumping in one block the entire one hundred and ninety-one votes of the puppet delegates from the existing city of New York. The momentary protest of a few delegates from Brooklyn was speedily smothered. Gen. B. F. Tracy has long been well known in Brooklyn and New York as a leader among the local Republican politician-lawyers. He emerged above the national horizon when President Harrison appointed him to be Secretary of the Navy. His incumbency of that office was generally regarded as able and satisfactory. When Mr. Tracy retired from his cabinet position, five years ago, he went into active law practice in partnership with Mr. Platt's son. His law firm soon became famous for its rapid acquisition of a profitable practice more or less political in its nature; and the firm is said to have secured as its clients a host of corporations and individuals whose interests are closely bound up with legislation at Albany. The direct connection between Mr. Tracy's prosperity as a lawyer and his alliance with the Platt family and the Republican machine was almost unavoidably a prominent topic in the public as well as the private discussions of the mayoralty campaign.

Mr. Tracy is considered a man of unusual legal ability, and has always been much deferred to as a person of superior mind and character. But, for the tasks of administration that now lie before the Mayor of New York, it was feared that Mr. Tracy's recent associations might have given him certain biases and predilections that would detract seriously from his otherwise high qualifications.

Richard Croker's Tammany Ticket.

Mr. Richard Croker, soon after his arrival from England, resumed in his own person the dictatorship of Tammany Hall. The convention held for the nomination of a Tammany Democratic ticket was made up of puppets responsive to Mr. Croker's will, even more completely than the Republican convention was under Mr. Platt's sway. Consequently, the candidates indorsed were of Mr. Croker's personal choosing. It is to be remarked, however, that he was not at all points regardless of the will of his following, and that he was constrained to make some alterations in his slate in deference to the outcry against two or three extremely disreputable characters who were among his first selections. His choice for mayor proved to be a Mr. Robert Van Wyck, a city court justice, of whom the community at large knew nothing whatever. Throughout the canvass Mr. Van Wyck has remained a nonentity, his name merely standing for Crokerism pure and simple.

JUDGE ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,
Tammany candidate for mayor.

(From a photograph by Tom Revely, Wantage.)

RICHARD CROKER IN HIS GARDEN AT WANTAGE,

It has been understood in all quarters, a ceded with perfect frankness by Tamma Mr. Croker—who has now for several ye in England, his home being at Wantage, as elsewhere abroad, he gives constant of great wealth—will be the real rule American metropolis if Judge Van Wyc be elected. What this means can hardl derstood in its fullness except by those w mastered the principal facts about m government in New York, and who un the new charter. It means a predomi fluence in the expenditure of a public of about $75,000,000 a year, and th lute appointment of all the heads of trative departments for a city that will directly from 30,000 to 40,000 men—n clude the many thousands working on tracts, and still tens of thousands of oth ployed in connection with various ent such as street railways, that are exploitin franchises or have other vital interests affected by their relations with the m and State authorities. These enterprise "boss" government, always have a highl cal character.

The Henry George Movement.

There was a large element of plain Democratic voters in New York who would have supported Tammany this year if that organization had been fairly responsive to the demands of the honest rank and file. This element was composed mainly of the followers of Mr. Bryan—the men who stood upon the Chicago platform last year because that platform represented in the main their sincere convictions. Mr. Croker and his assistant bosses, of which the chief is Mr. Sheehan, decided to ignore the Chicago platform. There resulted a protest that became unexpectedly coherent and articulate. The protestants were made up of so many factions and cliques that Tammany had thought it impossible for them to combine. It happened, however, that Tammany had forgotten the power of a real leader to bring harmony out of seemingly hopeless discord. Mr. Henry George was prevailed upon to accept the candidacy of various groups of Democrats, together with Populists, single-tax clubs and workingmen's bodies. He was allowed to stand on his own platform and to select his own personal campaign committee. His candidacy aroused unmistakable enthusiasm, and he took the field

From a *Journal* drawing.

HENRY GEORGE ACCEPTING HIS NOMINATION.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN, OF TAMMANY.

as the leader of a body which he designated the "Democracy of Thomas Jefferson." This body attempted to give itself Democratic regularity by indorsing the Chicago platform of last year and recognizing the national leadership of Mr. Bryan. The majority of the members of the National Democratic Committee promptly expressed their intention to regard the Henry George following as the regular Democratic party of New York, instead of Tammany. Thus a new factor, picturesque in a high degree and of the utmost political significance, was brought into the local contest. It was a genuinely popular movement.

The Choice of a Quadrennial Despot.

We have in previous numbers of the REVIEW pointed out the fact that the mayoralty of Greater New York, under the new charter, is a dictatorship—one of the three or four most important autocracies in the world. It has often been remarked that the best possible government would be that of a very enlightened, very wise, and thoroughly benevolent despot. The government of the great American

EX-MAYOR HUGH J. GRANT,
For Tammany Hall.

HON. LEMUEL E. QUIGG,
For the Republicans.

MR. WILLIS J. ABBOT,
For Henry George Democracy.

THREE EXECUTIVE CHIEFS AT CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS.

metropolis is to be a despotism in which the people have a right to choose the despot. Thus the character of this New York despotism, unlike that of Russia or Turkey, is for the people themselves to determine. Everybody except persons of the most limited intelligence in New York have been made fully aware that their choice of a despot for the four years beginning January 1, 1898, must be made from a list of four men—namely, Seth Low, Henry George, Richard Croker (by proxy), and Thomas C. Platt (by proxy). It is true that Mr. Tracy has affected to resent the charge that he would be Mr. Platt's representative in the mayor's chair; but certainly no candid person would deny that Mr. Tracy was Mr. Platt's purely personal selection, and that it was to meet Mr. Platt's wishes and to serve Mr. Platt's ends that Mr. Tracy became a candidate at the moment when Mr. Platt chose to substitute him for Mr. Olcott. No visible public sentiment had called for Mr. Tracy's nomination, any more than for Mr. Olcott's. The real fight of the Republican machine was against Mr. Low, who is himself a Republican and whose supporters were very largely drawn from that party. The fight of the Henry George forces was directed against Tammany. As the election day approached it became clear enough that the Republican and Tammany machines were, comparatively speaking, in sympathy with each other; and that, on the other hand, the Seth Low movement and the Henry George movement stood upon common ground in their vigorous opposition to the government of non-resident bosses. For it is to be remembered that whereas Mr. Croker is, and for several years has been, a *bona fide* resident of England, Mr. Thomas C. Platt lives and votes in the town of Owego, Tioga County, and represents the State of New York in the United States Senate at Washington. Henry George, in the course of the campaign, repeatedly expressed his strong approval of Seth Low as a candidate, and his campaign managers, like himself, have not disguised their hope and belief that if Mr. George should not be elected his candidacy would have resulted in the diversion of enough votes from Tammany to secure the election of Mr. Low. It is possible, of course, that General Tracy may be elected mayor; and, indeed, Mr. Platt was ready at all times in the campaign to assure the public that he was far more confident of Tracy's election than of his own soul's salvation. But Mr. Tracy's election would be a great surprise to the public; for, in spite of the vast sums of money at the command of the Republican machine, the ticket has not seemed to be a strong one with the voters.

Mr. Low and Mr. George.

Mr. Low and Mr. George alike have stood for direct responsibility to the people, and for the best administration of city affairs they could possibly devise. Alike they have stood as a protest against bossism and machine domination in municipal affairs. Mr. George, however, unlike Mr. Low, has had in mind the advancement of a cause not directly related to the administration of the affairs of the city of New York. Mr. George is a social and political philosopher, who is not supposed to have

rticular aptitude for administrative work, ıo would probably value his election chiefly e of the momentum it might give to the l economic and social doctrines which his represents and which he believes contain ly and sufficient gospel for the saving of tions. Both Tammany and the Platt ma- have attempted to pose as the bulwark of vatism against what they have pictured as ightful calamity of a victory by Henry e; but there has been no evidence that the unity was in any manner alarmed or dis- l. Mr. George is a man of a very high r of honesty and intelligence; and although art is set upon that "great cause" of taxa- eform that his name has represented for r years past, he would doubtless if elected down to the routine work of a practical, d mayor, sincerely desirous of everyday government, and competent to administer Elsewhere in this number we present a ter sketch of Mr. George from the accom-

JAMES B. REYNOLDS.
rman of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee.)

d pen of a journalist who has known him or many years. We may also call to mind ct that an admirable character sketch of Low, contributed by Mr. Edward Cary, ap- l in our July number. We have made no pt to disguise our opinion that the Citizens' , supporting the admirable and well-nigh candidacy of President Seth Low, of Co-

(Drawn from life for the *Journal* by De Lipman.)
SETH LOW ON THE STUMP.

lumbia University, has this year afforded the voters of the great metropolis the best opportunity by far that has ever been placed before any large American city to secure for a period of years a municipal government worthy of all that is good in our American civilization.

Reform Work Will Go On in Any Case.

It is very possible that they will reject the opportunity. This would be disappointing, but it would not justify abject discouragement. The non-partisan demand for good municipal government gave to New York three years ago the administration of Mayor Strong, which has been a great improvement over anything that had preceded it. The extent and importance of the Citizens' Union movement this year will have affected municipal life and politics throughout the whole country, even if Mr. Low should not be elected. The campaign of education carried on by the Union will not have been lost. No matter who shall be placed in the mayor's chair, the public opinion of the community will be more alert and more exacting by far than in former years. Even Tammany could not revert to some of its old practices. The street-cleaning methods of the ante-Waring age will never altogether return. What-

ever government the citizens of New York select for themselves, it will be quite as good as they deserve to have, and probably somewhat better. Under the present election laws, with the supervision of the present police board, there will be a perfectly fair election and an honest return of the votes. Mr. Tracy's election will mean an indorsement of the Platt government, and Mr. Platt will be fully justified in looking upon his victory in that light. If the Tammany ticket wins, it will ---an that the voters of New York, after an experience of three years with Mayor Strong's reform administration, have deliberately chosen to call back Tammany and Croker; and the Wigwam will be justified in appropriating those rewards of success which have been the sole object of its campaign. Nevertheless, the men and women who believe in something a great deal better than Platt government or Tammany government will doubtless continue in their endeavor to educate the metropolis up to modern and enlightened standards. It seems likely that in this work for improved government the newspapers of New York will participate more zealously than ever before.

The Newspapers in the Campaign.

In the present campaign the two most orthodox Republican papers, namely, the *Tribune* and the *Mail and Express*, have supported Mr. Low and the Citizens' movement. All the German newspapers in the city, led by the *Staats Zeitung*, have worked for Low and against the machines. The New York *World* has thrown its tremendous energy and resources to the support of the non-partisan movement. The *Journal* and the *Herald*, while not taking any positive sides, have treated the Citizens' movement with respect, and have paid high tribute to the admirable qualifications of Mr. Low. The *Times* and the *Evening Post* have naturally from the beginning identified themselves intimately and earnestly with the Citizens' movement. It is a curious fact that the one organ of the Republican machine in the fight against Mr. Low has been the *Sun*, which was for so many years the accredited organ of Tammany Hall. The *Press* and the *Commercial Advertiser* have perfunctorily taken the straight Republican position. Tammany has had no newspaper exponent, except an obscure paper called the *News*, although the *Journal* and *Herald* have been careful not to antagonize Tammany. Nor has the Henry George movement had any distinct organ. It has, however, received remarkably fair treatment from almost every newspaper in the city. This has been due to a variety of motives. The *Sun* has magnified the George movement in an endeavor to frighten the property-holding classes away from Low to the standard. The papers supporting the Cit Union have been disposed to recognize th portance of the George movement, because have looked upon it as quite likely to draw Tammany's strength in such a way as grea aid Mr. Low's chances.

Candidates for the Controllership.

The chief financial officer o Greater New York, known Controller, has large impo and authority in the scheme of governmen has been adopted; and the executive co

HON. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

tee of the Citizens' Union deemed itself p larly fortunate in securing as its candida Controller the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild was Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Clev first administration, and whose reputation able financier is only surpassed by his repu as a citizen of spotless integrity and of a sense of public duty. The Republicans, f sons that it would require some space to e gave their nomination to the present Cont Mr. Ashbel P. Fitch, who was elected on a many ticket, and was identified for many with the Croker machine. It would simp pear that Fitch, like the *Sun*, has transfer allegiance to the Platt machine, which is n more potent and prosperous of the two. many's candidate this year for the Controll is a Brooklyn financier, Mr. Bird S. Coler, wh Henry George movement was so fortunate

MR. BIRD S. COLER.

CONTROLLER FITCH.

HON. TOM L. JOHNSON.

secure the powerful candidacy of Mr. Charles W. Dayton. Mr. Dayton was postmaster of New York under the Cleveland administration, and his personal acquaintance and popularity are said to be greater than those of any other Democratic politician in the city. If the spontaneous sentiment of the Tammany Democrats could have prevailed this year Mr. Dayton, instead of Mr. Van Wyck, would have been the Tammany candidate for mayor. But Richard Croker has no use for a man of Mr. Dayton's stamp. As a result of his disgust with the successful reassertion of Crokerism in Tammany, Mr. Dayton became a furious rebel, and straightway went over to the camp of Henry George's "Democracy of Thomas Jefferson." He consented to take the candidacy for the controllership not so much because he wanted the office as because of his deep determination to do all in his power to break down the hated tyranny of the Prince of Wales' sporting friend. Mr. Dayton brought to the George movement a very superior talent for organization. His standing as a practical man of experience in administrative work greatly helped the ticket.

EX-POSTMASTER CHARLES W. DAYTON

MR. JOHN H. SCHUMANN (See next page).

R. ROSS APPLETON
(On Republican Ticket).

JEROME O'NEILL
(On Henry George Ticket).

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER
(On Tammany Hall Ticket).

THREE CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Presidency of The Council.

The third important place to be filled by vote of all the citizens of the metropolis is that of President of the Council. The Citizens' Union selected as their candidate for this place Mr. John H. Schumann, a prominent German-American citizen of Brooklyn. The Henry George ticket carries the name of Mr. Jerome O'Neill, who has long been prominent and deservedly trusted in the circles of organized labor, and has represented his trade union in the Central Labor Union. The Republican and Tammany machines respectively nominated for this post Mr. R. Ross Appleton and Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer. The Municipal Assembly, under the New York charter, will sit in two branches, called the Council and the Board of Aldermen. The President of the Council alone is elected on general ticket, and he will have the functions of a vice-mayor. The Citizens' Union found it advisable to nominate candidates for both branches of the Municipal Assembly, and also to nominate candidates for the county offices. The Henry George movement evaded the danger of a disagreement on the county ticket for New York by indorsing the Citizens' Union candidates. This circumstance rendered it reasonably certain that, whatever fate might befall the candidates for the three highest city positions, the Citizens' Union county ticket would win. The election of members of the State legislature has had the attention of the Citizens' Union, although the political machines will not easily yield that chief stronghold of their power. Municipal home-rule will never be safe with boss-ruled law-makers at Albany.

The Visiting Statesmen.

An unfortunate feature of the campaign was the great injury inflicted upon the national Republican party by the extent to which some of its prominent men yielded to the persuasions of the New York machine and assumed to interfere in a strictly local contest. By far the greater proportion of President McKinley's sincere Republican friends in New York were supporters of Mr. Low and the Citizens' Union. President McKinley's most dangerous enemy from the very beginning of his presidential candidacy has been Mr. Platt's New York Republican machine; and the attempt to commit Mr. McKinley and his cabinet to the support of the machine's municipal fight was a subtle scheme to degrade the administration in the eyes of the country. The resentment of the self-respecting citizens of New York, at outside interference in their municipal corporation concerns, was expressed in the most spirited way by Mayor Strong, who took the stump in an effective manner on behalf of Mr. Low. If there had been a compromise nomination for the mayoralty, Mayor Strong himself was the obviously suitable man; but the Republican machine had as little use for Mayor Strong as for Seth Low; they have found him hopelessly honest.

City Elections Elsewhere in the State.

In Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Troy, and the other cities of the State of New York, mayoralty campaigns will be concluded on November 2. In none of these cities has the contest attracted much outside notice; but it may be remarked in a general way that the spirit of independence

has been in all these places more than usually active, and the voters undoubtedly show an increasing disposition to ignore national politics and to deal with municipal questions upon their own merits. In Rochester and Utica especially the citizens' movement has been energetic and influential. We will note the outcome next month.

The League of American Cities.

In the closing days of September there was held at Columbus, Ohio, a large convention of mayors and other municipal officials, which resulted in the permanent organization of the "League of American Municipalities." The convention was attended by four hundred and eighteen official delegates, representing one hundred and one cities, in twenty-three different States. A great deal of credit is due to the Hon. Samuel L. Black, Mayor of Columbus, for the successful launching of this new organization. The papers read at Columbus and the discussions which followed them were of a practical nature, and the movement can but result in the quickening of the spirit of municipal progress throughout the country. One of the principal functions of the new organization will be the maintenance of a well-endowed bureau of information, which in many practical ways will serve the cities which enroll themselves as members of the league. One of the best things the league could do would be the compilation of a statistical year-book of American cities. The addresses and papers presented at Columbus are to be found in the October and November numbers of *City Government*, a monthly publication devoted to the practical affairs of municipalities.

A Municipal Housekeeper in Chicago.

Mayor Strong, Colonel Waring, and the city officials of New York never fail to give credit to a woman, Mrs. Kinnicutt, for initiating the movement which has lead to the remarkable perfection of the street-cleaning and garbage-removal services of New York City. The practical work of city government, for the most part, is only housekeeping on a grand scale. Municipal reform in the right sense means more to women than to men. Nor do women need to wait for the suffrage in order to lend their effective aid to the improvement of municipal housekeeping. In Chicago, as in New York, the movement for clean streets seems destined to have a woman's name most conspicuously identified with it. Two or three years ago Mrs. A. E. Paul, of that city, as a member of the Civic Federation, stirred up the North Side on the subject of the frightful uncleanliness of the alleys. Her efforts led to a great improvement in the work of garbage removal. More recently she has taken up the subject of street-cleaning, and has mastered it, both theoretically and practically. The other day she presented herself for a civil-service examination as an applicant for the position of ward inspector of street-cleaning. She came through the examination far ahead of all competitors, and was

MAYOR BLACK OF COLUMBUS, O. (Treasurer).

MAYOR COLLIER OF ATLANTA, GA. (Vice-President).

MAYOR M'VICAR OF DES MOINES, IOWA. (President).

OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

MRS. A. EMMAGENE PAUL.

accordingly appointed inspector of the busiest down-town district. She is now on duty every day, in charge of her force of men wearing the new blue uniforms of the Chicago street-cleaning department. The practical results are as pleasing as they are novel. Mrs. Paul bids fair to become at once the Mrs. Kinnicutt and the Colonel Waring of Chicago.

The Indianapolis Municipal Contest.

The growing disposition of the voters in our American cities to act independently in municipal campaigns was well illustrated by the mayoralty contest in Indianapolis last month. A lively campaign resulted in the reëlection of Mayor Thomas Taggart by a good majority. Mayor Taggart, as it happens, is a Chicago-platform Democrat; and the Republican organization of Indianapolis, in view of the great majority given for the McKinley ticket last year, had declared that every effort must be made to defeat Mr. Taggart for the sake of the indirect stimulus his reëlection might give to the free-silver movement. Nevertheless, the Republican candidate was defeated by a vote which showed a total disregard of the Republican admonitions. The fact seems to be that Mr. Taggart had made a good mayor, and that the citizens of Indianapolis reëlected him with reference to city affairs. Probably if last year's national questions should now be submitted to them again, the people of Indianapolis would vote in November, 1898, as they voted in November, 1897. What has the tariff to do with city affairs?

A Monument in San Francisco.

San Francisco has celebrated the completion of its City Hall, a building of which we may have something to say next month. Meanwhile we may call attention to the fact that on Admission Day, in September (California was admitted to the Union September 9, 1850), there was unveiled at the corner of Turk and Market Streets a very interesting and attractive monument, to be known as the "Native Sons' Fountain." This beautiful public ornament is the gift of the present Mayor of San Francisco, Hon. James D. Phelan, who is himself a native son of California and of the city of San Francisco. Furthermore, the two heroic figures that pertain to the structure are the work of a California sculptor, also a native son, Mr. Douglas Tilden. We are told that the monument is intended to suggest to us the "excitement, turbulence, and heroism" of the period, now nearly fifty years ago, when California's admission to the Union was secured. The illustration on the next page will give some idea of the character of this artistic creation. On the top of the granite shaft stands a graceful but spirited female figure, representing the genius of History, while at the base of the shaft, holding an American flag aloft, is a sturdy young miner of the Argonaut period. San Francisco is to be congratulated upon a mayor thus public-spirited and a native sculptor thus talented.

HON. JAMES D. PHELAN,
Mayor of San Francisco.

IE "NATIVE SONS' FOUNTAIN," SAN FRANCISCO.
Given to the City by Mayor Phelan.

phia's ent ems.

Philadelphia is the one great city of the United States that has for many years carried on the gas supply as a ipal undertaking. It happens that the lelphia gas-works have not at all times well managed, and the plant, as a whole, is far from meeting modern requirements. rouble has been that the gas department en run on a political instead of a business The obvious remedy would seem to be to l of the mismanagement and transform the lelphia gas-works into a model municipal ment, as conspicuous for good results as reet-cleaning department of New York. d, however, of applying this suitable rem- t has been proposed to lease the gas-works ong term of years to a private company, ıfession of the inability of the municipal ation to put honesty and brains into the ct of one of the easiest and simplest kinds iness that could possibly be undertaken by overnmental authority. A few weeks ago oposition to lease the works seemed practi- ertain to prevail. More recent indications owever, that this scheme may be defeated. is known in Philadelphia as the General ory Committee, consisting of a number of ost prominent citizens, has issued an inter- address asking the citizens to vote in favor of a proposition which is to be submitted to them at the November election, for the authorization of a new loan of more than $12,000,000. If the people authorize the borrowing of this money it is to be used for much-needed public improvements. The largest item of the proposed expenditure will be the extension of Philadelphia's very inadequate water supply; and improved sewers, street-paving, fire and police stations, and a new alms-house make urgent demands for money. New high school buildings, an art gallery, $1,000,000 for the free library, a good appropriation for the Commercial Museum, and $1,000,000 for the improvement of the gas-works, are among the other items included in the general estimate of $12,000,000. Philadelphia's present debt is less than $35,000,000, while taxes are raised upon an assessed valuation of about $850,000,000. The Advisory Committee holds that Philadelphia's position as a progressive modern city is involved in the fate of this pending proposal to raise a sum of money for necessary public works.

American Applications of the "Referendum."

This decision in Philadelphia, about to be made by popular referendum, suggests the growing favor in which the idea is held of a direct decision by the people upon various matters of public interest or concern. Seth Low, for example, has made it evident in his speeches that he would be in favor of referring the question of the Sunday sale of drinks to a direct vote of the citizens of New York. In the two States of Connecticut and New Jersey the voters have within a few weeks taken direct action on important questions submitted for their determination. The voters of Connecticut, by a very large majority, declared themselves on October 3 as in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the State which restricts suffrage to voters able to read in the English language any article of the constitution or any section of the statutes. The vote against the proposition was very slight, every community, whether urban or rural, voting in the affirmative. In New Jersey a great popular contest was waged upon the question of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting gambling—the evil practically aimed at being that of race-track pool-selling, book-making, and betting. The country districts of New Jersey were in favor of the amendment, and the large towns were against it. At first the amendment seemed to be lost, but on the final count of the votes it was found that this salutary provision had been adopted. The good citizens of New Jersey have found themselves unable to trust their law-makers to do their duty as against the powerful influence of

the gambling fraternity; and thus it has been deemed best to appeal to the referendum, and seek protection under a constitutional clause. The almost complete domination of our legislatures by bosses and corrupt elements will probably drive the people of this country to a constantly increasing use, under one form or another, of what is known as the referendum—that is to say, the direct vote of the people themselves upon questions of general importance.

The State Elections.

Not many States will elect governors on November 2, although, as in New York, there are several States in which judges will be voted for, or executive officers less conspicuous than the governor. In a number of States, also, new legislatures are to be chosen; and the result will ultimately affect the balance of parties in the United States Senate. In Ohio the struggle for control of the legislature is attracting more attention than Governor Bushnell's campaign for a second term. Republican success means a full six years' term for Senator Hanna, while Democratic success is supposed to mean the election to the Senate of Mr. John R. McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The legislative contest in Maryland will vitally affect the political and official future of Senator Gorman. In Iowa the election of a Republican governor is confidently expected, while Democratic success in Virginia this year is a foregone conclusion. The Massachusetts gubernatorial contest has been worthy of note, although the reëlection of Governor Wolcott has been rendered almost certain by the presence in the field of two rival Democratic candidates, both of whom are prominent, able, and strong—the Hon. George Fred. Williams and Dr. William Everett. The Bryan Democracy, led by Mr. Williams, controls the regular Democratic organization, and Dr. Everett is the nominee of the protesting gold Democrats, who are fighting bravely.

Foreclosure of the Union Pacific.

Unless there should be a postponement, the foreclosure proceedings in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad will now be brought to a conclusion by sale of the road. It was expected, indeed, that the sale would take place at Omaha on November 1. The story of the Government's loan to the first trans-continental railroad forms a long chapter of financial history. What was originally a first lien became subsequently, by the consent of the Government, shifted to the inferior position of a second mortgage. This mortgage is now past due, and the road has been practically bankrupted by those familiar American methods which make individual railroad barons rich while they leave the railroad properties wrecked. A reorganization committee, understood to be managed by Mr. Pierpont Morgan in the Vanderbilt interest, having secured control of the first mortgage, proposes to obtain possession of the road, and to that end has promised to make the Government a bid of $50,000,000 for its interest. The people of the Pacific Coast, generally speaking, are intensely opposed to this plan. They demand that the Government should take possession of the road. Outside of capitalistic circles, so-called, there has been some public opinion in favor of the experiment of the governmental operation of this trans-continental line. But the ingenious financiers who have had their way with these great Western railroad lines have, in the case of this road, as of variou sothers, diverted to their own separate control the great terminal facilities, bridges, profitable feeders, and other auxiliaries requisite to the successful operation of the property. Under the circumstances, there would seem to be nothing that can wisely be done except to sell the Government interest for what it can be made to bring. President McKinley has been called upon to have the sale deferred until after Congress assembles in the first week of December. The situation is not one of President McKinley's making, and is, in fact, in

STOP THE SEAL.
From the *Herald* (New York).

GOOD RIDDANCE.

ıer, with his most deadly weapon of war and his "rake-
tires from the scene.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

ınds of the judiciary. There ought not, 'ore, to be saddled upon the President the ı of a bargain that is sure to be extremely ɔular in some quarters. The matter is emi- / one that belongs to the legislative body; ongress has failed to deal with it.

Deepen- Crisis.

These are trying days in the king- dom of Spain. Difficulties thicken, and no plain path to tranquillity is e in any direction. The provisional minis- ıat followed the assassination of Prime Min- Canovas has disappeared from the scene, he great rival of Canovas, Señor Sagasta, is ce again at the head of a new ministry. Stephen Bonsal, whose four years as secre- of our American legation at Madrid has him especial knowledge of Spanish states- ınd politics, contributes to this number of REVIEW a timely discussion of the present ion, including some account of the charac- nd career of Sagasta. In view of the dif- es of the Cuban question the minister of ɔlonies is almost as important a personage as rime minister. This post of colonial secre- s filled by Señor Moret, a very well known : man, whose reputation is better than that ɔst Spanish politicians. The new govern- has announced its determination to prose- he war in Cuba more vigorously than ever, giving Cuba a home rule government as as possible. General Weyler has been re- from command in Cuba, and his place has taken by Gen. Ramon Blanco. The new commander, who sailed for Cuba about October 20, has declared his purpose to push the war with the utmost energy. He will have found a state of affairs as different as possible from that which General Weyler was accustomed to portray in his reports to the home government. Nothing could be more futile than the attempt at this stage in the contest to quell the Cuban rebellion by the palliative of autonomy. The patriots have now reached the point where complete separation from Spain is highly probable, and unless all their leaders should be bribed into betrayal of the patriot cause—a thing that we do not for a moment regard as possible—the Spanish cause is almost absolutely hopeless. Many of the Spanish Cubans who have steadily opposed the plan of an independent Cuban republic have now come to see the impossibility of a continuance of the Spanish sovereignty in the island, and are beginning to favor annexation to the United States as the only plan by which stability can be secured. Meanwhile the Carlists are said to have renewed their activity in Spain, and there are rumors that they are secretly importing arms and munitions of war in considerable quantities through the Pyrenees from France. The change of cabinet has given Spain an excuse for asking the United States to wait a few weeks for an answer to Minister Woodford's American interrogatories. The new representative from this country was instructed by the administration at Washington to show the Spanish Government that America could not well contemplate the indefinite continuance of the Cuban struggle, and to ask that the cabinet should name a date in the early future when it might be expected that the war would have been brought to a conclusion. Spain has, at least, by her reception and treatment of these interrogatories admitted the right of the United States to ask such questions; and thus a diplomatic opening has been gained which may, in the near future, lead to some form of intervention.

GEN. RAMON BLANCO,
Spain's new dictator in Cuba.

Cuban News and Its Mysteries.

The recent situation in Cuba may have been full of thrilling and exciting incidents to the people who were there; and in point of fact there is much reason to believe that the past few weeks have been stirring ones on many accounts in all parts of the island. Nevertheless, the Cuban news comes to us in forms either so meager or so obviously apocryphal that very few readers know what to make of it from week to week. After all that has been published, the state of the Cuban war is almost as obscure to the average American reader as is that in the distant Philippines; while the news from the troubled hill country beyond the remote northwest frontier of India, where England is punishing the tribesmen, comes to us with ten times the precision and authenticity that news comes from Havana. Day after day, week after week, month after month, Spain is somehow feeding and maintaining more than two hundred thousand soldiers on an island lying only a little distance off our own coasts. How those soldiers are distributed, what they are doing, what condition they are in, and to what extent they cause the Cuban rebellion some slight annoyance—these are questions that the whole civilized world is now asking; and nobody gives replies that would seem credible on their face. The past month in Cuba has been productive of one incident at least, that stands out in especially clear relief; and that incident has excited more comment and enthusiasm than anything else that has happened since the beginning of the rebellion.

The Rescue of Miss Cisneros.

This incident is the rescue of a young lady, Miss Evangelina Cosio y Cisneros, from a prison in Havana. As may be inferred from her name, this young lady is a near relative of the distinguished Cuban who was chosen two years ago as President of the young Republic. The circumstances of her imprisonment seemed beyond all reasonable doubt to reflect severely upon the manhood and decency of the Spanish authorities in Cuba. A great number of the most prominent women in the United States had appealed to the Queen Regent of Spain for the release of Miss Cisneros, but their requests were ignored. Meanwhile she had been incarcerated for months in association with prisoners of degraded and criminal character. The New York *Journal* had been especially active in the agitation to secure this young lady's release, and, having failed in its appeal for clemency, the *Journal* entered upon a more summary policy. On the night of October 6, with the full moon shining on the well-guarded prison, Mr. Carl Decker, a *Journal* reporter, with such assistance as he had thought it advisable to employ, rescued

MISS EVANGELINA CISNEROS.

the fair young prisoner and enabled her t
to the United States. This is not the
recount the story in detail. It is enoug
that it was a deed of great daring and tr
alry, and those who like to believe in
will make no mistake of judgment in pla
name of Carl Decker on their roll of hero
for the young lady, her own part in t
gramme showed fortitude, womanly wit
long list of other admirable qualities.
thusiasm of her reception in New York
genuine and popular to be treated as t
advertising scheme of a sensational new
Indeed, it evinced plainly the steady gr
American feeling in behalf of the Cuban

England Refuses Bimetallic Concessions.

After a long suspense due
semi-official announcement
ago that England was a
make some compromise with the Unite
and France on the silver question, the
world has been answered with a clear
by the British Government. The quest
considered at a meeting of the cabinet,
called together after the long vacation p
advance of the usual cabinet meetings
vember. This particular sitting occur
Saturday, October 16. It had been
good while ago that the British Governm
prepared to go so far as to reopen the

India to free and unrestricted silver coinage, and to hold one-fifth of the coin reserve of the Bank of England in silver. These two steps were to be taken as England's contribution toward the rehabilitation of silver, in case the United States, together with France and the Latin Union, should decide to resume free silver coinage. Unquestionably Mr. Balfour and several other prominent members of the British cabinet who are strong bimetallists were in favor of these concessions. Manchester and some other of the industrial centers of England are entirely convinced that bimetallism would help their declining manufactures. The chief official of the Bank of England a few weeks ago issued a letter in which he intimated in a cautious and qualified way that the bank would be ready to carry out its part of the programme whenever the rest of the arrangement might be agreed upon. This letter aroused an intense opposition among British bankers and financiers in general, and the London *Times* made itself the particular organ of their daily volume of protestations. Although the *Times* is a regular supporter in general of the Salisbury administration, there was much reason to believe that the opposition which it headed against any compromise on the silver question would have caused a crisis and wrecked the ministry if the policy had not been abandoned.

A Fact to be Faced in This Country.

The so-called money power seems to have won a complete victory. There is no present prospect that free coinage of silver will be resumed in India, and still less that silver will have any new place in the monetary system of England. Senator Wolcott, Mr. Stevenson, and General Paine have done what they could. They have succeeded in securing a remarkable amount of respectful attention in Europe for what has seemed to us from the start an absolutely hopeless mission. Whether one accepts or rejects the theory of international bimetallism, it is well to face the palpable fact that the European governments will not at present adopt a policy which the great banks and money lenders are strenuously opposing. Inasmuch as it will be the plain duty of Congress, when it comes together in the early days of December, to give its chief attention to the reform of our currency system, it is highly important that American public opinion should understand definitely that no European power is on the point of being induced to abandon the gold standard. This country decided at the polls last November that it would not undertake by itself to rehabilitate silver. It remains, therefore, for Congress to unify and improve our complex and indefensible system of money, the maintenance of the present gold standard being conceded as the starting point. Within a month or six weeks it is probable that some well-considered and definite plans will be laid before the country.

Two International Parleys About Seal-skins.

Bimetallism was not the only question that the British Government was called upon to discuss last month with reference to negotiations begun by American commissioners. The everlasting seal fisheries topic commanded attention quite out of all proportion to its importance. It had been supposed in this country that England had definitely accepted the invitation (extended through Mr. John W. Foster and Mr. Hamlin, as our special commissioners) to join in a conference to be held at Washington, in which Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan were to exchange views upon the general subject of the seal fisheries and the best way to regulate the taking of seals in the open sea, with a view to protecting the herd from speedy extinction. It had been well understood, when Mr. John W. Foster went abroad several months ago, that his mission was even more conspicuously to St. Petersburg than to London. Mr. Hamlin, it seems, had meanwhile gone to Japan. We naturally supposed, therefore, in this country, that our wish to have the participation of Russia and Japan in this conference was well known from the outset. But England, after having accepted the invitation a number of weeks previously, decided last month that she would have nothing to do with a sealing conference in which Russia and Japan should be represented. This was somewhat awkward; but the United States, Russia and Japan were, of course, competent to confer without the assistance of Great Britain. It was subsequently arranged that two conferences should be held, the United States, Russia and Japan being represented at the first one, and the United States and Great Britain at the second, to follow immediately.

Canada's Status in the Matter.

It has been said in the newspapers that Lord Salisbury's final attitude in this matter was due to Canadian demands. But that, of course, is no concern of the United States. In all these diplomatic dealings, our relations are solely and exclusively with the British foreign office. It is habitually remarked by the English newspapers, though quite incorrectly, that the second conference is to include the representatives of three interested countries, the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. From the American point of view, obviously, there can be no distinction between the Canadian and British representation. For if Canada is entitled to

be represented as Canada, England has no possible excuse for being present at all. If Canada were a member of the family of nations, instead of being a colonial possession of Great Britain, the maritime questions relating to the North Pacific would naturally be settled by conference among the four important maritime countries directly concerned with North Pacific affairs, namely, the United States, Canada, Russia, and Japan.

Greece Under the New Treaty.

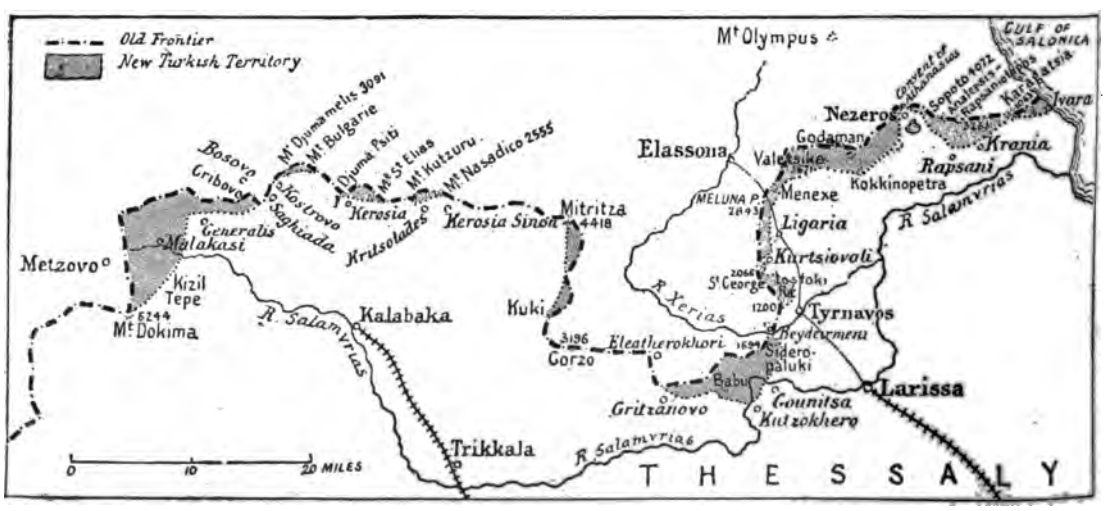
The map which we print herewith will show our readers precisely what has been meant by the strategic rectification of the frontier between Greece and Turkey for the benefit of the victorious power. The shaded strips and patches indicate the territorial gains that Turkey has secured. The changes may be said in general to put Turkey in possession of mountain tops and passes capable of fortification. What it means to Greece is the withdrawal by Europe of the moral support which the action of the Berlin Congress of 1878 lent to the Greek aspirations for growth in the direction of Macedonia. The signing of the preliminary treaty at Constantinople led to fierce indignation at Athens, and to the overthrow of the Ralli ministry. A new cabinet, headed by M. Zeamis, is now in office. The present prime minister is a nephew of Delyannis, the former premier, although the two are at the head of opposing parties. No protests on the part of Greece can now prevent the consummation of the plan of the great powers to supervise Greek revenues through an international commission which will protect the former bondholders and also make sure the payment of the indemnity to Turkey. The position of Greece is humiliating, but it might be worse.

Politics In Eastern Europe.

The cabinets of central and southeastern Europe in general have of late been living in the midst of alarms; and as we go to press it is reported that Count Badeni and his Austrian ministry have been forced to resign in consequence of a state of racial and factional strife that grows constantly worse and seems at times even to threaten the dismemberment of the Austrian empire. Count Badeni had recently added to his European notoriety by fighting a duel with a member of the Reichsrath, on account of something said in debate; and Badeni had come out of the combat with a bullet wound in the arm. Ex-King Milan's return to Bulgaria against the wishes of the government led to the resignation of the Servian ministry on October 19. We have already noted the change of ministry in Spain. Cabinets do not rise and fall in a sensational manner in Germany, but there is evidently going on a gradual reconstruction of the Emperor William's group of ministerial advisers.

Australian Federation.

The strong probability now is that the great work of federating the Australian colonies will be completed early in the coming year. The second session of the federal convention of constitution-makers was held at Sydney in September. After doing some important business the convention adjourned until January because of the application of Queensland, which had hitherto held back, to be admitted to the convention. The adjournment was for the purpose of giving the voters of Queensland time to elect their delegates. At the September session of the convention it was settled that, as in the United States, each member of the federal union should have equal representation in the senate.



MAP OF THE NEW FRONTIER BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

A HINT AS TO COMPARATIVE AREA OF CANADA (SHADED LINES), AUSTRALIA (BLACK), AND EUROPE (WHITE) MINUS RUSSIA AND SCANDINAVIA.

:onstitution of the Australian commonwealth ›wever, too far from complete for any pres- :tempt at analysis. The accompanying out- ıap shows in a rather interesting manner the :erritorial extent of Australia and Canada. Europe, minus Russia and Scandinavia, ; small in comparison with Australia, while :h North America, as shown by the shaded on the map, is still larger than Australia.

est ·ia ity. A notable educational event last month was the inauguration, on October 14, of Dr. Jerome H. Raymond as presi- of the West Virginia University at Morgan-

The occasion was participated in by a ›er of the most distinguished educators of ›untry. Dr. Raymond, who goes to West nia from a professorship in the University 'isconsin, is only twenty-eight years old, e has already had an educational career of ·kable brilliancy. He was born in Iowa, ıaking his living as a stenographer at St. at thirteen, and was private secretary to :te George H. Pullman by the time he had ed his eighteenth year. Then he determined through college, and became a student at 'orthwestern University at Evanston, where ·aduated. Next he pursued post-graduate :s at several American universities, and re-

PRESIDENT JEROME H. RAYMOND.

ceived the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. He has managed to travel and study extensively in Europe and the Orient, and in the past three or four years at the University of Chicago and the University of Wisconsin he has shown himself not only a brilliant scholar and teacher but a remarkable organizer of University Extension work. West Virginia has at once adopted Dr. Raymond with enthusiasm, and is evidently going to allow him to introduce more than one innovation. To begin with, the West Virginia University will follow the example of the University of Chicago in keeping its work running the entire year ›r the four-term system. Further than t' ill follow the ex-

ample of the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin in giving instruction by correspondence. Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the announcement that the University at Morgantown will soon be surrounded by a system of church halls. The Episcopal hall has already been established by Bishop Peterkin, and the Baptists have also domiciled themselves similarly. It is understood that the Presbyterians and Methodists have taken the initial steps in the same direction. The prospect, therefore, is for the development of a very important educational center in West Virginia.

THE LATE GEN. NEAL DOW.

The Career of George M. Pullman.

Mr. George M. Pullman died suddenly from a disease of the heart at his home in Chicago, on October 19. Mr. Pullman was born in Chautauqua County, New York, nearly sixty-seven years ago. For a number of years as a young man he worked at the trade of cabinet-maker. Subsequently he went into the business of moving buildings, and seems to have been the originator of the methods by which so many brick buildings in Chicago at one time were lifted and removed. At the outset, it was through the accident of a personal association that Mr. Pullman became interested in the improvement of sleeping-car accommodations. Having obtained control of the concessions for the sleeping service on one or two short routes out of Chicago, he gradually transformed the dreary and comfortless "sleepers" of other days into the modern palace-car system with which his name is identified. Having created a great business for his company, he determined to create a model town for the accommodation of the men engaged in the manufacture and repair of Pullman cars. Thus the town of Pullman, now included in the enlarged limits of the City of Chicago, was erected on very attractive architectural plans and with the best possible sanitary provisions, some sixteen or seventeen years ago. The most painful incident of Mr. Pullman's long and honorable business career was the great strike in his shops, which led to the sympathetic railway strikes at Chicago three years ago. If Mr. Pullman had been willing at the outset—as the best citizens of Chicago begged him to do—to arbitrate the trouble between his company and its employees, a great public disturbance might have been avoided. Undoubtedly he believed that he was right in his stubborn attitude, although the best opinion of the country demanded arbitration. Mr. Pullman's work will always have prominence as an important chapter in the history of our industrial development.

The Death of Neal Dow.

Among the distinguished names in our obituary list this month is to be found that of Gen. Neal Dow, the man who more than any one else has been identified in the public mind with the movement in the United States for the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic, and who was famous as the author of the Maine prohibitory law. General Dow was born in March, 1804, and was therefore in his ninety-fourth year. Although by no means a young man at that time, he served valiantly in the Civil War, resigning his commission at the age of sixty. He was a very eloquent speaker, and had been heard on temperance platforms almost everywhere in this country, as well as in England. He was a noble specimen of American manhood.

THE LATE GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

ainting by Frank Fowler in 1894.
THE LATE CHARLES A. DANA.

e
A. The death of Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, on October 17, was not unexpected, inasmuch as Mr. had been seriously ill for several weeks. is seventy-eight years of age, but until this llness he had continued to devote a marvel- tellectual vigor to the daily management of wspaper which had for thirty years so con- reflected Mr. Dana's unique personality. ght be said of Mr. Dana that, all things ered, he was probably the most able and plished journalist this country has pro-

His paper was read every day by thou- of people who could not forego the pleas- ey derived from its brilliancy and its ting literary qualities, although they were e as possible in sympathy with the editorial and policy that Mr. Dana had adopted. *un* at least showed that a readable and suc- newspaper may keep within the lines of legitimate journalism and succeed with- use either of illustrations or meretricious onalism. Mr. Dana's intellectual stand- n the *Sun* as elsewhere, were unflinchingly severe; but thoroughness and profound scholarship were not, in his methods, even remotely associated with dullness or pedantry. Mr. Dana was intimately conversant with all the principal modern languages and literatures, was an art connoisseur whose collections were famous, and possessed both botanical knowledge and skill as a landscape gardener that few professionals could equal. His Americanism was of the most intense character, and the *Sun*, more than any other paper, has been identified with the advocacy of such proposals as the annexation of Canada, the acquisition of the Sandwich Islands, the independence of Cuba, the construction by the United States of the Nicaragua Canal, and the rapid development of our navy. Mr. Dana in his early youth was a member of the brief but brilliant Brook Farm experiment. Before the war he was Horace Greeley's managing editor on the New York *Tribune*, and in Lincoln's administration he was an Assistant Secretary of War. Subsequently he entered Chicago journalism, but soon returned to New York and became editor of the *Sun*. It is said that his son, Paul Dana, is likely to succeed to the vacant chair in the *Sun* office. The *Sun* employs a galaxy of talented journalists who could carry on Mr. Dana's work, of whom Mitchell and Hazeltine are examples.

Other Obituary Notes. There are in our obituary list this month an unusual number of names widely known. There will be found, for example, the names of five former United States Senators. Rear-Admiral Worden, died in his eightieth year, will be immortalized in our naval history as the constructor and commander of the *Monitor* and the man who sunk the *Merrimac*. Francis William Newman, the famous English writer, whose brother was the still more famous Cardinal Newman, died at the age of ninety-two, while Sir John Gilbert, president of the English Water Color Society, and well known as the father of modern illustration, died at the age of eighty. Those who read the list on page 537 will be impressed with the great age that many of these men had attained. Sir Henry Lushington was two years older than Neal Dow, and three years older than Francis Newman. Captain Chatard, of St. Louis, who served in our navy seventy-three years ago, was ninety. Ten or twelve others were about eighty. The average of the entire list would appear to be above seventy-five years. Men seem to be re-acquiring the once lost art of longevity.

HON. JOHN N. SCATCHERD,
Republican candidate for
Mayor of Buffalo.

HON. JAMES K. MAGUIRE,
Democratic candidate
for reëlection as Mayor of Syracuse.

HON. MERTON E. LEWIS,
Republican candidate for
Mayor of Rochester.

THREE PROMINENT MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From September 21 to October 20, 1897.)

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

September 21.—Attorney-General McKenna renders his opinion on the effect of the famous "Section 22" of the new tariff law, holding that the discriminating duty does not apply to goods brought into the United States through Canadian ports, or goods imported in British vessels.

September 23.—The Philadelphia Common Council agrees to submit to the people at the November election a proposition to add $12,200,000 to the debt of the city.

September 25.—Buffalo Republicans nominate John N. Scatcherd for mayor.

September 27.—Mayor Harrison of Chicago appoints Mrs. A. E. Paul to superintend the street-cleaning in the business district of the city....Governor Ellerbe of South Carolina issues proclamations taking away the special powers of State constables and spies under the liquor law, and removing the metropolitan police of Charleston....The United Democracy nominates Henry George for Mayor of the Greater New York.

September 28.—Massachusetts Democrats nominate George Fred. Williams for governor....The "regular" Republicans of the Greater New York nominate Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy for mayor, Ashbel P. Fitch for controller, and R. Ross Appleton for president of the Council....In the special New Jersey election the anti-gambling amendments to the constitution are carried by a small majority.

September 29.—Massachusetts Republicans renominate Governor Wolcott and the other State officers.... Sir Oliver Mowat resigns his portfolio of minister of justice in the Canadian Cabinet, and is succeeded by David Mills.

September 30.—The "regular" (Tammany) Democrats of the Greater New York nominate Justice Robert A. Van Wyck for mayor, Bird S. Coler for controller, and Col. Jacob Ruppert, Jr., for president of the Council.... Sound-money Democrats of Massachusetts nominate Dr. William Everett for governor.

October 1.—The Democratic Alliance of the Greater New York nominates Henry George for mayor.

October 4.—In Connecticut a constitutional amendment requiring voters to be able to read the constitution in the English language is carried by an overwhelming majority....The Citizens' Union of the Greater New York names Charles S. Fairchild for controller and John H. Schumann for president of the Council.

October 5.—The Lamb faction of Virginia Republicans nominates P. H. McCaull for governor....Richard Croker takes charge of the Tammany campaign in the Greater New York.

October 6.—The Citizens' Union opens its Greater New York campaign with a great mass-meeting.

October 8.—The municipal election in Atlanta, Ga., results in a victory for the independent ticket.

October 9.—The Tammany Democrats of the Greater New York nominate Randolph Guggenheimer for president of the Council in place of Colonel Ruppert, resigned.

October 11.—Governor McLaurin of Mississippi appoints Senator-elect Money to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator George.

October 12.—Thomas Taggart (Dem.), Mayor of Indianapolis, is reëlected by a plurality of 5,000.

October 20.—Secretary Gage appoints James K. Taylor Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

HON. THOMAS TAGGART,
Reëlected Mayor of Indianapolis.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

September 21.—Representative Francis H. Wilson, Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.

September 30.—Hosea Townsend, of Colorado, to succeed the late C. B. Kilgore as Judge of the United States Court in Indian Territory.

October 1.—Newton L. Bates, Surgeon-General of the Navy.

October 4.—William R. Finch, of Wisconsin, Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay.

October 5.—Laurits S. Swenson, of Minnesota, Minister to Denmark.

October 6.—Dr. W. F. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, Minister to Guatemala.

October 8.—Dr. George H. Bridgman, of New Jersey, Minister to Bolivia.

October 14.—John A. Kasson, of Iowa, special commissioner to carry out the reciprocity provisions of the new tariff law.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

September 21.—Opening of the States General of the Netherlands.

September 22.—A British Royal Commission begins an inquiry into the working of the Irish land acts at Dublin.

September 29.—The Spanish Cabinet resigns....Horatio David Davies is chosen Lord Mayor of London.

September 30.—The Greek Chamber votes want of confidence in the Ralli Ministry, 93 to 71.

October 1.—King George of Greece accepts the resignations of the Ralli Ministry; M. Zaimis undertakes to form a new one.

October 2.—Señor Sagasta is asked by the Queen Regent to form a new Spanish Ministry....A new Greek Ministry is announced, with M. Zaimis at its head.

October 4.—The new Spanish Ministry, with Sagasta as Premier, takes office at Madrid.

October 6.—The elections to the Norwegian Storthing result favorably to the Liberals.

October 7.—The Swiss General Council passes a bill providing for the purchase of five lines of railroad by the government for $2,000,000.

October 9.—The Spanish Ministry recalls General Weyler from Cuba and appoints Gen. Ramon Blanco in his stead....A socialist member of the German Reichstag is sentenced to ten months' imprisonment for publicly criticising a state institution.

October 14.—The Spanish Ministry decides to pardon Cuban exiles.

October 19.—The resignation of the Servian Cabinet is announced.

October 20.—The Austrian Reichsrath is the scene of great tumult.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

September 24.—Great Britain notifies the United States that she declines to be a party to the proposed seal-fisheries conference in Washington if Japan and Russia participate.

PERHAPS IT'S JUST AS WELL.

JOHN BULL: "Thanks, old man. I'd like to drop in, but, you see, I have to be careful where I take the kid; he doesn't always behave himself."—From the *Inter-Ocean* (Chicago).

September 25.—Ratifications of the new treaty between Japan and Chile are exchanged at Washington.

September 26.—A public meeting in Athens protests against the peace treaty with Turkey.

September 27.—Greece is formally notified of the peace preliminaries by the Russian Minister at Athens.

September 28.—M. Jules Cambon, Governor-General of Algeria, is announced as M. Patenotre's successor as French Ambassador to the United States.

September 30.—Rebellious tribesmen on the Afghan frontier of India are subdued by British forces.

October 1.—The Marquis de Reverseaux succeeds M. Loze as French Ambassador at Vienna....It is announced that the boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, referred to an arbitrator appointed by President Cleveland, is decided in accordance with Nicaragua's claims.

October 8.—It is announced that Nicaragua withdraws her objections to the appointment of Capt. William Merry as United States Minister to that government.

October 9.—The Sultan of Turkey appoints Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, as plenipotentiary to negotiate the definitive peace treaty with Greece.

October 12.—Secretary Sherman replies to Lord Salisbury's declination to take part in a sealing conference in which Russia and Japan are to participate; he suggests on behalf of the United States that a conference between experts of the United States, Great Britain and Canada be held.

October 13.—It is announced that Professor Maertens, the distinguished Russian jurist, has been selected as umpire of the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration Commission.

October 20.—Lord Salisbury replies to the proposals of the American Bimetallic Commission, stating that Great Britain cannot open the India mints to silver.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

September 22.—London bankers meet to protest against the proposition for the Bank of England to hold a part of its reserve in silver....The Monetary Commission appointed by authority of the Indianapolis currency convention meets and organizes in Washington.

September 23.—A steamer arrives at San Francisco with $4,000,000 in gold to pay for American wheat.

September 24.—A bank at Davenport, Neb., gives as a reason for closing that it cannot secure borrowers for its large surplus of deposits.

September 27.—The International Congress on Labor Legislation opens in Brussels.

September 28.—The Nicaraguan Congress grants a 30-year franchise to the Atlas Steamship Company, of London, with exclusive rights in the Rio San Juan del Norte.

October 2.—The Congress of Nicaragua authorizes a loan of 7,000,000 pesos.

October 8.—The Japanese Government contracts with the Illinois Steel company for 26,000 tons of 70-pound steel rails and fastenings.

October 9.—The steamship *Paris* sails from England with more than $3,000,000 in gold for New York....Beet sugar of fine quality is made at Rome, N. Y.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

September 21.—The National Unitarian Conference meets in Saratoga....Opening of the Worcester (Mass.) music festivals.

September 23.—Serious outbreaks occur among the Croatian peasantry.

September 24.—Ex-Chief of Police Velasquez, of the City of Mexico, awaiting trial for directing the murder of Arroyo, the assailant of President Diaz, commits suicide....Many persons are killed by a landslide near Girgenti, Italy.

GEN. SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART,
Commanding the British forces on the northwestern frontier of India.

September 25.—In a railroad wreck near Maddur, India, many persons are killed.

September 26.—The new North German Lloyd steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* completes the run from Southampton to New York in 5 days, 22 hours and 35 minutes.

September 27.—About fifty men are wounded, nine of them fatally, in a quarrel at Girardville, Pa., resulting from the Hazleton miners' strike....The coroner's jury inquiring into the shooting of striking miners by deputy sheriffs at Lattimer, Pa., September 10, stands 4 to 2 for censure of the sheriff and his deputies.

September 30.—The National Irrigation Congress meets in Lincoln, Neb.

October 2.—A prairie fire near Winnipeg, Man., burns much farm property and destroys several lives.

October 6.—Evangelina Cosio y Cisneros, the Cuban girl imprisoned in Havana on the charge of conspiracy against the crown of Spain and attempting to take the life of a Spanish official, is liberated from prison by the aid of a New York newspaper.

October 8.—The Bradley Polytechnic Institute is dedicated in Peoria, Ill.

October 12.—Charles Pollock crosses the English Channel in a balloon....The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions meets in New Haven, Conn.

October 21.—Celebration at Boston of the centennial of the frigate *Constitution*.

TE HON. GEORGE M. ROBESON, ECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

THE LATE EX-SENATOR J. R. M'PHERSON OF NEW JERSEY.

THE LATE JUDGE C. B. KILGORE OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

OBITUARY.

mber 21.—Prof. Wilhelm Wattenbach, German n and paleographer, 78....Rev. J. F. Mont- Dean of Edinburgh, 79.

mber 22.—Gen. Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki, ished French officer, 81....Cardinal Giuseppe , of Messina, 70.....Duke Frederick William of burg-Schwerin.

mber 23.—Constantine Buckley Kilgore, former- esentative in Congress from Texas, 62.

mber 24.—Rt. Hon. Robert Richard Warren, of h Court of Justice, Ireland, 80.

mber 27.—George Maxwell Robeson, Secretary Navy under President Grant, 68....Sir Henry gton, 95.

er 2.—General Neal Dow, of Maine, the "Apostle erance," 93....Maj. Lewis Ginter, a successful a business man, 73....Joseph Proctor, the vet- or, 81.

er 3.—Ex-United States Senator Samuel J. R. n, of Minnesota, 71.

er 4.—Gen. John Watts Horn, a Maryland vet- the Civil War....Warner M. Bateman, a well- Cincinnati lawyer....Capt. Frederick Chatard, ouis, who entered the navy in 1824, 90....Rt. r Charles Lennox Wyke, British diplomat.

er 5.—Francis William Newman, brother of the dinal, 92.

er 6.—Sir John Gilbert, president of the Royal of Painters in Water Colors, 80....Park Com- er William A. Stiles, of New York City, 60.

October 7.—Ex-Congressman Lemuel Ammerman, of Scranton, Pa., 51.

October 8.—Ex-United States Senator John Roderick McPherson, of New Jersey, 64.

October 10.—Thomas Whiffen, the actor.

October 11.—Judge George V. Strong, eminent lawyer of North Carolina.

October 12.—Ex-United States Senator Charles W. Jones, of Florida, 63.

October 13.—Ex-United States Senator Thomas James Robertson, of South Carolina, 74....William Daniels, one of the leaders of the Prohibition party, 76....S. W. Venable, of Petersburg, Va., 72.

October 14.—Prof. Rodolphe Pierre H. Heidenhain, the physiologist, of Breslau, 63.

October 15.—Very Rev. Charles John Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff, 81....Prof. Charles E. Colby, of Columbia University, 42.

October 17.—Charles Anderson Dana, editor of the New York *Sun*, 78....Ex-United States Senator Algernon Sydney Paddock, of Nebraska, 67....Emerson W. Keyes, of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Department of Public Instruction, 69.

October 18.—Rear Admiral John Lorimer Worden, retired, U.S.N., 79....Surgeon-Gen. Newton N. Bates, U.S.N....Prof. Nelson Sizer, phrenologist, 85.

October 19.—George M. Pullman, the palace-car manufacturer, 66.

October 20.—John Hopper, the oldest member of the New Jersey bar, 83.

IS THIS THE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MR. PLATT AND MR. CROKER?
From the *World* (New York).

From the Journal (New York).

THE GREATER NEW YORK CAMPAIGN IN CARICATURE.

burgher sentiment of the enlarged metropolis New York has resented with no little spirit the on of non-resident political machinists, and llbinders from distant States, to assume com- a strictly local contest. The people have onably preferred to fight it out among them- At the same time, they have not been unaware t that the whole country has felt a lively in- d a deep concern in watching what has been by ost important municipal campaign ever waged ty, with the possible exception of the electoral ver the choice of the first London County Coun- six or seven years ago.

rtoonists of the New York papers have never en so prolific; nor has the art of caricature in ious political contest been so generally employed ess as during the past month. Furthermore, onists of other cities have recognized the New yoralty contest as the foremost topic of the day. s from the many hundreds of cartoons produced ewspaper artists of New York and a score of ies, it would have been easy for us to have re- l forty pages of striking designs.

he great mass that was available we have se- out twenty-five. The most striking of these emarkable drawings of Mr. Bush, with whose r readers are so familiar, and who has trans- s connection from the *Herald* to the *World*. Mr. Bush's work in its general merit, both of and of political acumen, is that of his successor *Herald*, Mr. Charles Nelan, who has come to

"MAKE ME THE MASTER, NOT THE SLAVE."
From the *World* (New York).

THE RULERS OF NEW YORK.—From the *Herald*.

THE BOSS PICKS VAN WYCK OUT OF THE BUNCH.
From the *Press* (New York).

VAN WYCK IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.
From the *Herald* (New York).

New York from the West, and whose remarkable work during the mayoralty campaign has won him an immediate success. Mr. Nelan, like Mr. Bush, has had a thorough art education. Mr. Bush and Mr. Nelan aim the shafts of their satire at the two great bosses, Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker; and they both succeed in conveying the fundamental idea that bossism in politics is essentially a conspiracy against the public.

Mr. Bush's cartoon, which appears on the frontispiece page of this department, represents Mr. Platt as holding Father Knickerbocker by the throat while Mr. Croker relieves the old gentleman of valuable franchises. Mr. Nelan, in the cartoon entitled "In the Hands of his Friends," represents the Tammany candidate for the mayoralty as in fact the real candidate of both bosses.

GULLLIVER BOUND.—From the *Herald* (New York).

THE SITUATION IN AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
From the *Herald* (New York).

THE SAME OLD MASTER AND THE SAME OLD WHIP.
From the *Press* (New York).

r much rivalry there may be between the Tam-
achine and the Platt machine it is in the main for-
n the presence of their overwhelming common
—the danger that the people themselves may arise
troy the domination of the political machines.
eat service that such cartoonists as Mr. Bush,
venport, Mr. Leon Barritt, and Mr. Nelan have
d to the community in this campaign has lain
constant and brilliant attacks directed at the
ental issue—which has been simply that of boss
They have stuck to this text, and have done it in
ner to impress public opinion.

Croker's absolutism in Tammany has of course
he cartoonists a tempting theme. Mr. Shindler,
Press, in a drawing reproduced on the preceding
hows how Gulliver Croker selected Van Wyck
is Tammany Lilliputians; and at the bottom of
ge he makes allusion to the supposed intimacy of Croker with the Prince of Wales and thus accounts for the unprecedented lack of Irishmen on Tammany's ticket this year. Mr. Davenport exhibits Mr. Croker's attitude and expression on the day of the Tammany convention when other politicians had the temerity to offer him suggestions. Tammany indeed finds itself under "the same old master and the same old whip."

If the cartoonists have revelled in the caricature portrayal of Mr. Richard Croker, they have been none the less attentive to his Republican counterpart, Senator T. C. Platt. On the next page, and the one facing it, Mr. Platt is pictured by four different pencils. Mr. Bush shows the Republican boss in the act of opening his jack-in-the-box and exhibiting Mr. Tracy. Mr. Nelan represents Platt in the process of fitting ex-candidate Olcott's cast-off clothes upon the larger figure of Candidate Tracy, while Mr. Barritt, in one of the best conceived cartoons of the whole campaign, shows Tracy

S PRINCE: "PUT NO IRISH ON IT, DICK!"
From the *Press* (New York).

MR. CROKER LISTENS TO OPINIONS OF OTHER POLITICIANS.
From the *Journal* (New York).

THE LATEST IN PLATT'S SERIES.
From the *World* (New York).

MR. TRACY IS HEAVILY HANDICAPPED.
From the *Journal* (New York).

GREAT BARGAINS IN POLITICAL CAST-OFFS—PLATT TRIES OLCOTT'S COAT ON TRACY.
From the *Herald* (New York).

l perspiring in the mayoralty race with Platt ılders as a heavy handicap.

ɜnport, who is fond of drawing Platt as an slim person, shows us how he found that appearing at the close of the Republican , when he had gobbled up everything in . Davenport also gives us a clever little pen-

E LITTLE DOG PICKED THE BONES.—*Journal.*

ɜeneral Tracy, with only a slight suggestion re, that the artist drew from life when the ɜndidate accepted the unexpected honor the had so spontaneously conferred upon him.

ɜng cartoonists—Mr. Bush in particular—have

ATE OF THE BOSSES.—*Evening Journal.*
l in life, in death they shall not be divided."

GEN. BENJAMIN F. TRACY AT THE CONVENTION.
From the *Journal* (New York).

throughout the campaign treated General Tracy's candidacy as a sacrifice in homage to Mr. Platt as absolute sovereign. It suited Platt's purposes that some respectable figure should appear at the top of the Republican ticket, apparently with a view to decoying enough votes away from the Citizens' Union movement to defeat Seth Low.

IT'S NO EASY MATTER TO WALK A STRAIGHT LINE WHEN YOU HAVE A "LOAD ON."—Journal.

Mr. Platt is credited with being a political king who would ruin if he could not rule. He has aspired to rule over a dual kingdom. At the present time he exercises sovereign sway over the government of the State of New York. He has never wholly succeeded in conquering New York City. But he is credited with believing that he would be much better off with the Tammany boss in control of the city than with a responsible man like Seth Low filling the rôle of an honest and conscientious ruler. For Tammany Hall is always ready to enter into deals and bargains with the State government, while it would be useless to seek anything of that kind from Seth Low.

His position as sacrificial victim must be extremely uncongenial to General Tracy; but that gentleman has had so much good fortune heretofore that it would seem only poetic justice that he should now pay the price.

Mr. Tracy's chances of victory have from the beginning seemed infinitesimal; and there could be small consolation for him in defeat. If Mr. Low should be elected, the Tracy candidacy would go down to history as a thwarted effort to put a stumbling block in the way of Father Knickerbocker's aroused aspiration for real municipal progress and reform. If Tammany should be elected, Tracy's candidacy would be generally execrated as an accessory before the fact. If Henry George should be elected, all those who think the George movement to be dangerous in its radical tendencies and subversive of the rights of private property would remember Tracy's candidacy as the perverse and mischievous performance that defeated Seth Low and thus made George's victory possible. In any one of these three events, Mr. Tracy's position as the scapegoat could not be regarded with envy.

The candidacy of Mr. Henry George brought into the contest an additional factor, which has had various treatment at the hands of the cartoonists, as the two following pages will show.

THE ORDER OF THE "T. C. P."—From the *World*.

A SACRIFICE TO THE KING.—From the *World*.

DANGER AHEAD.

nmany likely to get a puncture on Henry George's tacks.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

BY GEORGE!—From the *World* (New York).

indler, as we sin-
ope, is right in his
which represents
orge standing so
n the tiger's tail
ure Father Knick-
r's entire safety.
wart, of the Wash-
Times, who up-
e views of the Bry-
cracy, is of opinion
e multiplicity of
tes will elect Mr.

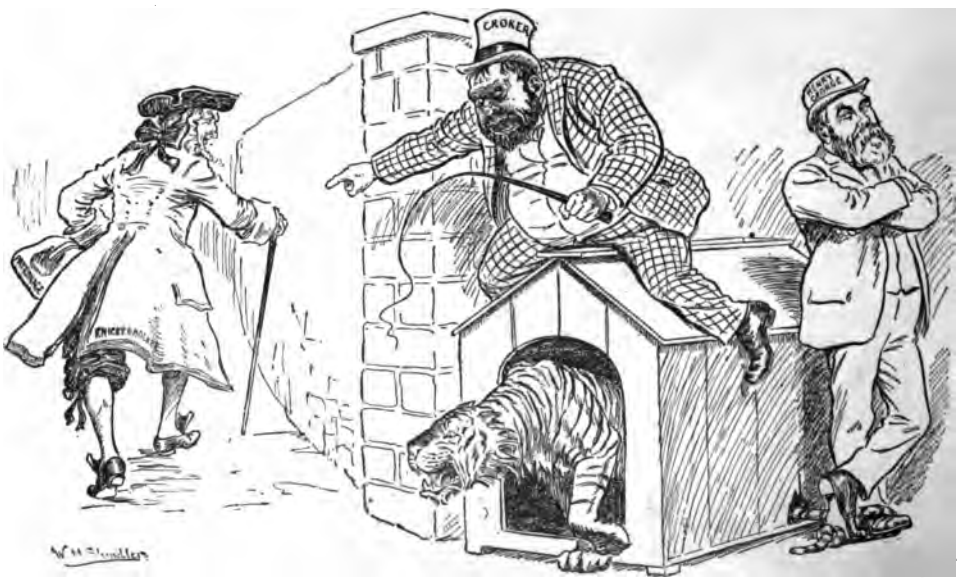
A THREE-CORNERED FIGHT.—From the *Times* (Washington).

LURKING IN SETH LOW'S SHADOW.
From the *Press* (New York).

MYNHERR OTTENDORFER SEES THINGS.—*Evening Journal.*

HENRY GEORGE CONJURING UP THE PAST.
From the *World* (New York.)

THEY ALL HELP GEORGE.
From the *Times* (Washington).



FATHER KNICKERBOCKER NEED NOT FEAR—THE TIGER'S TAIL IS FAST.
From the *Press* (New York).

[ENRY GEORGE: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY ARTHUR McEWEN.

MR. GEORGE AS HE IS TO-DAY.

'ING down Madison Avenue the other 'ening with Henry George, our cab ı crowd listening to a speech from an voung man whose rostrum was a dray. ɔne of the missionaries of the Manhattan ax Club, which for several years has lding meetings of this kind regularly ɔut New York. The mayoralty canvass club but an emphasized moment of its l propaganda. There is hardly a city in 'ed States where like meetings, on the : in halls, do not make part of the think- of the community. In England, Scot- ıstralia, New Zealand, South Africa— : English is the language—these single- ; exist. Their sacred writings are the Mr. George, which by the million have ver the earth and find everywhere ex- ; who show a zeal that is less political ıomic in its fundamental character than d religious. The first, most systematic, ıtest of his works, has been translated into almost every living tongue, including Chinese and Japanese, and wherever it has been read the depth of the impression made is disclosed by an army of enthusiastic converts to its scheme for social regeneration and a literature of controversy, among the contributors to which, agreeing or dissenting, are the ablest men of their time.

I looked at the frail little figure in the shadow on the cab sèat before me—a small, elderly man, beginning to bend under the piled years, resting limply with closed eyes—for he was very tired. To the glance of the moment there seemed no more force in him than in a weary child. One looking on him so had to know the fact in order to believe it possible that this man had stirred the world and profoundly affected its thought and bent. It is not overcounting to say that millions are convinced that he has revolutionized political economy by disproving the received theory of wages, riddling the doctrine of Malthus, and tracing the cause of the unequal distribution of wealth to the ownership by some of the resources of nature which should belong to all—that he has transformed a dismal science, approved by the fortunate and selfish as explaining and justifying their monopoly of the good things of life, into a joyful science that arms the poor with reason and logic in demanding that the fruits of their labor shall remain with them and not go unearned to others.

In the millions to whom "Progress and Poverty" is the Koran and Henry George the Prophet, are embraced more than the poor, who may naturally be expected to listen gladly to a gospel so millennial in its promises to them. My drive with Mr. George was to his headquarters from the Waldorf, where he had made a call upon one of the most intelligent, ardent, and helpful of his disciples—a millionaire. The gospel of the single-tax has its converts in every walk of life, wherever there are men of that temperament which recognizes the obligation of keepership to the weaker brother.

The single-tax orator on Madison Avenue, as a minute detail of a tremendous whole, flashed me into an emotion of admiration for the tired little man who, owing nothing to circumstance, and everything, literally everything, to his own brain, had shaken the world's conservatism and won fame.

"Doesn't it thrill you at times," I asked, nodding at the crowd and the orator, "when you think of all the fires you have kindled round the globe?"

"Yes," he said, sitting up. "This candidacy of mine for Mayor of Greater New York is a message to the men everywhere who think with me, which tells them that our cause is not receding but advancing, and that we may hope to see at least the beginning of the better time before we die."

He had mistaken my meaning. What I thought of was pride in personal achievement; what he thought of was "the cause." And that absence of the personal element, the egotism of success, is characteristic of Henry George. I do not mean, of course, that he is unconscious of the superior quality of his brains or indifferent to the satisfactions that accompany renown, for he is a man of sense, and neither feels nor affects to feel a modesty that would betoken either a want of sense or a false pretense. Henry George entirely agrees with the estimate which ranks him as a great man. I have known him long—before the world heard of him, and after, and it is a proof of his quality that fame has made him simpler. Time was when, new to conspicuousness, its clamors and pointings intoxicated a little, and he bore himself with some self-consciousness. And what wonder?

I know of no American whose career, unfavored by accident or the help of others, is so impressive. Neither schools, nor votes, nor money have contributed to make him what he is, but only his genius. His eldest son has told me of a supreme moment in his father's life when self blazed up exultant and triumphant. It was in London one morning in 1883. The night before he had addressed a great meeting in St. James' Hall. Henry Labouchere presided, and the audience was an uncommon one, many of his hearers being of the social as well as of the intellectual aristocracy and the politically eminent.

Four years before he had been earning his bread as an inspector of gas meters in San Francisco and putting his thought into "Progress and Poverty." A year before that he had been drudging as the editor of a newspaper. Yet earlier, he had followed his trade as a journeyman printer. Earlier still, he had reached California as a sailor before the mast, lived precariously on odd jobs, canvassed for subscribers for a newspaper, peddled clotheswringers—did anything to support the wife he had married on nothing at twenty-one and the family that soon came to them. He had helped as a printer to set the type of his book, cast it in electrotyped plates, and in 1879 found a publisher in Appleton. In 1880 he came to New York on an emigrant ticket, bought with borrowed money, and suffered extreme poverty rather than return to anonymous journalism and forsake his determination to stand by his convictions and share the fate, ill or good, of his own written thoughts. His book made its way, attracting more notice abroad than here, and most of all in England, where a sixpenny edition having led to a large sale the London *Times* said it could no longer be ignored, and gave it a full-page review. Within a few hours not a copy of "Progress and Poverty" was unsold by the booksellers of London. New editions succeeded as fast as presses could print them.

When George visited England in 1883 he was far from being an obscure person, but the degree and kind of interest felt in him was not ascertainable—whether the educated in the mass viewed him with respect as a thinker of serious power and importance, or with curiosity as a mere visionary having an unusual gift of eloquence, or with fear as a disturbing madman. Those who deemed him a grander Adam Smith, those who abhorred him as a more modern Murat, and those who felt they must be where fashion led, alike thronged to St. James' Hall. He was for the hour London's lion—that much was sure.

His son tells me that his father, not seeing the boy, came alone into the room next morning and turned over the newspapers on the table. The *Times*, and all the rest, gave extended reports of the meeting and the address.

"At last," said Henry George, speaking aloud and to himself, "At last I am famous."

"And," says his son, "he went away into the next room, never noticing me, his face lighted up."

Mr. George is now in his fifty-ninth year, and those whose personal contact with him has been recent are most struck by his gentleness, and next by the abstraction of his manner. On his social side he is the least self-assertive of men now. "As a neighbor, a friend, and the head of a family," said one who is near to him, "Henry George is the justest, the most considerate, the sweetest, and most lovable of men." For some years he has been living in retirement, giving the leisure and the matured thought of his ripened life to the composition of an elaborate work on the "Science of Political Economy." It is to be his *magnum opus*. Some of the chapters I have seen, and am acquainted with the book's scheme. It shows no decline in power, but there is in it what there is in George himself—a milder tone. He had sat down in his evening to tell before night came all he thought of the world in which he found himself—to face its problems and offer his solutions. His absorption in this vast task

MRS. HENRY GEORGE.

HENRY GEORGE.

ure to him, was complete until the call to yoralty contest came. Then he woke up asturing war-horse might at the bugle's and he is the old Henry George again that in San Francisco when he was in his and up to his ears in his newspaper fights. that wait.

Henry George of the past decade is the George of New York. The diminutive —he is under five and a half feet and of ight and smaller girth than many a boy of —is familiar to the people of Fort Hamil- here he lives and has taken his walks, con- nals without destination, and heedless in oice of roadway or sidewalk, ambles for ir and thought that excluded observation rnal things. The fine head, the graying- beard, the blue eyes looking absently out nder the thicket of brows and through pectacles, the soft hat set on any way— hese have appeared at the door of an edi- oom to inquire for a friend or bring an the stranger-journalist, unaware of the s identity, has mistaken him for a col- , a retired schoolmaster, an unrecognized r anything meek and unworldly. Mr. 's absent-mindedness is the jest of his Names escape him. I heard him say to yton, the candidate on his ticket for Comp- and one of the best-known men in New "You won't mind it, I hope, if I forget ame; I'm so conscious of the danger of names wrong that when the need of re- ring comes it rattles me, and away the oes."

ame late to a recent dinner at the Lotus vhere he was to discuss with some friends the question of his being a candidate in apprehended contingencies. It was raining, and he took from his pocket the slippers with which Mrs. George had insisted on providing him in case he should get his feet wet, and as he put them on he apologized with honest gravity:

"I lost time looking for a man I kept asking after as Kinsella, and it turned out his right name was Moriarity. At least, I think that was what he told me it was when I found him."

But there was no absent-mindedness when discussion of the business in hand ensued. Then his mind closed the door on his book and its large demands, and came to earth and the practical present, keen and wide-awake—the man of the San Francisco *Post*.

That was Henry George's own newspaper, started by him early in the seventies. It revealed the qualities of brain and character that are his essences and have made him what he is. It was an unusually good newspaper, judged by the ordinary standard. That is to say, it was active in giving the news and as eager for "scoops," and as proud of them as a newspaper not seeking to be respectable at the price of dullness can be. Mr. George drew to the *Post* the bright young newspaper men and shocked his established rivals by his enterprise, as a new paper supplied with energy and in need of business always does. But it was his editorial policy that marked the *Post* off from the usual. The editor, while setting type or writing for other newspapers, had made time in which to read and think. Much as Napoleon found in reading the monthly reports as to the state of his troops and fleets, forming twenty large volumes, "more pleasure than any young girl does in a novel," so

Henry George pursued the study of political economy. He tore himself from it because work had to be done that his family might be housed and fed and clothed.

"It amazes me," said his wife lately, fresh from reading the proofs of still another edition of "Progress and Poverty," "how the man ever found the time to do the reading and the thinking bound in that book. I'm not speaking of the intellectual ability needed to do it at all, but just the work it stands for. He was a busy man, busier than anybody I knew, in toiling for us, yet he read endlessly, and must have thought about these things with one part of his head while he used another part every day to make a living."

HENRY GEORGE.
(Age eighteen.)
(From a daguerreotype.)

How thoroughly he read, as well as widely—for history, and philosophy, and the poets, and general literature claimed him concurrently with Smith and Ricardo and Mill and the French encyclopedists—and how thorough he felt his thought was before he put pen to paper on his book, I learned when "Progress and Poverty" had been before the world for some time. Herbert Spencer and Huxley and the Duke of Argyll, and many others, had dissented from its teachings and given their reasons. Mr. George has a mind above the small pride of consistency, an open mind, that is large enough to be willing to receive the truth from any quarter, whether the reception be agreeable to his preconceptions or not. He is scarcely less a contender for an opinion because it is his than was Darwin, whose gratitude was greater to one that pointed out an error than to one who accepted him as a master.

"What," I asked him, "has all this criticism done for you? Has it made you doubtful on any important point?"

"No," he said. "As yet I have seen no criticism that is not answered by the book itself."

Within the past month he remarked that he had been correcting proof on the new edition.

"Have you made any changes?" I inquired.

"A verbal one here and there," he answered, "and a note explaining that when I wrote I was under the common error as to the identity of the principle of copyright and patents."

And the book was written nearly twenty years ago.

That, surely, is a rare, an almost unique, experience among the men who have written on the deeply serious things of life.

The germs of "Progress and Poverty" were in the *Post's* editorial columns. It was, of course, not practicable to expound in newspaper articles from day to day, to the understanding of careless readers, a theory of the cause and cure of poverty so novel, and the *Post's* incessant cry, "Tax the land!" instead of enlightening the public, got the editor the name of being a crank. Fellow journalists acknowledged his ability as a writer, but felt superior to him in sense and chaffed him condescendingly on his hobby. No set of men were more surprised by "Progress and Poverty" than the journalists. The book astonished them much more than did its success; yet he had the fate of all prophets in finding honor grudged him in his own country. The wisdom of commerce, like the wisdom of journalism, was against the *Post*. Its incredible readiness to "make a fight" merely for the reason that it was right to make it, regardless of immediate financial consequences, cost the *Post* the esteem and confidence of the business community, and brought it the respectable disapproval of the leading citizen, who is the same high-minded, courageous and judicious person in San Francisco as elsewhere.

Nevertheless, the *Post* became a power. The masses liked it for its brisk news columns and for the warmth of its sympathy with their lot.

HENRY GEORGE AND HIS SISTER.
(From an old daguerreotype.)

RY GEORGE (AGE NINETEEN).

HENRY GEORGE (AGE TWENTY-ONE).

HENRY GEORGE (AGE THIRTY-ONE).

even if they were not clear about what ant, became popular with the working- They asked him to be a candidate for the nate; and he was willing. At their con- when he mounted the stage, they in- f him, as of other candidates, if he would e to the platform and be obedient to ctions of the executive committee when He promptly answered that he would er, but remain his own master, and elo- gave his reasons for preferring that He remained a private citizen, and for suspected and unpopular one. It was n to George to be either a demagogue or r in politics as it was for the *Post* to bscribers and advertisers by thrifty si- Women were appearing at local option soliciting votes and received disrespect- ment. Instantly the *Post* charged upon allant blackguards, and in a day had loon in California for its enemy. Sub- withdrew by the thousand and adver- s were withdrawn by the column, but le no difference to George.

istance is typical of the course of the paper continued to be its owner. Whether its its brains and its honesty would have d support in the end must be left to Unfortunately for Henry George, as poignantly at the time, but fortunately self and mankind, he was suddenly ither to meet notes, which he supposed record of a friendly and volunteered surrender the paper. He went from the the *Post* poorer than when he entered it ears of labor it had taken. Then it was abandoned daily journalism, took a small place from the governor he had helped to elect, and for the first period in his laborious, strenuous and studious life knew what leisure was, or rather what it was to have time for the work he longed to do.

That long, hard, and bitter struggle in California, often humiliating, often incensing, often discouraging, but never crushing nor dishonoring, was Henry George's university. It developed and knitted his character, trained his moral muscle, and made him sufficient unto himself. For his mind the experience had an exceptional advantage, which he acknowledges in his first book. Unlike other students of social causes and effects, he was not required to ask his imagination to present him with primitive conditions and to pilot him through the mazes of higher development. In California he saw society grow from its simplest elements into the finished complexity of modern civilization. Though an actor in the drama, he was also a spectator. He lived in a laboratory as well as in the library. Hence his firm grasp on the fundamental things which so often elude able minds that have not seen them with the actual eye, but must search for them under confusing layers of institutional superimposition. Also his Californian schooling gave him that comprehension of the mind, the needs, the passions, the prejudices, the aspirations, the limitations, the possibilities, the inner soul of the common man. Not the commonplace man, but the common man, the man at the base of the structure. George was out of work with the workless, hungry with the hungry, and all the cares that press upon the common man whose daily problem is subsistence were George's own daily cares for years. The man of his political

economy, therefore, is not that machine-made monster created to make and consume wealth and operated only by the iron law of wages—the economic man—but the human man, who loves and hates and has children, and is conscious of ambitions as he works.

But while George is brother to the common man, and through sympathy carries the cross of the common man, he is his sternest mentor and never flatters him. Note these paragraphs, which give at once the starting-point of the George philosophy, an example of his gift for felicitous illustration, a touch of his crystal style, and a bit of his cruel good sense. They occur at the opening of his book on "Protection or Free Trade":

Near the window by which I write a great bull is tethered by a ring in his nose. Grazing round and round, he has wound his rope about the stake until now he stands a close prisoner, tantalized by rich grass he cannot reach, unable even to toss his head to rid himself of the flies that cluster on his shoulders. Now and again he struggles vainly, and then, after pitiful bellowings, relapses into silent misery.

This bull, a very type of massive strength, who, because he has not wit enough to see how he might be free, suffers want in sight of plenty, and is helplessly preyed upon by weaker creatures, seems to me no unfit emblem of the working masses.

In all lands men whose toil creates abounding wealth are pinched with poverty, and, while advancing civilization opens wider vistas and awakens new desires, are held down to brutish levels by animal needs. Bitterly conscious of injustice, feeling in their inmost souls that they were made for more than so narrow a life, they, too, spasmodically struggle and cry out. But until they trace effect to cause, until they see how they are fettered and may be freed, their struggles and outcries are as vain as those of the bull. Nay, they are vainer. I shall go out and drive the bull in the way that will untwist his rope. But who shall drive men into freedom? Till they use the reason with which they have been gifted nothing can avail. For them there is no special providence. Under all forms of government the ultimate power lies with the masses. It is not kings nor aristocracies nor land-owners nor capitalists that anywhere really enslave the people. It is their own ignorance.

HENRY GEORGE.

(At the time he wrote "Progress and Poverty," twenty years ago.)

On the morning of the day upon which Mr. George resolved to be a candidate for Mayor of New York there was, at his request, a meeting of friends to advise him. They came to the number of thirty, and it was for its size a notably representative gathering. There were a few business men, two of them rich in lands as in other desirable things, several lawyers, some leaders in the labor unions, a few practical and more unpractical politicians, and a journalist or two. The average grade of intelligence was high. The least impressive person present was the occasion of the assembling. Mr. George sat in the midst, his small stature and inattention to the niceties of apparel accentuated by the large and well-dressed plutocrats (but fervid single-taxers) who flanked him. The light shone on his dusty shoes and on his spectacles, through which he blinked. Advice poured upon him. There were friends who urged his health and his unfinished book as reasons why he should not run; others talked inspiring or depressing generalities; others went into figures. There was not a man there who did not at the beginning feel perfectly competent to guide Mr. George in politics and in all the things of common life. At the end there was not a man there who mentally did not stand hat in hand before his superior practical sense. He talked less than anybody else, asking questions chiefly, and wound up by putting the case pro and con so simply that the matter was clear at once to everybody, and all joined in saying: "Decide it for yourself, Mr. George; and whatever your decision may be, it is ours." The rest had given their thoughts to considerations of expediency, chances of failure or success, or the effect of the canvass upon him. Henry George went straight to the core of the matter and dealt only with the question: "Is it right that I should do this? Am I needed by my cause?" In the presence of simplicity and unselfishness the wisdom of the shrewd became as foolishness

to them. There was no doubting his sincerity. When he said: "I live to advance this cause, and if it takes my health or life, and that is needed, I am ready," he said it with no flourish, but quietly, as another man might say he was ready to make some sacrifice of time and business for his party. The thirty who met divided in opinion went away as one, and that one on fire with devotion to Henry George and lifted to his plane for the hour.

Men laugh at themselves for his power over them. They go to him to advise, to expostulate, to argue, and come from him wroth with their own past littleness. For they find in him not only the capacity to think largely and clearly, but utter honesty in speaking his thought. He appals the strategists who enlist under him. He concerns himself not at all with consequences. "I have no secrets," he said to me a few days ago when talking politics; "no concealed policies. My platform is what I think, and if others do not approve my beliefs I don't ask for their votes." A man whose acquaintance with life has been so varied and intimate as his is not ignorant of how radically many of his beliefs differ from conventional opinion, of how revolutionary they seem to the conservative; but he is used to this, and utters the most frightful political heresies with a placid calmness that bewilders such followers as deem it politic not unnecessarily to offend. These followers end by imbibing his own courage and joyously trampling upon all their previously acquired maxims of policy. He is a treasure to the reporters, for he will answer any question.

"Do you believe in the Raines law?"

"No. I believe in no law in restraint of the right to do business. I would have men sell liquor and drink it as they see fit. Individual liberty is sacred."

And there is horror among the temperance people.

"What are your views on the tariff?"

"I am a free-trader—an absolute free-trader. I would do away with custom houses altogether."

And revenue-only tariff men as well as protectionists are aghast.

It all means, of course, that he would attack the evil of drink at the other end—by removing the cause in so far as it lies in poverty. And as he believes that all revenue should be derived from land there is no place for custom houses in his scheme. But he has written his explanations and will not trouble himself to repeat them at this day by word of mouth unless the interviewer makes that draft on what Mr. George has come to regard as his store of commonplaces.

It is a strange figure in the hurly-burly of

HENRY GEORGE.
(When he ran for Mayor of New York in 1886.)

politics. Incomprehensible to most, fear-inspiring to many, and ludicrous to not a few. To these last it is Colonel Newcome running for Parliament, and Don Quixote come again.

But listen to this from a politically experienced member of his campaign committee:

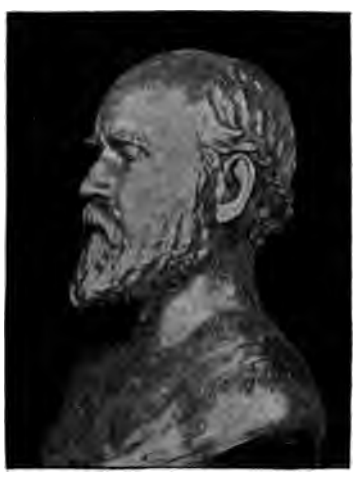
"How it is I don't know, but every move we have made in politics against George's advice we have been wrong, and every time we have followed his advice we have come out right. We all think we know more about the ins and outs of the game than he does, but he has a sort of instinct that guides him straight. I don't pretend to understand it."

"Perhaps," suggested another, "it's because you clever men play the political fiddle by note and he plays it by ear. Remember the vote he got in 1886 by practicing his kind of politics, which you are so modest as to think not of this world, until you wake up to the old, old fact that a man placed high can see farther than the man down below him. Isn't it just possible that a large mind can think better about anything than a smaller one can?"

Of Mr. George's ability to administer the

affairs of an important public office I am incompetent to judge, but in asking the opinion of those who are competent I learned some things bearing on the point.

The panic year of 1893 gave him an opportunity to apply in practice his financial theories, and to illustrate happily for his friends the iniquity of private ownership of land and public franchises. The proprietors of some large manufactories in a small town were about to shut down, as money was not to be had. This would have thrown many men out of employment and lost to a proportion of them their homes, partly paid for. On the advice of Mr. George the employers deposited Government bonds, securities resting on the good faith of the Government, with a New York trust company. The latter then issued certificates against these bonds in denominations of from $1 to $20. The men accepted the certificates as notes for their wages, the merchants of the place took them as notes for their goods. Six $20,000 blocks of these certificates were issued and went into circulation, the factories were kept going, nobody lost, and Mr. George claimed a triumph for fiat money.



HENRY GEORGE.

(From a bust recently made by his son.)

Another friend was about to erect works in a town owned principally by a single corporation. Mr. George objects to anybody pocketing the unearned increment on the value of land, but if somebody must pocket it under the present system he prefers it should be a friend rather than a stranger, whose deserts are unknown. By his suggestion, a farm three miles from the dominating corporation's town was bought, and the works erected thereon, with much land to spare. Lots began to sell, owing to the factory's location, and a trolley line was run to the town. Results: From the sale of the surplus land the farm and the factory were more than paid for, and the trolley line remains a continuously profitable property. All the increased value of that farm arising from its having been put to more gainful uses, and all the profits of the trolley, Mr. George would, if he could, divert to the public treasury; and so would his friends who pocket the same, but until a majority of their countrymen think with them, they will doubtless, with what cheerfulness they may, continue as the beneficiaries of a system they hold to be unjust.

"*What is Mr. George's* capacity for business?" I asked a man of large affairs who is one of his intimates. The answer was this:

"I have consulted him repeatedly and never found his judgment unsound. When I have placed a business problem of many factors before him, he has given his mind to it with that same ability to detect the seeming and get at the real that he shows in resolving into plainness the complexities of political economy. Voltaire went to the bourse and made a fortune to prove that a man of genius was as clever as common men on their own ground, and George could have done the same, but, like Agassiz, he has had no time to make money."

Henry George is a various man, and in nearly all the aspects in which he has been revealed to me, through years of acquaintance, a superior and a good man—so superior, so large, that it appears to me a little matter whether he shall be Mayor of New York or not. That he desires election, and expects it with confidence, I am aware, but primarily his purpose in being a candidate is to direct men's minds to the social problem and his solution. He lives for that, and lives for it with an exalted enthusiasm. Yet, though he believes that he has pointed the world to a civilization that will be without the dark shadow of poverty, the parent of endless sin and crime and debasement and suffering—though I think he counts on a grateful posthumous fame inferior to that won by no man who has appeared among his kind, Henry George is not insensible to the dignities of the burgher. That is the side of him which spoke in London in the hearing of his unseen son, not the spirit that spoke in the cab on Madison Avenue. Doubtless as mayor he could constantly challenge the principle of laws it would be his duty to enforce, and so invite reëxamination of many tenets of the received economic creed; but he is growing old, and no man may, with justice to himself, strive to do more than his strength will bear. And his book waits. To me it is strange that such a man should care for any official distinction. If he is what he believes himself to be, and if his books ultimately will do for mankind what he and those who accept their teachings believe they will do, in the time to come the fact that Henry George was or was not Mayor of New York will seem in the retrospect a thing of as small importance as that he was five feet six inches and not six feet tall.

SENOR SAGASTA, THE NEW PRIME MINISTER OF SPAIN.
(From a very recent photograph.)

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

BY STEPHEN BONSAL.

PRAXEDES, the odd Greek name ! the present Prime Minister of Spain, which he is invariably called, is a very ıg character indeed. No man has prob- · played so prominent a part in the affairs ıt nation for so many years and done so Don Praxedes ; he never boasts of his ıents, but, as he once told me, he is not a ıd of the things he has left undone. Al- vitably he has been compared to his late recently assassinated, Canovas del Cas- ugh in fact the only points of compari- · to be found in features of sharp con- 'anovas was a man of most engaging ıty, of wide reading and of encyclopædic ge of everything that happened in the own to the days of the discovery of . Whether it be true or not, as has ·ently published, that his origin was of ıblest and his mother a wash-woman, certainly looked and behaved as though st blood in Spain ran through his veins; ›rilliant career, begun under the patronage of an uncle who was a celebrated writer in his day and a member of the Spanish Academy, soon became the hope of the stern, unbending Tories of his country. To Canovas, from the day when Charles V. withdrew from the spacious world of two continents, which he had filled with the magnificence of his rule, and disappeared in the seclusion of the mountain convent at Yuste, down to the day in 1874 when, acting upon his suggestion and under his guidance, Martinez Campos raised the banner of legitimacy and proclaimed Alfonso king at Sagunto, all Spanish history was a closed book. He chose to ignore it, to disregard the march of time and of progress as though it had not been. Spaniards, like the rest of the world, are prone to illustrate their dicta of homely wisdom by citations from the immortal story of the Knight of La Mancha, and so they have always called Canovas the Don Quixote and Sagasta, "Don Praxedes," the Sancho Panza of Spanish politics. This comparison is not altogether without justification as far as the mental picture is con-

cerned, but most misleading as to the physical aspect. Don Praxedes has the tall, thin, cadaverous figure of the Ingenious Knight, when he should be short, rotund and stocky like Sancho; and his face is commonplace and only saved from insignificance by an expression of great shrewdness.

Canovas was a pedant in the lore of obsolete statesmanship, and Sagasta is simply a very adroit wire-puller, the type of a petty lawyer in a small provincial town, with a deep knowledge of the weakness of men and especially of the foibles of the petty politicians of Spain. He has time and again maintained his position by his adroitness in reconciling, temporarily at least, antagonistic groups of his party; he is not a great compromiser like Henry Clay, but a great compromiser upon very little and insignificant things. Almost invariably silent in the senate, Don Praxedes has won his victories, which have had no other object in view than the retention of power, by secret meetings of the irreconcilable elements in his house on the Calle Arenal. When you read in the Madrid papers that Don Pablo this or Don Gumersindo that has been invited to CONFERENCIAR with Don Praxedes, one may be pretty certain that within a few days Don Pablo will blossom out as a duke, that his henchmen will receive civil governorships or fat colonial offices, and that the Liberal party is to remain in power. It is very difficult to predict what course Señor Sagasta will pursue under the circumstances which confronts him both at home and in Cuba. No light is shed upon his future action by interrogating the past, because Sagasta, from the day on which he "rallied" to the Liberals (or deserted the Republicans, as others put it), has never been identified with any policy of a resolute and uncompromising nature, nor has he ever developed a programme from which we might judge the caliber of the man who to-day finds himself in a position of such difficulty and confronted by a problem in the solution of which our sentiments and our interests are so inextricably involved. His return to power at this juncture. a political necessity in which he most reluctantly acquiesced, strikingly illustrates the irony of fate. He has always been the father of political makeshifts and of halfway measures, and after his long and uneventful career he finds himself confronted with a situation which, in the opinion of many, even if it does not require the only solution which the Gordian knot received, certainly does demand the attention of a sharper stylus than ever Sagasta wielded. He is a timid man, drawing back at the sight of his own shadow. He never possessed the stubbornness or the tenacity of purpose which characterized his dead rival, and now he finds himself surrounded both at home and abroad by dangers which might appall the most resolute and cause the most sanguine of men to despair.

From the little Moorish watch tower which tops the Presendencia, where the ministers meet, Señor Sagasta, looking out upon the windy tablelands and snow-clad spurs of the Guadarrama, can see the panorama of his fatherland as it is to-day. When he relinquished power, not three years ago, Spain had never seemed quite so prosperous; certainly never before in this generation had the outlook been so hopeful. It is true that the folly of the Mellila war had cost twenty-five million dollars; but with the increasing market for the crude Spanish wines, the expansion of various industries in Catalonia, and the general improvement in agriculture, the prosperity and the taxable basis of the country was increasing by leaps and bounds. Señor Gamazo, an experienced financier, had brought in a budget which for the first time in years honestly and without the jugglery of figures had balanced. Spanish credit had improved and Spanish rentes stood firm in all the European bourses. On that atalaya from which he looks to-day, upon his return to power, he sees a very different sight. Spain has been bled white by the terrible losses of the Cuban and the Philippine wars. The wars of Charles V. and Philip II., covering a period of fifty years, did not cost Spain in men and in treasure one-half of the losses the colonial wars of the last three years have entailed. At home, throughout the tawny peninsular, starvation stalks, not in the byways and in the sideways, but upon the royal roads. In the north, where the life of the Spanish peasant has always been a stern struggle for existence, the change in affairs is less noticeable and the people are better prepared to meet it; but in the south, incredable as it may seem to those who have lived in these fruitful provinces in happier years, we learn that in the fertile lands of Maria Santissina, where food and plenty has always fallen like manna from heaven, a famine is impending; we read of the starvation of whole families, of villages wiped out of existence by hunger typhus, and the desertion of the peasantry flocking to the cities and crying for bread; we hear that even the heaven-sent and natural crops, the orange and the melons of the gardens of Valencia, the olives of Cordova and of sunny Seville, and the grape that gives the pale sherry upon the sandy soil of Xeres, have all alike failed. The few industries, principally in Catalonia, that were blossoming into prosperity under fostering care have been stricken down by the blight of war, and

factories that were engaged in the in-
which thrive by war, such as the making
ınd other war materials, have failed be-
: payments upon the contracts are being
the paper money of a depreciated cur-

ot alone in the imagination of her un-
statesmen that Spain is living in the
ı material sense, also, she is living upon
Financially as well as politically to a
ent she is in the hands of the French
ɜ, who with niggard hand are doling out
little more gold in the hope that it may
tide over this period of trial and to save
:he many millions which in the prosper-
ıghtless years they poured so lavishly
bottomless pit of Spanish credit.
ıs this picture is, the political tableau is
: somber. Above the cry of those who are
ɔr bread, and for the return of their sons
ıers and husbands who will never come
m the pestilential colonial wars, can be
ain the hoarse cry of party strife, the
f the most irreconcilable political divi-
d antagonisms. "The widow's peace"
ɔvas proclaimed when, six months after
ı of his father, Alfonso XIII. was born
truce which Spanish chivalry has main-
ɔr twelve years, is over, and there is
take place a struggle for the throne to
e posthumous child ("god given" above
children, as Grilo, the poet, addicted to
rbon dynasty, proclaimed in patriotic
as born, but to-day action is in order,
ne knows better than Señor Sagasta that
der of the various groups and political
Spain is girding up his loins and mar-
is co-religionists (a literal translation of
ıish word which shows with what fa-
ɔolitical questions are fought out in Spain
and are making every preparation for
f chaotic civil war which is dawning, and
ıich no one knows what will come. It
ifficult to draw a clear picture of this
political turmoil and fermentation, be-
most striking characteristic is confusion,
at any moment it may assume a very
nd menacing shape for the upholders of
ent *régime* in Spain, among whom, by
Señor Sagasta, the present prime min-
not regarded as the most stanch and
ɔmising in his loyalty.
itation of the Carlists is particularly no-
and certainly most formidable and full
:e. The Carlists claim a more divine
rule Spain because their leaders, Don
d Don Jaime, his son, are descended by
line and not by the female line, as is
the present king, Alfonso XIII., from Ferdinand VII., that typical Spanish monarch who sought to bolster up his divine right to rule by suppressing universities and starting schools of Tauromachia, where bull-fighters and baiters were bred and taught their bloodthirsty sport. The coming of age of Don Jaime, and the exhibition on his part of a not unnatural desire to play the romantic *rôle* of the young pretender who would come into his own again, has fanned the smoldering embers of the fanaticism of those who cultivate the old traditions and the old loyalty, the Whites of Spain, the *tradicionalistas*. While Don Jaime appeared on the scene much too soon for the peace of Spain, it was none too soon for the permanence of the Carlists' agitation, which, owing to the growing fleshliness of Don Carlos and his reluctance to fight for his throne upon the windswept tablelands and damp valleys of Northern Spain, has shown signs of exhaustion, was GASTADO, as they say in Spain.

The Republicans who have been greatly weakened by the fact that their party was divided into at least five separate and distinct groups, with apparently irreconcilable differences, are drawing together. Salmeron and Pi y Margal, who have been such bitter enemies and who are the controlling forces, the apostles of the Republicans' creed in Spain since the defection of Castelar, are publicly coquetting and exchanging honeyed words, while in private they are, it is openly charged, conspiring to bring about the new *régime* upon which they have decided.

How Sagasta will approach the situation, how he will set about to conjure the dangers which threaten the present *régime*, it is most difficult to say and it would be folly to prophesy. From a colorless past it is difficult to draw a coloring for the future. In his whole political life there is only one incident which it is now interesting to review as indicating the character of the man and as shedding some light upon his probable attitude toward Cuba. I refer to the split in the Liberal Cabinet over which Sagasta presided in 1894 in regard to the measure of reform promised to the Cubans. The scheme of reform which was brought in by the colonial minister of that day, Señor Maura, in fulfillment of the repeated promises of the Liberal leaders to satisfy the demands of the Cubans for a measure of self-government, conceded, if not the autonomy of Canada, at least the measure of self-government which is enjoyed by a British crown colony with a legislative assembly. After many delays Señor Maura's bill was voted down after a long and stormy cabinet meeting under the presidency of Sagasta and Señor Maura, the colonial minister, and Señor Gamazo, the finance minister,

withdrew from the cabinet. The details of tnis cabinet meeting, which, viewed now in the light of the terrible disasters to Spain which the three intervening years have brought, are of the greatest importance, and they have never been made public. Whatever may have been the direct and immediate cause of this remarkable and ill-starred change of policy, it is true the Liberals under Sagasta broke with pledges and assurances as solemn as any they have made since or are making now, and by their rejection of the advice of Maura missed the opportunity of saving their country from the Cuban war, which has brought upon them, and upon all concerned, ruin, bankruptcy, and desolation.

The portfolios of the retiring ministers were without delay given to members of a group in the Liberal party antagonistic to the Maura and Gamazo faction, which had fought for a strict performance of the campaign pledges to the Cubans; and when the new colonial minister, Abarzuza, brought in his Cuban measure, it was seen to be not only less liberal but altogether impracticable. In the meantime, despairing of any change in the situation by legislative methods, the standard of independence and of complete separation from Spain was raised early in 1895, and the war which has involved Spain in irretrievable ruin and Cuba in a devastation which will require years to make good, and that has cost to the commerce and industries of the United States hundreds of millions of dollars, had begun.

In the performance of my official duties I remember calling upon Señor Maura the afternoon subsequent to this cabinet meeting at the colonial ministry in the Plaza Santa Cruz. He was arranging his papers preparatory to making way for his successor. He told me much of what had happened in the cabinet meeting, and it was clear that Sagasta had thrown him overboard in a most cynical way. preferring to face a war in Cuba rather than the clamor of those at home who were, and still are, of the opinion that Cuba belongs to Spain by divine right of conquest, and should be ruled upon the classic lines with which Rome ruled her Asiatic provinces. While it is doubtless very disagreeable to Sagasta, no one can question the justice of the avenging Nemesis which has called upon the man who threw away the golden opportunity, who refused to placate the Cubans by concessions when it might have been done, and who, by his absolute breach of faith with the Cuban deputies, gave them still another justification for their recourse to arms—to bear the brunt of the disaster in which his folly has involved his country. Of him it may be said truly, that as he sowed he has reaped.

The fact that neither Maura nor Gamazo is included in the new ministry does nc well for Spain or for Cuba nor yet for ity of the cabinet; indeed, it is a mini solutely unknown and unimportant me exception of Señor Moret, who, thougl orator and a man of charming and eng sonality, has been invariably unsuccess essays in constructive statesmanship. a moment when probably even the bes would prove powerless to save the of Spain from bankruptcy, it seen that the Liberals should dispense wit vices of Gamazo and give the place to P who is a noisy, ignorant demagogue. minister of foreign affairs, Gullon, was in a bank quite unknown, and is ge garded as a nonentity. If we could why Gamazo and Maura are without in the present cabinet and are not he councils of the Liberal party at pre least not heeded, we would have so into the plan or policy with which approaching the situation.

Three years ago I saw in Madrid a st cession. First came a squadron on ho royal guardsmen, with shining breast-nodding plumes; then there came on foo halberdiers, many of them nobles an of Spain, and all of them hidalgoes or so body. Behind them came a court drawn by six horses gayly caparisone ness covered with silver and golden br in the carriage sat the Duke of Medin the grand chamberlain of the court scendant of the admiral of the Arma less memory. He sat upon the front in the seat of honor there sat no the cushion was covered by a h salver upon which lay the velvet boy. It was the coat of the king, accordance with the word given si years before, was being carried to of the Duke of Hijar, the descend young cavalier who centuries before life of his king under the walls of the banks of the wild Tagus. I feel was king of Spain in such danger of throne as is the boy-king of to-day. not be saved, as was King John, by mail nor yet by a troop of ho emergency requires something else, so sense which we mistakenly call commo force of a strong and fearless character such a paladin appear, he will be re gratefully by the Spanish people, even dukes of Hijar are forgotten.

But I do not think that Don Praxed is the man for the emergency.

PERSONAL NOTES ON CANOVAS.

[In September we were so fortunate as to be able to present our readers with a most judicious es-imate of the public career of the late Prime Minister of Spain, together with observations upon the :ourse of Spanish political history during the long lifetime of this lamented statesman, from the ›en of the Hon. J. L. M. Curry, formerly United States Minister at Madrid. As in some sense a equel to Dr. Curry s contribution we present herewith some interesting personal notes on Canovas rom the pen of a woman, Mrs. Hart, who knew Canovas intimately, and was for a while a press orrespondent at Madrid. Her remarks did not reach us in time for immediate publication, but it ·ould be sad indeed if a man so distinguished as Canovas should lose interest for serious readers ·ithin three months after his assassination. For the seven illustrations used in this article we make :knowledgment to *La Illustracion España y Americana.*—THE EDITOR.]

CANOVAS' LAST PORTRAIT.

)NE of Spain's cleverest and most impartial writers, commenting on the wonderful gifts ıis great compatriot, says: "Canovas when he aks is Napoleon *à cheval.*" Enemies and ·nds, opponents and partisans, are spellbound ıle the calm, sonorous voice pours forth in all beauty of cultured eloquence the truths, the al theories of the honest statesman and patriot. ıl, as he finishes, the lofty *artesonando* of Cortes rings out and reëchoes to the long .tinued applause, spontaneous and sincere—for moment. Canovas had read deeply; his one orbing relaxation was to read; his cruel as-sin was unnoticed, so utterly was the victim ıpped up, even when on the threshold of eter-y, in his dearest occupation. The one luxury his life was books; his magnificent library re-ins to attest the fact—an exquisite retreat, ro-ıd in form, with grand bay-windows, through whose open lattices force themselves in all the luxuriance of summer beauty the most fragrant southern flowers and creeping plants, meet satel-lites on the rich treasures reposing within, treas-ures garnered with loving ecstasy and sound judg-ment by the master whose paradise is now laid waste. The writer of these lines had the honor and happiness of knowing well this princely habitation, only comparable to the exquisite library of Chantilly, which fate has also deprived so lately of its royal owner. The collection of volumes possessed by Señor Canovas exceeded thirty thousand volumes, rare manuscripts, first editions, whose intrinsic value may be reckoned at five hundred thousand francs.

In the intervals when not prime minister, eight hours at the least were given each day to study. With one glance he could tell, in turn-ing over the leaves of a book, what was contained therein, this privileged intelligence discovering in a few seconds what took ordinary mortals as many hours. His expenditure monthly in books amounted at the lowest calculation to one thou-sand francs. Numbers of his books possess, on the first page, annotations always made with a No. 4 indelible pencil, and generally referring to page or chapter in which the phrase or subject

SANTA AGUEDA (the watering-place where Canovas was assassinated).

A ROOM IN CANOVAS' MADRID RESIDENCE "LA HUERTA."

desired could be found. Canovas was a passionate lover of art—a love engendered by his early residence in Rome—and his collection of paintings, engravings, ceramics, coins, medallions, etc., forms a costly collection at his late residence in Madrid, "The Huerta," the "sweet home" he loved so dearly. Singularly simple in all his habits, Canovas, although always invested with the superior *cachet* which distinction gives to elegance, had none of the elements of the fop.

PRINCIPAL ENTRANCE TO CANOVAS' PALACE.

Canovas always wore black, one of his favorite postures, especially in the tribune, being that of inserting his right hand into the lapels of his coat. The premier possessed a rare and valuable collection of walking-sticks; he never used other than a plain black iron-topped wooden cane, and jewels never obtruded their vulgarity on the person of Canovas del Castillo.

The premier rarely entered a theater, and then only the Italian opera: went to no clubs nor casinos, and never smoked. He liked to see his friends at his table; he never drank aught but Bordeaux, and that at meals only. It was in the intervals of those delightful reunions that Canovas would throw off for a time all the worries and cares of State, enthralling by his transcendent gifts as a conversationalist the privileged guests and friends who had the honor and happiness of his society.

Señor Canovas was invested with the order of the *Toison d'or*, the highest distinction in the gift of royalty. He was president of the Royal Academy of History, to whose services he faithfully attended and where he will be sadly missed by those with whom he collaborated for many years, his devoted admirers all. He was also a Royal Academician (*de la lengua*) and a member of the Academy of Painting. Ex-president of the Athenæum, his discourses to that institute may be said to be a complete history of the contemporaneous events of this century.

has been compared to Cicero, who was ator, jurisconsult, poet, and statesman, ote again, "None have interpreted the ir true sublimity as Canovas, the orig- interpretation of genius and con- He recounts the story of the battle- hiers and criticises with the judgment witness. "The books explained and

-PART OF CANOVAS' FUNERAL PROCESSION.

y Canovas are like the copies of 'Do- es Carnacci Quido Rene,' more beauti- he originals." Such are the remarks en of one of Spain's writers.

eriod just preceding the restoration of ons the *salons* of Madrid, presided over stinguished women as the Countess de ecame the debatable ground upon which es of the country were resolved, and , Canovas was found inspiring, com- seducing in the power and grace of his uence. And now, ere closing, one e honor of the noble lady bowed down rt-rending woe of this awful tragedy. ife in all its grand signification, the the joys and sorrows, triumphs and her husband, worthy of the immense owered on one who was perhaps the n in the universe whose standard in all ed her to be the queen, the idol, the Canovas del Castillo. The grand sac- ed up as the last tribute of *lore* to this e ere his remains were forever borne ome, the forgiveness of the wretch who her life and the country, is the noblest to the greatness of Señora de Canovas. and cruel has been the tragedy which lessly cut off in the zenith of a noble *l Gran Español*," the illustrious states- erudite and profound historian, the poet, the splendid orator, the well- genial prime minister.

Antonio Canovas del Castillo was born in Malaga in the year 1828, and was educated at Madrid, where he studied law and joined the ranks of journalism. At sixteen he had already made his mark in this field, and at twenty-six he was elected to Parliament for his native city. In this period were produced the first two literary works of the young author—a volume of charming poems and a celebrated romance founded upon the historical and tragic legend, "La Campana de Huesca," a model in style, individuality, and realism. Apropos of this romance, a sentence occurs therein worthy of note: "The enthusiasm of the multitude is oftener than otherwise mere idle curiosity, for the same is evidenced at the coronation of a king and at the execution of a notorious criminal."

Being sent as *chargé d'affaires* to Rome two years later, the brilliant diplomatic talents and tact of Don Antonio were strikingly evidenced in the negotiations resulting in the concordat between the Vatican and Spain. At the age of thirty-six Canovas entered the cabinet as under-secretary for foreign affairs, and three years later became in the Mon Cabinet minister of home affairs; this portfolio he exchanged later on in the O'Donnell government for that of the colonies, when to his honor be it recorded he brought in the bill proposed in the Spanish Cortes which was to abolish slavery. It was in this epoch that Canovas convoked to Madrid the representatives of Cuba in order that the distracted affairs

TOMB IN CEMETERY OF SAN ISIDRO, MADRID, IN WHICH CANOVAS' BODY LIES.

of that colony might be calmly and thoroughly discussed and sifted, an evolution unique in colonial government. Banished for his opinions immediately after the disturbances of 1866, Canovas only returned in 1869, when his eloquence in defense of his opinions and party gave rise to a long series of triumphs to the Conserva-

tives, of whom he was the life, soul, and center. True to his traditions and ideal, Canovas, upon the advent of King Amadeo—who would gladly and at any price have secured so able a minister—frankly gave vent to his opinions, and dissolving the group which acknowledged him as chief, he held himself free to act as best his country should require. The abdication of Amadeo and the proclamation of the republic brought things to a crisis, and then it was that the resources of the statesman came into clear relief. From that hour he worked incessantly and, as it proved, victoriously for the restoration of the monarchy and the Bourbons. From his position as president of the regency ministry he brought about the return of Alfonso. By the end of the year he was made prime minister (1875), the next year finding him again with his hands full in the second Carlist war and first Cuban revolt. The attitude of Gen. Martinez Campos in this insurrection obliged the prime minister to recall him, yet it was Canovas himself who begged the king to confer upon this general the supreme power in 1879, and so give him the opportunity of settling to his own satisfaction the Cuban question. The opposition to this new minister, however, obliged him to resign, when Canovas again took his old place at the helm, only to retire soon after owing to the coalition of the republicans headed by Castelar and the maneuvers of Sagasta and Martinez Campos. Three years later the Liberals split up, and Canovas, having been requested to form a cabinet, dissolved the Cortes, wishing to prove the true opinion of the people, and as he anticipated, the elections, by a vast majority, sent his party into power.

Upon the death of the late king, Canovas, with the delicacy of the great-minded, retired with the entire Conservative cabinet, thus giving to the queen regent liberty of action in the choice of a ministry. That same day Canovas was elected President of the Cortes. The year 1891 found Canovas again premier with a revised form of Conservative constitution adapted to meet the growth of Liberalism. A crisis taking place soon after, Don Antonio was begged to form a new ministry. This makeshift government was destined to last only a few months.

In the last month of 1892 he resigned, and was succeeded by Señor Sagasta, Canovas with his usual brilliancy leading the opposition till 1895, when for the last time he accepted the post where he found a martyr's tomb. The patriot's farewell words, "*Viva España*," appropriately closed a career spent in the service of his country. That so distinguished a statesman could have existed without creating enemies would have been an impossible phenomenon. But yet even those who were jealous of him were forced to confess, "Where Canovas is *there* is the head."

Maj. C. W. Raymond.

Alfred Noble.

Maj. Geo. Y. Wisner.

THE NEW DEEP WATER-WAYS COMMISSION.

Chosen to survey routes for a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA.

ACCOUNT OF THE INVENTIONS AND DEVICES THAT HAVE NOW RENDERED FEASIBLE A GREAT SHIP CANAL.

BY CARL SNYDER.

HE OUTLINES OF A VAST PROJECT.

NY an enthusiast has planned, many a statesman has dreamed, of the day when l be possible for the ships of the Atlantic in uninterrupted course far into the heart continent; when our magnificent reach er-ways, the like of which is possessed by er nation upon this earth, shall be no longer ted, but interlaced into a vast and unified ; when the Great Lakes shall be opened to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the sea, Hudson and New York, to the Mississippi e Gulf, and—distantly, perhaps, to the iver of the North, to the far-penetrating chewan and to Hudson's Bay; when Buf- d Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Duluth nd their cargoes unbroken to the farthest f the earth—shall indeed be seaports.

y, I say, have dreamed—some have d, some have worked. But the more al-minded of men have viewed this splen- ospect with indulgent incredulity, and dis- it as perhaps possible to some far-off gen- , but beyond hope of realization in their own.

Not that the well-informed have for a moment inclined to minimize the importance of such an undertaking. The facts are clear. The Great Lakes bear to-day a greater commerce, in point of tonnage, than all the foreign trade which flows in or out from all the ports of the United States.

But so long as the lake freighter is baulked by the wall of Niagara; so long as cargoes must be broken in transit and lifted over the Alleghanies to the seaboard, this nation's development is arrested and its approaching commercial supremacy jeopardized or deferred.

Another comparison may be yet more striking. One of the great engineering feats of the century was the opening of the Suez Canal. Its present traffic amounts to about 8,000,000 tons annually, and it cost approximately $100,000,000 to build. Another gigantic project which has deeply engaged the attention of this country is the Nicaragua Canal; it is estimated that it will cost half again as much as the canal of Suez—perhaps $150,000,000. But even its warmest advocates do not compute for it an immediate traffic of more than 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of tons; it would probably have much less.

A single lock in the wilds of Northern Michigan—that of the Sault Ste. Marie—passed last year some 18,000,000 tons, and it is merely a connecting link between Superior and the lower lakes. It is estimated that the Detroit River bears each year a through traffic of above 26,000,000 tons. The entire commerce of the Great Lakes must be between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons annually. This is a traffic equal to one-third of all that carried upon the 200,000 miles of railway in the United States, a system that took $10,000,000,000 or $12,000,000,000 to construct and equip.

The colossal commerce of these great inland seas is, in a broad sense, purely local; it is bottled up by the hitherto impassable wall over which leap the waters of Niagara. With these lakes open to the sea, to the Gulf, and, yet further, were it possible to bring down by water the vast produce of the great Northwest, the trade which would be developed is beyond the powers of any man to calculate. But it is safe to say that there is awaiting the outlet from Lake Erie to the sea a traffic many times that of the Suez and Nicaragua Canals combined.

How, then, has it come that our statesmen have been so blind to these almost limitless possibilities, and gone awry with undertakings of far less pith and moment? It will be of interest to glance at the explanation.

II.—THE RAILWAY MANIA AND ITS RESULTS.

For more than half a century our great waterways have suffered a strange neglect. They have not been extended materially within all this period; they have been but little improved. With the single brilliant exception noted, that of the Great Lakes, their carrying trade has steadily declined. And in yet more marked degree has the canal proper fallen into disuse. One has but to look out from the car windows of the limited express as it flies swiftly along the insignificant looking ditch, once famous as the Erie Canal, to realize how easily this has come about. The canal of to-day, beside a modern four-track railway, seems an antique, a straggle of the picturesque, a curious survival of *a time that has gone by forever.*

INTERIOR OF THE NEW AMERICAN LOCK AT SAULT STE. MARIE.
From the Engineering Magazine.

A STRANGE CASE OF MYOPIA.

The march of railway construction in America; the development here, within a little more than forty years, of the finest system of rail transportation in the world, has been shed with a glamour that has dazzled and left us indifferent to the natural thoroughfares which had been laid down before man had come—the rivers and the lakes. These latter, but for the advent of the locomotive, must have inevitably shaped the course of civilization on this continent, as, for more than two thousand years, the Mediterranean fixed the seat of civilization in the Old World.

Perhaps it might be said that our water-ways have been the controlling forces of our development as it is. The late Senator Windom, Garfield's Secretary of the Treasury, once declared, upon the authority of Mr. Albert Fink, that such has been really the fact. But it is impossible to compute what might have been their value and power had anything like the same amount of administrative and inventive genius, energy and capital been expended in their improvement as has been lavished upon our spreading network of steel track.

OUR LAGGARD ENTERPRISE.

Certainly in this regard we have been far behind many nations which we have been accustomed to look upon as our inferiors. With a single exception we have nothing to put beside the achievements of Manchester and Glasgow, of the Germans at Hamburg and Kiel, of the French in their own land and at Suez, and likewise their audacity in Panama, which, though it suffered temporary defeat, is likely now to be renewed and carried to successful issue.

Even Canada, with a population less than the single State of New York, has exhibited a pro-

RRICKS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.—From the *Engineering News.*

ıpirit to which the United States can :laim. Its people have burdened them- h a bonded debt amounting to $80 for .bitant in a resolute attempt to cut a ; the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic, and a considerable share of the carrying ıe United States.

E RIVER AND HARBOR DEBAUCH.

ɡreater opportunities than all of these the United States have shown a de- ndifference amounting to the obtuse. expended millions, but in a fashion so . and ineffective as to be lamentably ı results. Our annual River and Har- ch has been less the pursuit of a bold rehensive plan for the utilization of our 's to the full of their powers than a sop the Cerberus of Congressional constit-

ıile railroads have been cheap to build, they have charged have steadily de- e exchange of commodities by this ; been rapid and on the whole economi- while serving a great public end the ; yielded immense and immediate profit. ıal has rarely ever offered any of these ıts to private capital, and to-day it ɜcarcely the absolute and far less than 'e value it did when the construction of was begun.

GREATNESS OF THE ERIE CANAL.

ifficult to realize, in this late day, that Canal was at the time of its completion mportant achievement in artificial in- portation which mankind had yet made. ıe it was begun the city of New York ulation of less than 120,000, and that te was even relatively less. The west- n of New York and all that lay beyond was practically a wilderness. The Erie Canal was the Pacific Railroad of its day. It was the beginning of the development of what is now the granary, the coal pit and the ore bin of the continent.

New York and its environs to-day contain a population of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000. When the Erie Canal was opened it had cost a little more than $7,000,000. It will indicate something of the enterprising spirit of that day to say that were the ship canal from the Great Lakes to the sea here under view to cost $300,000,000 (perhaps $400,000,000), it would be less a burden to the single State of New York than was the Erie Canal when it was built. If, further, we consider the enormous territory which such a ship canal would directly benefit—not less than 16 of our greatest States and the whole of Canada—the expenditure of $1,000,000,000 would represent relatively less of an outlay than that undertaken by the resolute and hard-headed people of New York State three generations ago.

For a quarter of a century the Erie Canal remained the chief outlet of the West. Up to 1850 but 1,000 miles of railroad had been laid beyond the Alleghanies. Thus far it has cost for construction and maintenance some $52,000,000, and over and above that it has turned into the treasury of New York upward of $30,000,000 from tolls. Merely as a dividend-payer it proved a magnificent investment; but such a calculation little represents the debt which the people of New York and the West owe to the genius of Robert Fulton, who demonstrated that the Erie Canal was practicable, and to DeWitt Clinton, whose undaunted enthusiasm made its construction possible.

AN OPPORTUNITY OF TO-DAY.

I have dwelt upon this splendid chapter of

America's industrial history because we of the present day have an opportunity to repeat that chapter on a far grander scale. Is it to be said that what the opening of the century thus audaciously began, the end of the century is impotent to complete? It is to say that the spirit of the bold innovators whose deeds that chapter records has gone out from the race which sprung from their loins.

It is no purpose of this article, however, to disguise the difficulties which confront the present proposal of a ship canal to the sea. Under the methods and devices in vogue but yesterday, as it were, the outlay which such a work would entail was simply prohibitive. So long as the canal had made no progress over the days when the blinking mule by the towpath first beheld the steel monster which was to drag over valley and mountain pass a load which he could not pull even as it lay floating in the shallow ditch by his side; or, in yet larger view, so long as neither appliances of construction nor systems of lockage had made an appreciable advance over the inventions of Leonardo da Vinci, the myriad-minded contemporary of Christopher Columbus, the enterprise was more than impracticable; it was absurd

A NEW CONQUEST OF STEAM AND STEEL.

But the last decade has brought into the field new and revolutionary factors which simply change the face of the whole problem.

The first of these factors is the invention of a new lock, a marvelous and audacious piece of mechanism that seems likely to do for inland transport by water what Stephenson's locomotive did for transportation on land. Certainly it will reverse the whole principle of canal construction, and put that industry on the same basis as railroad building—a basis of steel. And the city of Chicago, where the Fultons and Clintons of this day seem to dwell, has shown how the canal of the future will be built.

These radical innovations are indeed little more than the long-delayed application of steam and steel and engineering genius to a backward and neglected art. With them, what Colbert, the greatest of French statesmen, dreamed, what Washington pondered, what Fulton planned, may become a reality to the generation now living.

III.—CHICAGO'S EPOCH-MAKING ACHIEVEMENT.

The city of Chicago is so remarkable in every way that we have ceased to view with surprise any undertaking which it may assume. After its White Wonder, risen like a dream from out of a bleak morass; after its thirty-story sky-scrapers floating on the unstable foundations of a bog, we can in no wise marvel that it should build a drainage sewer to carry a volume of water as large as the Ohio River, and costing $30,000,000.

But the import of the Chicago Drainage Canal has been obscured by its name. Few, beside engineers, realize that its unique contrivances, its monster machines and novel methods of construction, were to show this nation how it might be possible to build a canal which would carry a boat from New York, at the mouth of the Hudson, 2,000 miles inland to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

A CANAL AS BIG AS THE OHIO.

The canal is in reality a huge artificial river. Its functions as a sewage carrier promise to become as relatively unimportant to its larger use for the purpose of navigation as the Mississippi at St. Louis or the rivers which wash Manhattan.

Primarily it will be Chicago's harbor. It will be 28 miles long, and with a depth of 26 feet and a surface width of 300 feet, it will admit any vessel which sails these inland seas. It is here that Chicago has exhibited a long foresight. The Federal Government has now practically completed the work of opening a 20-foot channel from the farther end of Superior and of Michigan to Buffalo; but there are as yet no harbors on the lakes of similar draft. It is just this that the drainage canal will provide for Chicago, with an inevitable stimulus to its lake carrying trade.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST INLAND PORT.

Already the Western metropolis is the greatest inland port in the world, and in point of tonnage the world's third port, inland or seaboard. The new harbor will be the finest and the largest on the lakes and afford unlimited water frontage and dock room.

More than all this the canal must eventually form part of a broad channel from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. With an extension of 66 miles from the present terminus at Lockport it will carry navigation to the Illinois River and pour into the latter such a stream as will multiply its present volume sixteen times. It will make the river navigable to craft of 14 feet draft from its junction with the canal to its mouth. But two locks of the new type which I shall hereafter describe will be required along the entire distance from Chicago to New Orleans.

It is almost needless to add that the Hennepin Canal, now under construction, always a bungling and preposterous job, will be rendered wholly useless and must shortly be abandoned.

But at the moment the Chicago Drainage Canal ites attention less from its possibilities as a ure artery of commerce than from the fact t it is the first canal in the world to be built tinctly by machinery and modern appliances. ıave, in articles in this magazine and elsere, pointed out the immense results which e accrued from the cheapening of materials supplies of every description, and the inluction of new and economical processes. The cago Canal is yet another case in point.

AP POWER AND CHEAP SUPPLIES—THE RESULT.

t is amazing to learn that this, a public work, be completed for millions of dollars less ı what its own engineers had deemed possible, for not one-half what the astute engineers of Government had computed. The single ı of dynamite has saved perhaps $7,000,000 $8,000,000. Its conveying devices for re-ing the earth and rock to the spoil banks ɜ saved millions more. The entire cost of canal will be in the neighborhood of 000,000. It is safe to say that under same methods and appliances employed in cutting of the Suez Canal the enterprise ld have cost nearly as much as the former, pproximately $100,000,000.

he canal itself offers a vividly pictorial illuson of how this has been accomplished. If take one of the suburban trains out of ago which traverse the line of the canal, you see what you might mistake for gigantic ges swinging across the channel but apparr employed in the business of dumping dirt. se are in reality enormous hoisting cranes, one may gather some idea of their size from the fact that one of them is almost as long in its span as the suspension bridge at Niagara.

These colossal cantilevers, 700 feet in length, are poised upon a pivot in the center, swinging freely, and are capable of sustaining a weight of 15 tons. They carry earth and rock from the bottom of the canal to the spoil banks hundreds of feet away, at the rate of 500 cubic yards per ten-hour shift. Other machines less imposing but yet more effective have done twice this.

BESIDE A WONDER OF YESTERDAY.

From a shovel in the hands of a "navvy" to a dirt carrier the size of a suspension bridge, and yet so perfectly under control that its movements may be directed by the twist of a finger, is a prodigious advance; but it exactly represents the progress of canal construction from no more than the other day, when the opening of the Suez Canal was hailed as the advent of a new world-wonder, to this year of added grace.

There are other devices less striking to the eye, but not less effective and powerful. A considerable portion of the canal had to be driven through solid rock. In places the cut is 30 and 40 feet deep. Here what are called channelers have been utilized, which cut an inch-and-a-half crevice down the side of the canal, leaving a perfectly smooth vertical face; the rock may then be blasted out by dynamite without injury to the wall, and when the *débris* is removed the face looks as if it had been cut down with a knife.

TONS OF DYNAMITE AT A SINGLE EXPLOSION.

Here, too, the compressed air-drill—that device which has added millions to the world's stock of gold—has been of immense utility. Hun-

VIEW OF BROWN CANTILEVER CRANE AND WORKING FACE IN ROCK EXCAVATION.—From the *Engineering News.*

dreds of them have often been going at a time, all driven from a central power station and piercing the rock at a speed which would have been deemed incredible a generation ago. And when these deep rifts have been made, dynamite and the yet more powerful explosive-gelatine, with three times the destructive force of the best gunpowder, shivers the honeycombed mass into fragments. At times six and seven tons of explosive have been set off in a single day, the reverberations rolling like thunder over the distant city.

Yet again, in dredging out the channel from its opening at the mouth of the Chicago River, a wonderful suction-dredge has been employed. This is the new "bar-cutter" which is now doing such effective service upon the Mississippi, and has made it possible to remove a bar the day after some sudden twist of the river's channel has thrown it up.

A DREDGE THAT EATS SAND-BARS.

This dredge consists essentially of great pumps, set on a floating barge and attached to a huge pipe whose nozzle rests against the sand-bank or the bottom of the river. Rapidly revolving about this nozzle is a series of knives, which disengage the earth with something of the same motion as an egg-beater. The knives set free the earth or sand so that it is held in mechanical suspension in the water, and it is then drawn swiftly through the suction-pipe. Some of these machines are so powerful that they will walk through a sand-bank at the rate of several feet a minute. One of the largest, in use on the Mississippi, has a capacity of 168,000 cubic yards of earth in twenty-four hours. That is a pile as high as the Eifel Tower, twice as high as Washington Monument, and 70 feet square at its base.

With such Cyclops for tools, and with all this stupendous work directed by twentieth-century brains, it is slight wonder that the canal has progressed rapidly to completion and will probably be open for use within the coming year.

THE FEAT OF PIONEERS.

It has been built entirely by the city of Chicago, or rather by what is known as the Drainage District of Chicago, with no governmental aid, and it will have been finished within six years from the time that work was actively begun. Its builders have literally been compelled to invent and to forge their own tools; they have been pioneers. With all the novel apparatus which the keen wit of the contractor, sharpened by necessity and the desire for gain, has evolved, the work could be done over in far less time, and at still less cost.

It would be difficult, I think, to exaggerate Chicago's achievement. In my own mind I picture it as though Stephenson had, in his first attempt, built from Liverpool to Manchester a steel track railway as perfect as that of the New York Central or the Pennsylvania; that he had begun without tools and had made his own; that he had been without an example and without a precedent, and that his completed work should afford an object lesson likely to be still of value when a full century had gone by.

IV.—OUR LAND-LOCKED SEAS—THE KEY AT LAST.

It belongs in that singular coincidence of great things of which history is so full, that while Chicago was doing this notable work an American engineer should have been working out an invention which comes almost as the exact complement of Chicago's achievement, and with the latter makes possible a vast water-way development which not a generation ago was an impracticable dream. I speak of the pneumatic quick-acting high-lift lock, devised by Chauncey N. Dutton, now of New York City.

THE OLD LOCK AND ITS FAMOUS INVENTOR.

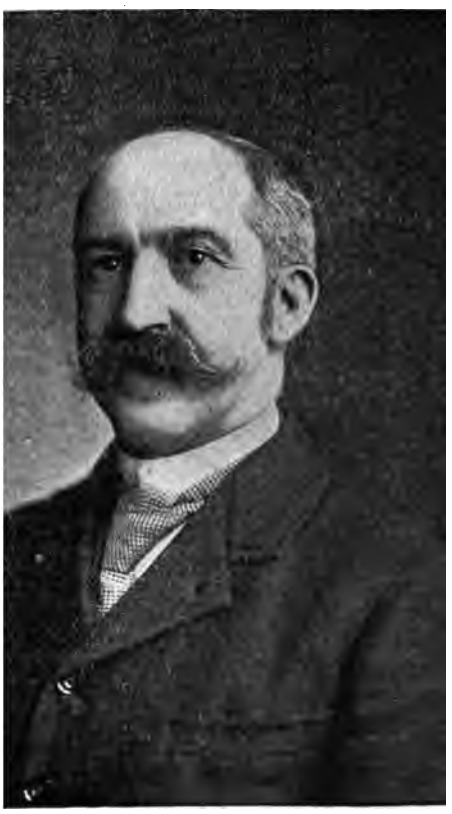
A contemporary of Columbus and a man as remarkable for his multifarious talents as for his genius was Leonardo da Vinci, painter, poet, warrior, engineer, mechanic and man of science —probably, if we consider the extraordinary range of his activities and the fertility of his mind, the greatest man who ever lived. It was he who first conceived the idea of fixing in a canal a sort of tank or box, of setting a vessel therein, and by the simple process of closing the end gates and filling this tank, lifting a vessel from one level to another. This was 400 years ago. In the centuries that have elapsed, hundreds upon hundreds of locks have been built, culminating in the magnificent stone structure which the National Government is just about completing at the rapids of the river which joins Lake Superior and Lake Huron—the Sault Ste. Marie. It is the largest and finest lock in the world; it is 800 feet long, with a lift of 18½ feet, and costs $5,000,000. This, the most perfect lock which the close of the nineteenth century could devise, is built practically upon the identical model contrived by Leonardo da Vinci at the close of the fifteenth.

It is not easy to realize all that hinges on this surprising fact. If you journey from this gateway to Superior, eastward through the chain of the upper lakes and follow the course of that stupendous traffic which, within the last 15 years,

ɜen developed upon these great inland seas, ɜill find its progress arrested by the great f Niagara. The products and the cargoes score or more of great States and Prov- assemble on the shores of these lakes, and ured Eastward through Lake Erie as through el.

OUR BOTTLED-UP OCEANS.

he end of Lake Erie this funnel is closed. ffalo the cargoes must be reshipped from



LYMAN E. COOLEY,
e Engineering genius of the great Chicago Canal.

ep draft and wonderfully economical lake ters into shallow canal boats or put on the cars. This vast commerce, the de- ment of which has been without a precedent history of trade, is absolutely bottled up. Lake Erie to Lake Ontario is a sheer t of 326 feet, and over this leap of waters erce cannot go. Through the Welland —a Canadian enterprise, be it said—it tries to climb down this precipice by a hydraulic se made up of 26 locks. These are little than barge locks, and of the 30,000,000 or),000 tons of freight borne on the Great Lakes only 1,000,000 passes the Welland Canal. But 1 per cent. of this vast tonnage finally finds its way through its natural outlet to the sea.

To let the huge freighters of the lakes down from Erie into Ontario and on to the St. Lawrence, would require 18 locks of the height of lift of that at the Sault Ste. Marie. Whether it is possible to build locks of greater lift, of the old type, is at the moment a moot question. Some of the more daring engineers of the West —notably Mr. Lyman E. Cooley, to whose undoubted talent the success of the Chicago Drainage Canal is largely due—believe that a hydraulic lock with a lift of 50 feet is now possible. But what is physically possible is not always commercially practicable, and it should be said that by other eminent engineers the difficulties of such an undertaking are regarded as insuperable.

A PIECE OF GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING.

Without assuming what has not yet been demonstrated, 18 locks like those at Sault Ste. Marie, and costing the same, would involve an expenditure of $90,000,000. Undoubtedly the Sault Ste. Marie construction was enormously expensive. This apparently is inevitably the case wherever the work is done under the direction of the National Government. It is probable that what is known as concrete or monolithic walls could have been substituted for masonry, with the result of building a much better lock at less than one-half the cost.

The dam at Lockport at the terminus of the Chicago Canal is of concrete and has cost about $150,000. Mr. Johnston, the assistant engineer of the canal, estimates that five years ago this same work would have cost five times this sum. Such has been the cheapening in this type of construction, a reduction due entirely to the lowered cost of concrete, under American methods of manufacture.

A BURDEN COMMERCE COULD NOT BEAR.

Despite this great cheapening, it still remains that the item of lockage for the escarpment at Niagara alone would still be enormous. And when we go farther and estimate the cost of opening ship navigation from Ontario and the St. Lawrence to the sea or to the Hudson River; when we take into account that it would require anywhere from 20 to 50 locks of the old type, to say nothing of the cost of the canals themselves, we may foresee the difficulties of the problem.

Even under the revolution wrought at Chicago, it is doubtful whether any plan hitherto offered could be realized for less than a quarter of a billion; while one of the projects most frequently broached—that of a ship canal along the route of

ıt Erie Canal, could not have been built
ɔe this sum. Though the estimated traffic
h an outlet to the sea is half-a-dozen times
ɔmputed for either the Nicaragua or the
ıa project, no party in Congress, calculating
ɑning the next election, would ever so much
ɔe a beginning for so gigantic an enterprise.
equally certain that private capital would
r consider the investment for a moment.

STEPPING OVER NIAGARA WITH STEEL.

have endeavored to outline the difficulties of
project thus sharply in order that I may make
ar the import of the remarkable invention to
ıich I have alluded. In 1891 Mr. Dutton took
.t in the principal countries of the world letters
ıtent for what he described as a pneumatic bal-
ɜce lock. Briefly, it may be said to represent
omething of the same advance over the model of
Leonardo as does the *Campania* over Fulton's
clumsy *Clermont*. Instead of locks of 15 or 18 feet lift, Mr. Dutton's proposals are for lifts of 10 times this height. Instead of stone, his locks will be built of steel. Instead of using the water as his lifting agent, he will use compressed air. Instead of the present cumbersome and slow-working contrivances, he proposes to take the largest vessel afloat and lift it to a height equal to that of Niagara, almost as quickly as a modern freight elevator moves. And by building these locks in pairs, and balancing them like the two pans of a balance scale, he will make them operate themselves; that is to say, they will be automatic.

Mr. Dutton has spent seven years in patiently perfecting his invention, and in overcoming all the various and baffling difficulties which inevitably presented themselves. His plans have passed the scrutiny and won the indorsement of the ablest engineers of this country, and have been adopted by the State Canal Board of New York for the Erie Canal.

THE ECONOMY OF THE NEW LOCK.

The first application of the new principle will be on the Erie Canal at Lockport, where a single pair of the new type of pneumatic lifts will replace five of the old Leonardo locks. This lock will have an extreme lift of 62½ feet, or more than three times that of the highest lock now in existence. It is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of $500,000, and will be a part of the $9,000,000 improvements now under way which have been undertaken in an endeavor to restore this old-time water-way to its former prestige. These
ting $500,000, will have six times
high cost $698,000,

V.—A NEW MARVEL OF MECHANIC

It is not easy to realize the amazing charac
of this invention until you stop to consider it
the side of other wonderful things. Suppose tl
a sane and practical minded man should say
you that he would lift a load of 100,00(
000 pounds with a contrivance which a sm
boy could operate, and with practically no o
side power. Suppose that he were to go furth
and say he would take two of the largest vess
that enter the port of New York and make a te
board of them, so that one would be 160 feet
the air while the other was down. It is only
some such vivid fashion that I can present the tr
nature of the pneumatic lock, for this, in a rou
way, is precisely what this daring engineer p
poses to do.

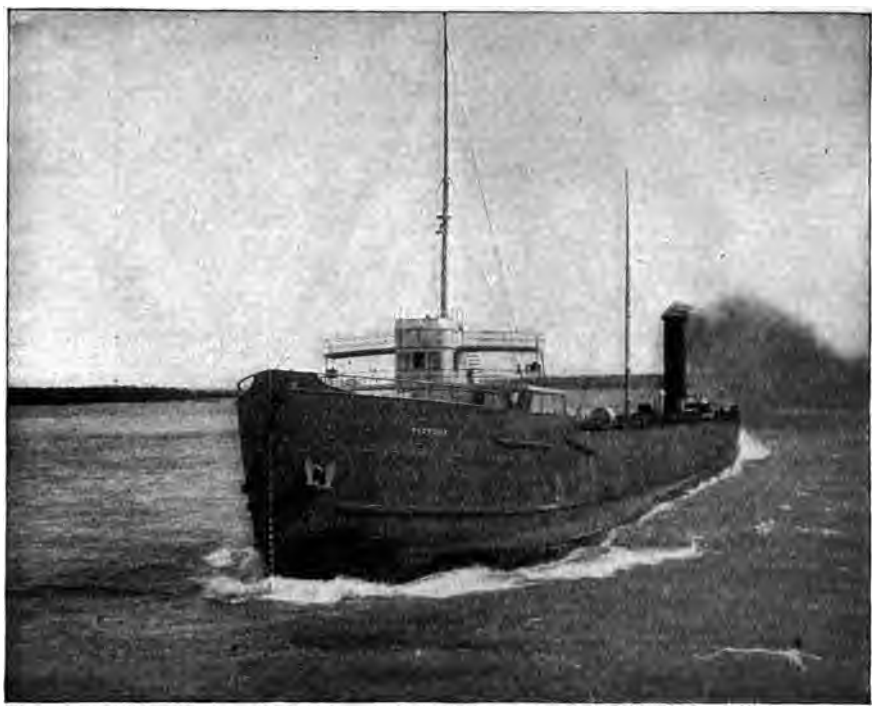
The new mechanism is so simple in its desi
that, as so often happens, the wonder of it n
seems that no one had ever hit upon it befo
It is its daring rather than its mechanical co
plexity that is most striking. The illustratic
which accompany this article will help to ma
clear the principle of construction.

TWO STEEL BOXES UPSIDE DOWN.

There are, to begin with, two immense holl
shells or caissons. These are built of steel,
pairs, and the caissons filled with compre
air. They are so arranged that when one lo
depressed the other is elevated, exactly like
scale pans to which I have referred. The
sons are open at the bottom like, if you ple
pair of inverted tumblers; and, immersed i
water, the latter forms a natural seal for th
tained air. The principle is the same a
on which gas tanks are built. The lock
up and down, between firm steel girders o
ing frames, in a pit or water-well formed
lower level of the canal. It follows that
open-bottom compartments are to be
the water-pit must be rather deeper than
treme height of the lift; this in order
lower edge of the caisson may be alway
neath the water level of the canal.

Simply conceive the side walls built
form on the roof of the structure a h
tank, and you have the whole plan.

The locks may be set either side by
ranged tandem fashion at a considera
apart. The compressed air compa
joined by a huge tube fitted with
large enough to allow the air to
from one to the other. The am
pressed air distributed between the
constant in quantity, save that whe
been locked through the connec



THE "VICTORY," ONE OF THE LARGEST CARGO BOATS ON THE LAKES.

Built by the Chicago Shipbuilding Company, Chicago, Ill. Length over all, 400 feet. Beam, 48 feet. Depth, 28 feet. Triple expansion engines. Cylinders, 23, 38 and 63 inches. Stroke, I. H. P., 1800.—Reprinted from *Cassier's Magazine*.

and an extra pressure of air introduced eath the elevated lock. The latter, by e from beneath and by anchors above, is gidly in place. This surcharge of air is from a reservoir or accumulator set at the the locks.

depressed caisson meanwhile floats freely ower level of the canal. It is for the time imply a pontoon.

LIKE A MONSTER SEE-SAW.

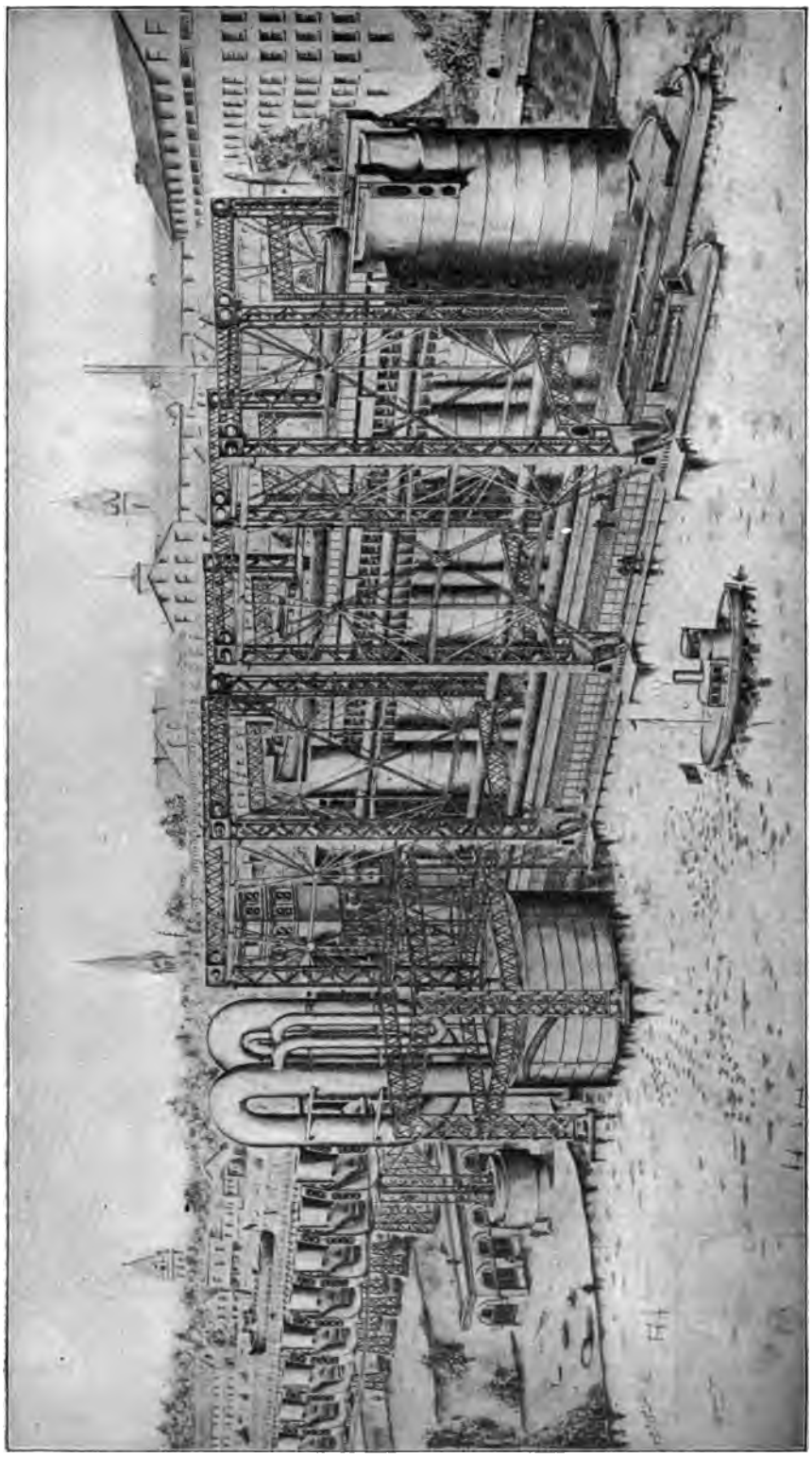
method by which vessels will be passed from one level to another is simplicity A boat is admitted to either or both of ks. Inasmuch as a vessel simply dis- ts own weight of water, it follows that it t make a particle of difference whether ks contain vessels or not. Now, when s are closed and the controlling valve of necting tube is opened, the locks them- being in balance, would still remain in But if a slightly additional quantity of let into the lock-chamber of the elevated s will cause the upper lock to sink, force pressed air from the air chamber beneath the tube into the opposite chamber, and cause the opposite lock to rise. In a word, the two locks simply exchange position, the gates are opened, and the vessels let out.

The whole principle is exactly that of weighing in a balanced scale, merely with the difference that in place of the two pans are two enormous tubs of water, in which the vessels float, and in place of the steel beam of the scale is the pair of compressed air chambers connected with a tube.

A RAILROAD TRAIN BALANCED ON AIR.

Simple as all this seems, it is sufficiently wonderful in fact. The locks which the State of New York proposes to build at Cohoes on the Erie Canal (where a single pair will replace 14 of the old type) will each lift a weight equal to 40 Mogul locomotives, while those proposed for Niagara will bear up a weight equal to that of 500 of these monsters of the rail. They will lift a load equal to a train of 850 ordinary freight cars fully laden.

No doubt the thought will present itself to the casual reader that compressed air must prove quite unequal to such a colossal work as this. In reality it is the most perfect lifting agent that



THE NEW PNEUMATIC LOCKS ON THE ERIE CANAL AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.

These locks are entirely of steel, and this is also true of the viaduct by which the boats approach. The height of lift is 62 feet, three times the highest now in existence. The locks rest upon caissons of compressed air, which work up and down between the guiding frames. They are in balance, and when one sinks, this forces the other to rise. The cut shows the right lock elevated, the left open and floating in the lower level of the canal like a pontoon. The controlling valves and accumulator are in the left foreground. Cost of locks, $600,000.

ɜmployed, because of its lightness and
The chambers of compressed air afford
: support directly under the load, and
ıre that is required depends on the load
olly independent of the height of the
like the case of a column of water, in-
he height of a column of air does not
he pressure.

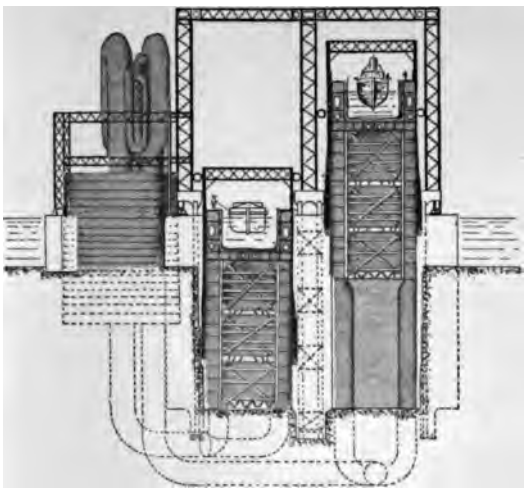
the vital point of the whole matter.
fact is grasped it is simply impossible
:and precisely the revolutionary charac-
: pneumatic lock. With the lattter, it
ctically no difference whether the height
10 feet or a 100 feet. It might be 500
there no structural difficulties, and still
ld be no difference.

MIGHT SCALE A MOUNTAIN.

asize this because the first idea which
mind of engineer and lay reader alike
:h a very high lift the pressure would
ıt that no steel wall could withstand it.
:ue of the hydraulic lock, in which the
ncreases as the square of the height of
s not true of the pneumatic lock, and
y the construction of a high-lift lock,
:w type, is comparatively no more diffi-
the building of a moderate lift on the
ciple. I know of no engineer of stand-
ıas questioned the success of the locks
now to be built on the Erie Canal. The
presented by the higher lifts at Niagara
ter in degree than that which lies be-
: construction of a bridge over the
ınd a bridge over Niagara River.
ɜ true of construction is equally true of
When a vessel is once locked in it
ised as easily and almost as quickly to
ɔf 160 feet as 16 feet. Even the cost
ıction between lifts of these varying
not nearly so great as might be imag-
:e it is only necessary to extend the
d air chambers so that they will have
ɔf say 175 feet instead of about 25 feet.
excavation is nine-tenths of the extra
The cost of the greater part of the lock
e whether for high or low lift, and the
weight of steel used in making the air
ıigher and extending the guides is not
ɔle.

ENSE DIFFICULTY SIMPLY ABOLISHED.

boldest possible way this means that
al engineering of the future the height
:come by lockage will be an unimportant
ion. The canal engineer may view
ınimity the problem of surmounting a
1,000 feet high, where it was formerly



CROSS VERTICAL SECTION OF THE PNEUMATIC LOCK.
Showing principle of action.

almost an impossibility with the old type of locks.

There are various contrivances, many of exceeding ingenuity, by which the locks are manipulated and controlled, which can hardly be given in detail here. These compass the problem of letting the vessels in and out the lock, and making it secure against blows and "ramming;" of holding them firmly in position while they are being lifted up or down, and for leveling, controling and actuating the locks during translation.

One remarkable feature of the controlling devices is that were an accident to occur, the upper lock would, so to speak, fall up rather than fall down. Thus supposing that the weight of the lock would require for its support a charge of air equal in pressure to 13 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere, this charge will be increased by the introduction of air from the accumulator to a pressure, say, of 16 pounds. In other words, suppose the weight of lift and vessel, or what is the same thing. the lock and the water it contains, is 120,000,000 pounds, this would be supported by a pressure of, say, 150,000,000 pounds. This support would be as solid as though it were a granite column.

If, in reading these lines, you have conjured before your fancy a great ocean freighter, suspended 160 feet from the earth and dancing and tetering on an unstable support of "the elements," a brief study of the dynamics of compressed air will relieve you of such an apprehension.

THE CANAL OF THE FUTURE.

Enough has been said, I think, to indicate the possibility that the pneumatic lock will one day

come to rank as one of the marvels of nineteenth century engineering. More than this its introduction will, as I have noted, simply reverse the principles of canal construction. Instead of seeking long easy grades down which the canal may climb by means of short easy steps, as the engineer does at the present time, the latter will now seek the longest possible stretch of level canaling, with abrupt descents of the greatest possible height. In a word, all the lockage will, if possible, be massed at a single point, and within reasonable limit the descent compassed with a single drop.

Finally, not only is the number of locks reduced to not more than the tenth of the number required of old, but the time of lockage is similarly cut down. It will be possible to lift a vessel over a hill 100 or 200 feet high with a scarcely greater expenditure of time and money than is at present required to lift a vessel the height of a bean pole.

VI.—GOING DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS.

It is the remarkable juxtaposition, as it were, of the two great achievements in canal construction which I have thus sketched at length, the new lock and the Chicago drainage enterprise, which has at last revealed the practicability of a ship-way from the Great Lakes. It is this which has roused the people of the great middle West to assemble in deep water-ways conventions and demand of Congress the construction of such a canal as a governmental enterprise. It is from the same condition that the project of building this ship-way by private capital has sprung.

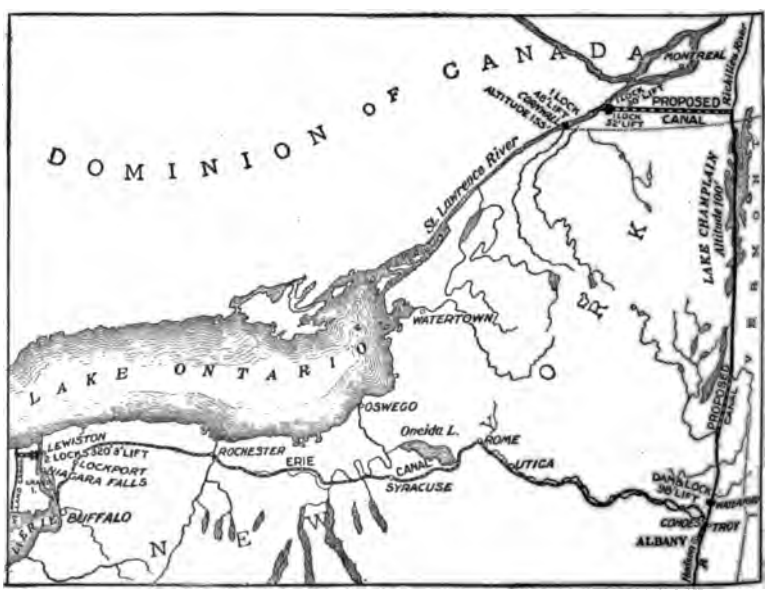
SHIP CANAL ALONE WORTH BUILDING.

What is more than certain is that a ship canal has never before been feasible, and, on the other hand, that nothing short of a ship canal in the the broadest sense would be either adequate for the traffic or even worth the building. The volume of commerce which awaits such an outlet to the sea demands a canal, or series of canals, which will be, in effect, short artificial rivers, connecting the larger channels of open navigation. These must be deep enough and broad enough to permit not merely passage, but passage at river speed, to the largest freighters which now ply the Great Lakes. This is practically saying that they would give passageway to 90 per cent. of all the ocean freighters as well.

Both canal and lock must be of sufficient capacity to admit the vessels of 8,000 tons' burden which now navigate the lakes. That is to define channels as large as the submerged canal across the St. Clair flats between Lake Huron and Lake Erie—250 or 300 feet wide at the bottom, with 26 to 30 feet draft. The locks themselves must be not less than 560 feet long, 60 feet wide, and with a draft of 26 feet.

THE RICHEST COAST IN THE WORLD.

Nature apparently has settled the route—nature and industrial conditions. We may dismiss any project which would pass by Lake Erie and attempt to go direct from Lake Huron to Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence River. Attractive as some of these routes may seem, there still remains the fact that Lake Erie originates one-half the freight of the upper lakes, and that its two great ports, Cleveland and Buffalo, own together a larger fleet and do a greater freight business than any other three lake ports, or, for the matter of comparison, any three Atlantic ports. Either of them has a greater tonnage than all the Gulf ports or all the ports of the Pacific Coast. The lower shore of Lake Erie is indeed the richest 200 miles of coast in the world.



MAP SHOWING LINE OF PROPOSED CANAL.
The St. Lawrence-Champlain route from Lake Erie to the Hudson River.

r route, therefore, which does not contem- ı direct way from Lake Erie to the sea is r out of the question. Of these there are 'o which are in any way practicable. One se is the St. Lawrence-Champlain route to udson; the other is known as the Mohawk from Oswego on Lake Ontario to the ›n.

A CHANCE FOR A CZAR.

promptings of national pride and patriotic lice would naturally suggest the construc- f a canal entirely within the confines of the d States. The fact remains, however, that ›nting such a route are great natural diffi- ; combined with an enormous outlay for the of way through a thickly settled country real estate values are high and "vested sts" are strong. An epigrammatic ob- ion of Mr. Lyman E. Cooley, in a con- ion I had with him recently, reviewing the subject, briefly describes the fact: "The wk route is practicable only on condition canal commission may be created with the ary powers of the Czar of Russia, and with ırt to have the power to intervene or even v its plans and awards."

reover, the Mohawk route would involve 220 miles of artificial channel and a large er of locks. As projected, its summit near Rome, New York, is 427 feet above ater and 180 feet above Lake Ontario. It uous alike in plan and profile, and its con- ion would involve either a deficient water y at its summit level or a very long, deep xpensive cut. Its cost would be so great he interest charges it would lay upon traffic l be so heavy as to make it, in the judgment ›se who have dispassionately examined it, ›fitable and useless.

THE ONE PRACTICABLE ROUTE.

e route which all natural, and present and ective industrial, conditions seem to fix as ne practicable channel is along the St. Law- and Lake Champlain to the Hudson. This the tentative conclusion of the late Deep r-ways Commission, appointed by Presi- Cleveland, and consisting of Mr. Cooley, of go; Pres. James B. Angell, now Minister rkey, and Hon. John E. Russell, of Massa- tts, though the commission recommended ıll investigation of both routes.

e St. Lawrence-Champlain route is likewise ixed upon by the engineers of the Maritime l Company of North America, to which I already alluded as contemplating the build- ›f the canal by private capital, under gov-

CHAUNCEY N. DUTTON,
Inventor of the wonderful new pneumatic high-lift lock.

ernmental regulation. This company has been chartered by Canada, with full powers to utilize, deepen, and extend all the existing Canadian canals along its line of work, and it is this company which is now seeking a similar charter at the hands of Congress.

UNIFYING THE LAKES AT A STROKE.

This project, which originated with Mr. Dutton, and includes in its directory a number of the ablest engineers of this country and of Canada, among them Mr. Gustav Lindenthal, of New York, and Thomas C. Keifer, of Ottawa, contemplates a series of three short canals, bridging the distances between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, between the St. Lawrence River and Lake Champlain, and between Lake Champlain and the Hudson River. Its plans involve, first, the deepening and utilization of the present Welland Canal to a point opposite Queenstown, a short cut to the Niagara River, and an abrupt descent from the Erie to the Ontario level by a single pair of pneumatic locks set tandem. These locks would have a combined height of lift of 320 feet and a

A GIANT BLAST OF EXPLOSIVE GELATINE ON THE CHICAGO CANAL WORKS.
(From The *Engineering News.*)

capacity of 25,000,000 tons in ships averaging with present lake craft, or 100,000,000 tons with the ships built up to the lock dimensions. This will open deep-draft navigation for the big freighters of the upper lakes for a distance of 260 miles, to Cornwall on the St. Lawrence.

The cost of this portion of the work is estimated at $10,000,000 by the company's engineers, and the tolls upon the traffic awaiting such an outlet are calculated as sufficient to pay a reasonable return upon this investment. The cost of a much smaller new canal on the American side and employing the old type of locks has been estimated at from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000; and, as Mr. Cooley and the commission as well have pointed out, the traffic in sight is sufficiently large to warrant even this expenditure.

For the rest, the present Canadian canal along the St. Lawrence will be utilized as far as Lake St. Francis, and from thence to Lake Champlain a short, direct cut, 40 miles in length, will be made. From the lower end of Lake Champlain to the Hudson will involve 27 miles of new channel and a deep cut. The latter is the most formidable and expensive portion of the work.

A bolder project has perhaps never been conceived. It contemplates the diversion of a portion of the current of the St. Lawrence into Lake Champlain equal to a large river, reversing the current of that lake, and pouring such a volume of water into the Hudson at Waterford, N. Y., as will open navigation from Waterford to Coxsackie and keep clear a channel of sufficient depth as to make the upper Hudson navigable to the largest craft. Likewise at Montreal a branch canal will extend from Lake St. Francis, opening deep-draft navigation to the lower St. Lawrence and thence to the sea.

MIGHT BE BUILT IN PIECES.

As Mr. Cooley pointed out to me in the conversation to which I have referred, this route is peculiarly inviting in that each of the three sections would justify its own cost without regard to the others, or that it would eventually form part of a continuous channel. Govermental enterprise or private capital can build the Niagara peninsula canal and join Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence to the long chain of the upper lakes at a profit. The section from the St. Lawrence to Champlain will in turn justify the outlay from the fact that it will bring down the produce of the great Northwest by a cheap water route and lay these cargoes at the back door of New England and New York; from whence they can be quickly and economically distributed by rail. Finally, the Champlain-Hudson Canal, expensive though it may be, would still be a cheap

tion compared with the results which ccrue from opening deep water navigan New York to Chicago and Duluth.

TO DAM NIAGARA.

oute would involve but 90 miles of arhannel, as against the 220 miles of iawk route, and even of this 15 miles fterward be cut out by an audacious ing feat at Niagara. The latter cons the construction of the dam across River, just above the falls, which has lependently proposed for the regulation ipper lake levels, now so serious a prob-'his would convert the Niagara River iffalo to Niagara into a long, splendid From its lower end a short canal would nd the falls and let vessels down into the er of the lower river at Lewiston.

lering the question of lockage, Mr. Dutves that but five of the new type would ired along the entire route, where 35 the old type would have been necesll in all, the item of lockage, he comill not be more than $15,000,000 or 000 as against perhaps three times this ie old construction. And, merely as an where 26 locks are now employed on land Canal, and where the time of pasn one level to the other is about a day, ll be but a single pair of locks and the uced to not more than an hour.

SOME ESTIMATES OF THE COST.

se of the enormous benefits which would a vast section of this country, and of the radical cheapening of canal ion which I have here outlined, there ng up in the minds of the more en: the idea that a ship-way to the sea e comparatively easy to build, and that therefore be begun at once. Not long earnest advocate of the canal suggested

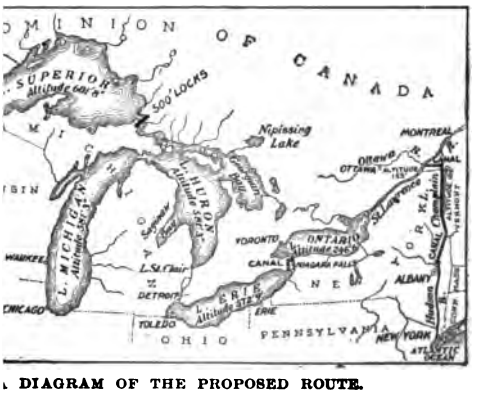


DIAGRAM OF THE PROPOSED ROUTE.

a possible cost of $75,000,000, and still more recently there have appeared in the telegraphic columns of the daily papers an estimate, for the Mohawk route, of $82,000,000. I believe this estimate was apparently so accurate as to be extended to cents. Such views and such figures cannot do otherwise than harm. In talking with Mr. Cooley he said to me this:

"I have been asked over and over again by Congressmen and others to make some sort of an estimate. Would it cost $100,000,000, or $200,000,000, or $300,000,000, or what? I do not put it to myself in that way. The canal might cost, if Congress could ever be brought to act, $15,000,000 a year for twenty years. That is the only sane way to look at it. And it would be cheap at that."

Mr. Cooley, it should be said, favors governmental construction, though he is not opposed to properly regulated private enterprise.

FIRST OUTLAY: ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Mr. Dutton is rather more sanguine both as to time and cost. His estimate is that a canal along the St. Lawrence-Champlain route of 20 feet draft and with 26-foot draft locks, of the size I have already indicated, could be built in four years and would cost less than $100,000,000. This would permit the free passage of all lake boats now in commission, practically all our coasting vessels and a large proportion of ocean freighters. Mr. Dutton further estimates that to afterward deepen the canals to a draft of 26 feet, with a breadth sufficient to accommodate the volume of trade, would require another $100,000,000. It is to be noted that the latter work does not involve new locks, as these should be built of adequate size in the first place.

Both these estimates, it should be understood, are based only upon such data as are already at hand and upon field reconnoissances. Full and exhaustive information, upon which alone any accurate estimates may be based, is now being prepared, and the required surveys being made by the commission of engineers recently appointed by President McKinley under an appropriation from the last Congress. This commission consists of Alfred Noble, of Chicago, builder of the first lock at the "Soo," a member of the recent Nicaragua Canal Commission; George Y. Wisner, an engineer of large information, especially regards questions of lake navigation, and Major Charles Walker Raymond, of the United States Army. The commission will have the coöperation of the Canadian Government engineers in the survey of the St. Lawrence-Champlain route, which is to be made in accordance to the suggestions of the original Deep Water-ways Commission.

VI.—EIGHT HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR FOR FREIGHT.

I do not know that many are aware that the annual freight bill of this country amounts to more than $800,000,000 a year. It is a tax, and the most burdensome tax which this country knows, upon our industries and upon production. Its meaning, brought home, is that each family in the United States pays on the average $60 a year for freight alone. If Commissioner Wright's statistics are correct—that the average income of each laborer in this country is not more than $500 a year—then each head of a family must set aside on the average the results of a month and a half of toil to pay his share of the freight. There is no Jones to do it here.

The people of the West have learned this economic lesson well. They have seen their wheat carried over the Great Lakes at an average charge of less than one mill per ton milè, when the railroad rate from their farms to lake transportation, or to market, was from a cent to a cent and a half per ton mile. They know that if all the freight in the United States could be carried as cheaply as is wheat from Duluth to Buffalo this burden would be cut down to one-tenth of what it now is.

Such considerations as these ought to make it plain, even to a wayfarer or a Congressman, that the freight question is worth a little attention.

THE KEY OF THE SITUATION.

It is because a ship canal to the sea is the most important phase of this question that this article is written. Of the fact here noted there can be no question. The growth of the lake commerce has directly affected the price, to their producers, of every bushel of wheat, every ton of coal and iron, and every pound of merchandise from an area covering more than one-half the United States.

A line drawn from Buffalo through Pittsburg to Denver and northward to the Arctic Ocean will hardly circumscribe the area, all of whose roadways, so to speak, lead to the lakes. This great basin is the treasury of the continent. It contains the great deposits of ores and fuels, it manufactures most extensively, it almost feeds the nation, it produces the larger portion of our exports, save that of cotton, and it consumes the larger portion of our imports.

Some, at least, of the millions populating this basin know that it costs almost as much to transship their cargoes at Buffalo as it does to carry these the entire length of the lakes. They see that they pay as much for carrying a bushel of grain from Dakota to Liverpool as will carry two and a half competing bushels from Argentine. They know further that if their ships, once afloat on the Great Lakes, could go on to the ports of the Atlantic in uninterrupted course, they would be put in touch with the new or greater markets, which are now entirely cut off from a part of their products and to reach which they pay dearly for the rest. There is little doubt, in view of the steady cheapening of lake rates, that in a few years a cargo could be carried from Chicago or Duluth to New York, and perhaps in time to Liverpool, for little more than the present carriage to Buffalo.

"MANIFEST DESTINY."

The meaning of this is not easily grasped at a glance. Comparatively speaking the States of the seaboard are poor. It is the Interior which is rich. When it shall be possible for the grain and produce, the coal and iron of the Interior States to be carried in unbroken cargoes to the sea, this country will command the markets of the world. And because steel ships can be built upon Lake Erie more cheaply than anywhere else it will command the carrying trade of the world as well.

He who shall find a way to solve this problem will deserve to rank as the greatest statesman produced by this generation.

Meanwhile, the application for a charter to do such a work as the Maritime Canal Company proposes to do deserves to receive at least favorable consideration. It is unfortunately the fact that few works undertaken by our National Government have ever been, from a standpoint of economy or promptness of construction, a success. It must be clear to any one who has any knowledge of the infinite capacity of a Government engineer for incompetence and delay, that if it is to be undertaken as a governmental enterprise, a ship canal to the sea will not be completed within a quarter of a century.

A ship-way to the sea should be built under strict governmental supervision and control, but it can be built successfully only by the same type of genius which has created on this continent a railroad system that is without an equal in the world. The large-brained engineers who have made possible what but yesterday was impossible, stand ready to undertake this work. They ask not a dollar of subsidy, but simply charter rights, to go forward with an enterprise fraught with vaster consequences and of more intimate concern to the larger portion of this nation than any other commercial enterprise projected since the beginning of railway construction in America.

:EE PUBLIC ORGAN RECITALS IN BOSTON.

BY WILLIAM I. COLE.

:ESH illustration of what may be done in e way of ministering to public pleasure 'are by the employment of means lying is furnished by the series of free organ that took place in Boston last winter ing. There were numerous churches, which seldom or never are opened be- ;undays. An equal number of organs ›nt the greater part of the week. A body ›d organists had but an extremely limited ›ncy for their art. On the other hand, s a music-loving public whose opportuni- ıearing good music of any kind were in ; cases too few, and for hearing organ utside the church service were, in the ıll, very rare. The Art Section of the :h Century Club, an organization of grow- ›rtance devoted to "a finer public spirit etter social order," saw the unused re- ınd the unfulfilled need and brought them each other.

sted originally by the mention in Dr. book on "Municipal Government in ritain" of the free organ concerts pro- · the city of Manchester in its great mu- all, yet the undertaking was in no sense So far as known to those who took the n hand, the inception and carrying out ›lan were strictly original. No similar ' free organ recitals, it is believed, has en elsewhere. Not only were there no s of undertakings of a like nature in ;ces for guidance, but the principle itself :k out. It was experimental work from ıst.

cally all arrangements for the series were personal interviews. The circular letter ressed envelope for reply, by which so w projects are started and through which ' fail, was not used. Pastors, church ›es, and musicians, almost without num- e seen and asked to coöperate in carry- he proposed plan.

:king out churches regard was had to :ation and the quality of their organ. › purpose of the recitals was artistic and ıal, good organs were wanted. No at- ıs made to get all the leading organists, choice among them was almost casual, l as it was largely by the selection of the nd conveniences of various sorts. The general plan was to ask for two recitals in each church, one by the organist of the church and one by some other organist.

Some of the church authorities refused to fall in with the plan, chiefly because they thought it would not be worth while. In one case, after seeing the scope and character of the recitals and the interest they were creating, they changed their minds and arranged for one of the most notable recitals of the series.

At first the attitude of musicians toward the undertaking was somewhat peculiar. While all commended the idea and said that they would like to see it tried, yet many were skeptical as to the success of the experiment. That the public cared little for organ music and would not come to hear it was an opinion quite prevalent among them. For this opinion experience in similar lines furnished not a little ground. Free organ recitals had occasionally been given before in Boston, but with only partial success. Even Guilmant, the greatest living French master of the organ, had not filled the Old South Church. But skepticism as to the public capacity for understanding and appreciating art of any kind is rooted in the indifference of artists themselves to all outside a select few. Where impulse to popularize art is wanting, distrust of the public artistic sense will always be found. It should be said, however, that whatever misgivings any of the musicians may have had as to the feasibility of the undertaking, they one and all were ready to do what they could for its success. Not a few entered heartily into the plan. Organists especially rendered valuable service.

Since the interest of the public in organ music could be tested more satisfactorily by a moderately large number of concerts than by a few, a series of twenty was arranged, ten to be given in the evening and ten at the noon hour on Saturday. Two extra recitals afterward were added. The noon recitals, for the convenience especially of shoppers and tradespeople, were held in downtown churches, the others in various churches throughout the city.

Although open to the public and free, admission was by ticket up to five minutes before the time for beginning, after which tickets were not required. These tickets, which admitted to the entire series, could be had on application at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club and at

various other convenient points in different parts of the city. It was the object of these tickets to involve some effort and forethought on the part of the audience in the matter of attendance and to secure their continued interest. Folders giving the whole series, with dates, places, and organists, were widely distributed, and each concert was duly announced in the daily papers.

From the outset the attendance was astonishingly great. About four hundred at the first recital, it increased to eighteen hundred at the second, of which four hundred to five hundred were turned away. The average attendance for the whole twenty-two concerts was not far from eleven hundred. This result in point of numbers will appear the more surprising when it is known that the gentleman to whose energy, thorough musicianship, and rare personality the success of the enterprise was very largely due had declared that if two hundred and fifty came he would feel well repaid for all that he had done. The evening audiences were of a more distinctly popular character than the noon audiences and contained a larger proportion of men. As would be expected, the downtown recitals brought together the greater number of clerks and shop-girls. A few people came to the recitals in carriages.

The artistic success of the recitals was equally great. Bach, Rheinberger, and Guilmant appear most often on the programmes. Mendelssohn, Dubois, Merkel, Handel, Saint-Saëns, Schumann, and H. W. Parker each appear a number of times. Boston's resident composers—George W. Chadwick, George E. Whiting, Arthur Forte, and others—are well represented.

The organists made their own programmes, but certain general suggestions were laid down for their guidance. A standard composition in severe style—a fugue of Bach, for instance—was recommended at the beginning of the programme. Repetition of standard works was encouraged rather than the contrary, organists being asked not to avoid putting such a work on their programme because some other organist had done so. As a matter of fact, one work of Bach was played three times and several others of his twice. It was requested also that the English and Italian schools should be represented as well as the French and German. Other suggestions were:

"It is not desirable to play whole sonatas, even if in only three movements. The public which attends these recitals has not the power of sustained attention necessary for the appreciation of the artistic unity of a sonata. It has, however, the desire, and perhaps, to a considerable extent, the power, to catch the spirit of two well-contrasted movements of an extended work. But it is well to avoid movements of exceptional length.

"It goes without saying that arrangements and transcriptions for the organ should be avoided. But masterly arrangements of standard orchestral works, which the general public has little opportunity to hear, need not be entirely excluded."

That the programmes be varied by the introduction of vocal or violin solos was recommended, but lengthy solos were not deemed desirable. Exceptions to this were selections from oratorios, which were advised, even though they were very well known to the public.

It was urged that the noon programme should not exceed forty minutes and an evening programme one hour, and that all recitals should begin exactly on time.

Of the rendering of the music it is sufficient to say that among the organists were such men as S. B. Whitney, Arthur Forte, George W. Chadwick, H. M. Dunham, Charles H. Morse, of Brooklyn, and others whose names are synonymous with all that is best in organ expression. One of the purposes of the recitals being the encouragement of organ study, the master organists were invited to associate with themselves any of their pupils by whom they were willing to be assisted, and in several cases they did so. Thorough musicianship characterized the performances from beginning to end.

The annotations of the programmes deserve special mention. All of these were under the editorship of the director of the series, and most of them were written by him. They are of various sorts, dependent largely upon the kind of audience expected. The language is always simple and direct. All foreign words are translated and technical terms defined. A few citations will show best their character and scope. As examples of simple explanatory notes a few are reproduced on the opposite page.

The illustration of the fugue principle by Bach's work is there pointed out. In these notes the aim is to say something not too ponderous, but at the same time explanatory.

A note is often made the occasion for giving some other information. Schumann's name is the excuse for quoting his precept about the organ.

What was the cost of this series of recitals? In money, surprisingly small. The authorities of the various churches gave freely in every case the use of their edifices, and in several cases incurred special expenses on account of the recitals for organ repairs and tuning. All the organists and

soloists gave their services gratuitously. The newspapers gave publicity to the enterprise without charge. The only considerable expense was for the printing of circulars, tickets, and programmes, and this did not exceed two hundred and sixty dollars.

An extended statistical study is to be made of the practical and artistic results of the recitals. With a view to this a request was printed upon the tickets that the holder should send name and address at the close of the series to the committee. To all who complied with this request—about eleven hundred—a circular will be sent this fall containing a large number of questions whose object will be to find out what benefits they have derived from the concerts and to get suggestions for modifying future plans. Among the questions to be asked will be such as these:

"If you have not found other organ recitals interesting, can you give any reason why you have been interested by those of this series?"

"The annotations have been of various descriptions. Can you indicate the sort that you have found helpful in listening, and also those which for any reason have seemed to you useless?"

"Have you enjoyed the performances of the soloists more than the organ selections?"

"What suggestions would you make?"

As these questions imply, the purpose of the investigation will be to ascertain, if possible, among other things, to what extent and in what direction good has been accomplished by the recitals; what the reason of the popularity of the recitals has been; whether there is reason to hope that persistence in recital-giving would have results of any permanence; and what sort of programmes would be most helpful.

The recitals have achieved a remarkable success from every point of view—far greater than those who conducted them in their warmest enthusiasm had ventured to hope. Are not the results of this experiment rich in suggestion for the musical education of the people?

J. B. LITZAU. Canon, Op. 21, No. 1.

The composer was born about 1855, and is a prominent organist in Rotterdam. His compositions show German training and sympathies.

This number and the next are from a group of three pieces numbered 21 in the mposer's list of works; for *opus* 21 means "work 21." It has been the custom since eethoven's time (1770–1827) to indicate in this way the order of composition of a tone et's works.

The canon is one of the most ancient forms of composition. It is very conventional, d it is generally cultivated by those who are technically skillful, but not gifted with great etic feeling. Yet many canons have been written which were interesting in sound as ll as on paper. The one we hear this evening is certainly pleasing to the ear; yet is solutely strict in its adherence to the rules of canon. Those rules (and we see them served in "round," which is a sort of canon) demand that the melody rendered by the incipal voice shall be reproduced by a secondary voice immediately following. Thus, in e present work, that which we hear played by the instrumental part corresponding to the nor, is reproduced two measures later by the soprano. There is an accompanying bass rt which does not imitate and is not imitated. The upper parts cease, and we hear the ss alone for a moment. Then the soprano is leader for a while, the tenor imitating. gain the upper parts pause. A passage similar to the beginning, with the tenor in the d, concludes the work.

JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH. Toccata and Fugue in D Minor.

Bach was born in 1685 and died in 1750. He was thus contemporary with Handel; but though they were both Germans, and were on several occasions in the same city at the same time, these great masters never met. Bach is universally acknowledged to have been the greatest of all composers for the organ.

The toccata is frequently, as in the present work, a species of brilliant improvisation, troductory to an extended composition. The fugue is a complicated and rather strict usical form. Bach excelled all others in the composition of fugues which were excellent form as well as in musical quality. The fugue principle may be briefly defined thus: a eme is played or sung without accompaniment; that theme is taken up by other parts in rn, each part continuing as an accompaniment after it has finished its own rendering of e theme.

ROBERT SCHUMANN. Two Sketches.

The composer was born in Saxony in 1810, and died near Bonn (Beethoven's birthplace) in 1856. He had a thorough university education, not deciding to make music his life work until about 1835. He was a remarkably original genius, a leader in what is known as the "Romantic School" of composition. He especially enriched the literature of piano and of song; but he also wrote numerous orchestral and choral works, and several instrumental trios, quartets, etc. As editor of a prominent musical periodical he exercised great influence through his writings. The close of his life was clouded by mental illness.

It was Schumann who, in his "Rules for Young Musicians," honored the organ that frequently quoted precept: "If, as you go by a church, you hear the organ, go and listen. If it happens that you are permitted to take a seat upon the player's nch, try your little fingers and wonder at this omnipotence of music." He himself ote comparatively little for the organ: six fugues on the name BACH, and ten studies d "sketches." The studies and sketches were indeed intended by him for pedal-piano, t some of them are in good organ style.

SAMPLE PROGRAMME ANNOTATIONS.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE BAYREUTH PLAYS.

Copyright, 1895, by Amié Dupont, N. Y.

HERR ANTON SEIDL,

Orchestral conductor at the Bayreuth Festivals.

WHEN, after endless struggles and worries, Wagner had completed his Festspielhaus at Bayreuth and successfully carried out the first performance of the "Nibelungen Ring" in 1876, almost every member of the audience was a patron and, *eo ipso*, a Wagnerian. The great public looked on with indifference and derision, prompted by petty jealousy, gross ignorance, and misunderstanding. We have learned a little. We acknowledge that Wagner has, besides a peculiar music, a likewise peculiar, perhaps rather unnecessary, desire to dignify the operatic stage and to create a dramatic music. Wagnerians are becoming extinct. If we are still a little pro- (or anti-) Wagner—though we do not dream of styling any one pro- (or anti-) Beethoven—we remember the bitterness with which Wagner has been assailed, and that the hard struggle for existence renders us more and more prone to prefer the soothing ditty to what charms, but neither lulls nor amuses. The "Walküre" was given in Rome last winter. The manager had judiciously cut it down and wound up with a ballet. The ballet was a success; the "Walküre," an old patron of the stage declared, may be very good, but it is not amusing.

This year's Festspiele comprised three cycles of the "Ring der Nibelungen," occupying each four evenings, with three performances of "Parsifal" intervening between the cycles, and one preceding and one concluding "Parsifal" evening. There were thus twenty performances; they began on July 19, and the last took place on August 19.

Out of the wild, mysterious, not rarely contradictory Northern myths and their feeble reminiscences, contaminated with a varnish of Christian civilization in the Nibelungenlied, Wagner has boldly woven a harmonious texture. A gigantic undertaking, easy to criticise, yet clothed in dignified, often beautiful and poetical language, recalling the blank verse and Stabreime of the Edda, and accompanied by music, wild, majestic, sweet, grotesque, discordant almost, unintelligible sometimes to the layman, and possibly to the trained musician—wonderfully in harmony with thought, word, or action, and enlivened by that wealth of magic motives which electrify the listener and guide him through obscure passages. The English librettos unfortunately bear about as much resemblance to Wagner's verses as the average English version of a Latin anthem does to its original.

The leading idea is the curse attached to the gold ring which *Alberich the Nibelung*, the black alb (elf), forges out of the Rhine gold. *Alberich* obtains the gold by renouncing love. By craft *Wotan*, misled by *Loge*, robs him of it in order to redeem *Freia*, whom the giants demand for having built Walhalla. *Siegfried the Wälsung*, *Wotan's* descendant, the free hero, is to restore the ring to the Rhine daughters, uninspired, of his own will, and thus to avert the doom of the gods. But he gives it to *Brünnhilde*, whom he forgets after emptying *Gutrune's* cup (the Chriemhild of the Nibelungenlied), and takes it from her again when disguised as *Gunther*. Thus they all perish, the guilty gods and heroes, even *Hagen*, *Alberich's* son, and half-brother of *Gunther* and *Gutrune*, whom the Rhine daughters drag into the depths of the river. From *Siegfried* and *Brünnhilde's* pyre the Rhine daughters at last recover the ring. Gold it is in the Edda, too, which brings murder and crime into the world. Wagner's *Freia* corresponds to *Idun*, the guardian of the golden apples—one almost laments

gner has modified that most beautiful the North.

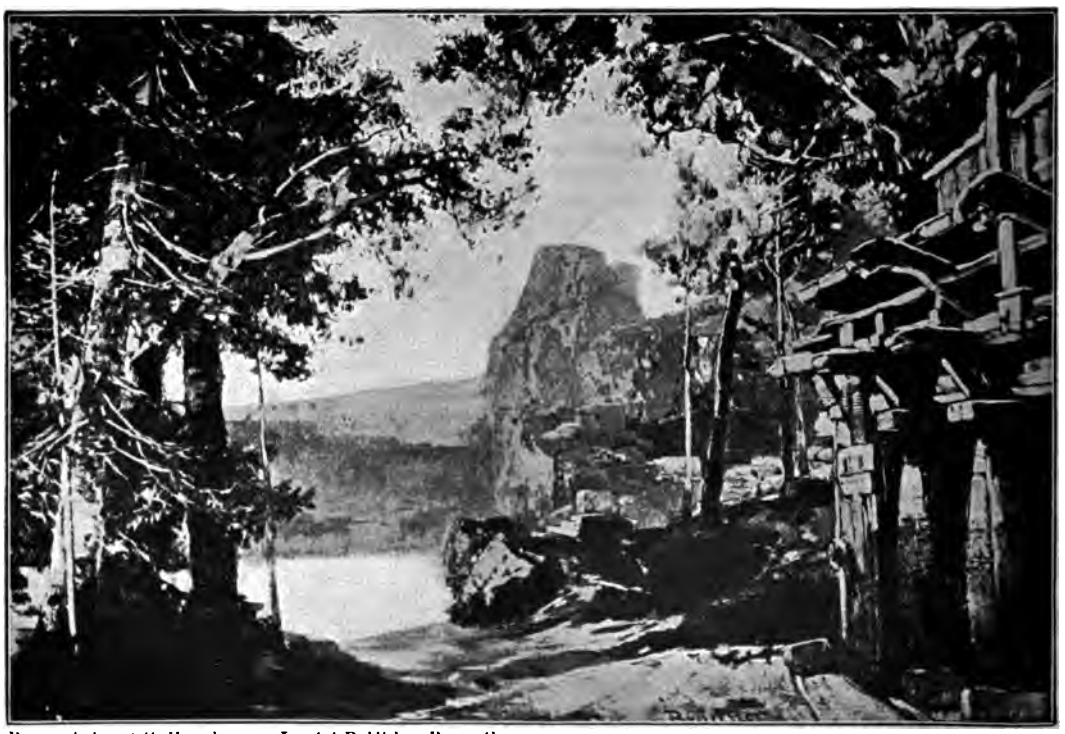
Rheingold" began at 5 P.M.—the other ,nces at 4—and continued without break —the others till about 10. It probably ›ccur to anybody to look at his watch. ınd one watched the Rhine daughters ıner, of Hamburg, Hieser, of Stuttgart, 'olter, of Magdeburg) gracefully floating down, and listened to their singing. tically one followed the negotiations be- 'otan (Van Rooy, of Amsterdam), *Fricka* ›rema, of London), *Freia* (Marion Weed, ;ne), and the giants (E. Wachter, of and J. Elmblad, of Breslau), and Heinrich Vogl, of Münich). *Wotan* ıs a little too fond of posing with the arm's end or did not trust his dignity :her position. It was rumored that Van ually made his first appearance on the July 21. A more difficult *début* could ›e imagined; if the rumor be correct, but praise can be bestowed on his per- ›; if not, a little criticism will not be Heinrich Vogl's *Loge* pleased many and displeased a few. The ever unstable, ; *Loge's* motive may suggest a mocking, almost dancing courtier of the custom- Mephisto type. It is said that Wagner roved of this interpretation. But though glib, and fond of coarse jokes, *Loge* :s the fire element with its terrible power and evil: as elementary force he is re- :he giants, the father of monsters, and d like to see that part of his character indicated. In clear enunciation and inging Vogl was unsurpassed. *Alberich* Friedrichs, of Bremen) and *Mime* (Hans of Breslau) were splendid throughout; respect also *Mime's* acting particularly ›ly perfect. Giants are exceedingly rare to be made up, and might have been ter. *Fafner* (Elmblad) was dressed in ins, *Fasolt* in white; their bare arms craggy and might have been covered. ıd *Fasolt* both stamped awkwardly in ı their uncouth motive, and acted and ı becoming heavy and rough vigor.

sting costume studies can be made in ıanic Museum at Nürnberg, but we find ıbout the costumes of ancient goddesses, ately. *Freia* at Bayreuth wore a pretty ss, draped in a fold about the middle of *Fricka* appeared in a sort of gown, white in front and dark blue at the back. assume that these were the fashions of . Frau Cosima—the name by which s widow is designated, even by the Bavarian policeman with the regulation black kid gloves, as obliging as any English policeman, though always an old non-commissioned officer—would see to that if the actresses themselves should be in doubt. *Fricka* had sufficient courage to resist the temptation of displaying a varied assortment of garments, while *Wotan* had an opportunity of shining in various degrees of splendor. *Fricka's* part is not grateful. Her goat-carriage was about as ridiculous as it generally is, and her imposing style of flourishing the whip, therefore, was somewhat wasted.

The love duet in the "Walküre" between *Siegmund* (H. Vogl) and *Sieglind* (Rosa Sucher, of Berlin, in plain white) did not attain that triumphant ring which the audience might have expected after the promising commencement of the scene, and the most poetical passage, when the moonlight bursts in through the suddenly opening door, was little marked. The indescribable beauty of the scene, in which *Brünnhilde* (Ellen Gulbranson, of Christiania) announced to *Siegfried* his death, disarmed all criticism. Nor did the exceedingly difficult dialogues between *Fricka* and *Wotan*, when *Wotan* delivers the *Wälsung* up to his fate, and between *Wotan* and *Brünnhilde*, fail—all honor to the artists. Wagner has there deviated from ancient usage; marriage between brother and sister was not condemned. The combat between *Hunding* (Wachter) and *Siegfried* and *Wotan's* interference pass with such rapidity that one may easily miss the climax. All the grander, no doubt, but how tantalizing for one who happens not to look up that moment! The eight Walküren did splendidly; one would hardly believe that that volume of sound originated from so small a number of voices.

There was some bungling in the forging of *Siegfried's* sword. The fire would not burn, the crucible did not glow, the toy hammer, in *Siegfried's* hands (W. Grüning, of Hamburg), would not ring on the anvil which had so well accompanied *Mime's* work, sparks would not fly, and finally the anvil split in two while the sword was still high in the air. Minor details, of course, but the whole scene was tame in spite of *Mime's* excellent play and though *Siegfried* looked the boy hero. The wonderful contrasts of the following scenes cannot be imagined in the concert hall, although the effects are essentially musical. *Alberich* pours out his wrath against *Wotan; Fafner*, a respectable monster with a remarkably lively tail, is sent into eternal rest; *Alberich* and *Mime* have their hideous quarrel, and *Mime* meets with his deserts—and all this mass of sordid passion, long-nursed hatred, half-hearted grandeur, thoughtless murder, and sweet

A WILD FOREST VALLEY ON THE RHINE.



By permission of H. Henschmann, Jr., Art Publisher, Bayreuth.

THE SHORE BEFORE THE HALLS OF THE GIBICHUNGEN.
SCENERY IN THE "GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG."
(From the designs of Prof. Max Brückner, Coburg.)

ing is enveloped in the enchanting *Wald-* crowned by the fluting voice of the bird e Gleiss). If one could bid Richter halt peat! The enthusiastic duet between *ed* and *Brünnhilde* reminded one more of d traditional opera; both sang at the ce in the best old style, with outstretched nd hands.

two hours of the prelude and the imme- following first act of the "Götterdäm- g" proved almost too great a strain. It fourth day; the freshness with which we in "Rheingold" is gone; but we criticise not verely. The *Norns* have spun the rope on *hilde's* rock, the rope is broken, the gods' declared; the rising sun, a scenic triumph e eye, a revelation to the enchanted ear, nquered *Loge's* fire-glow in the depth; *ied* takes leave of the *Walküre;* fervent n once more follows dignified grandeur and t harmony. Why not rest? But without ent's time for breathing we are taken to the ! Gibichungen, and once more back to the o witness *Waltraute's* (E. Schumann-Heink, amburg, great as *Erda* and first *Norn*) ng appeal to *Brünnhilde* and *Brünnhilde's* . defeat by *Siegfried*, transformed by the lm into *Gunther*. The inevitable neces- ! the catastrophe is forced upon us; yet a interval would not mar the effect, and we better conceive that all remembrance of *hilde* had disappeared from *Siegfried's* mind. *ne* (Luise Reuss-Belce, also a *Walküre* and *n*) did the little she had to do well. *Gunther* lf von Milde, of Dessau) has been accused fness. Weak, easily misled, he arouses lit- npathy; that he did not indulge in an excess tures, which cannot be said of all the other , was not a fault. *Hagen* (Paul Greeff, of furt) sang a little flat occasionally, but he black *Hagen*. The end was majestic. *ied's* voice showed the two days' strain when stored memory carried him back to *Fafner* the bird's song; *Brünnhilde* seemed to have ble to husband her strength without hav- pared it. The scenic effect was glorious. laze of light seemed actually to devour the n the next moment to be extinguished by aves of the Rhine. One felt nervous for hine daughters, who appeared to dive up the very fire. The whole sky was in flames; sons triumphed over Walhalla. And all eam, light, a little colophony, and an imi- *Brünnhilde* figure on horseback! The g was very fine altogether, and the light were especially beautiful. They were ced by many banks of electric lamps with , red, blue, and also green globes. Three engines of seventy horse-power each and three continuous-current dynamos supplied the light. Motor power is not employed on the stage. The side scenes, clouds, and screens are counterbalanced and manipulated by means of ropes. In the changing scenes in "Parsifal" the side scenes are unrolled from the poles on the one side on to the poles on the other side. The Rhine daughters, formerly suspended by a simple belt, are now placed in a sort of shield which supports all the lower part of the body and which is held by several wires united to a fine cable. The cable is carried over pulleys and counterbalanced. Two men hold the two free ends and move the body in a horizontal or vertical, or both pulling together, in an inclined plane. The exertion is so great that four men have to attend on each lady.

Many things are peculiar at Bayreuth. The official programme, price one penny, merely names the actors and actresses: the conductor and other artists are not mentioned. The list of all participants and the whole staff can also be had for one penny; but many visitors are ignorant of this fact, and they inquire with astonishment about that chief person, the conductor. As twenty-one years ago, at the inauguration of the theater, Hans Richter conducted the first cycle with all his unsurpassed knowledge and skill; Seidl and Mottl held the baton at the first two "Parsifal" performances, and Siegfried Wagner conducted the second cycle. The invisible orchestra is seated in a deep cutting, separated from the audience by a curved screen, which throws the sound in the direction of the huge stage. As in the hall, the seats are amphitheatrically arranged in arcs. The violins occupy the highest row, and are therefore most shielded by the screen. This may partly explain why, in the opinion of some, those masterpieces, the ride of the Walküren and the march from the "Götterdämmerung," hardly attained that marvelously stirring *verve* and august power which has electified Richter's audiences in St. James' Hall. The orchestra consisted of 127 men—33 violins, 26 celli, etc., 11 horns, 2 English horns, 8 harps, etc., mostly old Bayreuth *habitués* of distinction and experience; a good deal of new talent was, however, introduced last year. The theater is of democratic plainness outside and inside. The 1,540 seats make a uniform amphitheater; apart from position, central or lateral, all seats are exactly alike —a democratic simplicity everywh The l row, slightly raised above the otl by the boxes of members of the and of reigning houses. The v With six exits on each side of

"PARSIFAL"—ACT III.

Do you recognize him?
It is he who killed the swan.

By permission of H. Henschmann, Jr., Art Publisher, Bayreuth.

"PARSIFAL"—ACT III.

Wonder of Supreme Bliss!
Salvation of the Saviour.

arranged in stage fashion with side-scene and the special exits of the boxes, the generally cleared in about three minutes; iddle passage would be desirable, although of a panic selfish brutality and terror rule , however many exits there may be.

ıg the play the house is quite dark; one efore carefully to study the book of words sic at home. Applause is not customary, erve the rule. The actors are not per- o present themselves before the curtain, shouting for Richter or Ricktère is use- Evening dress would be a breach of eti- brilliant toilets can, of course, be ad- uring the long intervals, when everybody ades up and down outside.

illiant audience, comprising the King and of Würtemberg, the Infanta of Spain, and princes and princesses, who were shame- ured at, although they observed the strict- *gnito*, witnessed the first "Parsifal" and cycle. The Princess of Wales witnessed —the hundredth—performance of "Par- and the prince, too, had come over for ing." French was perhaps more heard en English and American. The second fal" performance was listened to by an lly German audience, most of whom er for the afternoon and returned by the trains after the play.

rsifal" is disappointing to people who Volfram von Eschenbach and have heard ıts of Wagner's music. From Wolfram r has adapted little more than the leading of the story and the jingling rhyme; uage is bombastic, frequently poor, and casionally of poetical merit. He calls his ry properly a Bühnenweihfestspiele, a de- l or consecration play. That it is, though no actual prayer in it, and the name of the is never mentioned. It centers about the rail and the sacred spear. One tires of ration of the spear. *Klingsor*, the sor- as created a paradise of temptation near the ountain. Armed with the spear, *Amfor-* grail king, determines to slay the tempter, succumbs to *Kundry's* charms and loses ır, mortally wounded by it. *Kundry* is a ngel or a penitent Venus. Wagner puts ler *Klingsor's* power, and we may account double nature, messenger of the grail non, as we choose. The wonders of the d *Amfortas'* sufferings strike *Parsifal*, the *.e.*, innocent fool—with muteness. Ex- from Montsalvat, he is surrounded by *r's* flower-girls and sorely tempted by herself, against her own will, but he tri umphs, and the sacred spear which *Klingsor* hurls against him rests suspended over him. After many years of wandering and error, of which we only hear, *Parsifal* returns with the spear, cures *Amfortas*, against whom the knights are almost in rebellion, since he refuses to uncover the strength-giving grail in order to hasten his own end, and becomes king of the grail. The chief parts—*Amfortas* (Carl Perron), *Parsifal* (Ernest van Dyck), *Kundry* (first time, Marie Brema; second, Anna von Mildenburg)—were in good hands; *Gurnemanz* (Carl Grengg) was fair. The orchestra was not faultless. The Charfreitagszauber and the beautiful Grail scene are, of course, wonderfully impressive. But if it were not for the choruses from above, where the sound of the orchestra is not heard, and metronome and electric signal have to be resorted to for guidance, one might be contented with the concert hall. The mounting of "Parsifal" did not deserve any praise.

Will the pilgrimage to Bayreuth continue for a long time? Very probably for some years, possibly for many. This year the sale of tickets practically ceased in February, though many tickets have changed hands since, fortunately for the less privileged. The chief attraction is, no doubt, the Nibelungen cycle, but the other plays have drawn equally well in other years. The cycle and "Parsifal" involve a stay of about a week at Bayreuth, a town of thirty thousand inhabitants, tidy, once the residence of the margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and of decidedly residential aspect, but of little interest otherwise. The Fränkische Schweiz and the Fichtel Gebirge offer very pretty scenery within a few hours' drive or ride, however. High prices are charged for accommodation and the food is neither good nor cheap. Express trains are run on play days; otherwise the railroad connection is anything but convenient. For all these reasons it is more the foreign visitor who has already traveled far than the German who stays at Bayreuth. Everybody is still anxious to hear Wagner at his own theater. But the very best artists are not always to be found there. Frivolous people calculated that a loving couple on the stage represented considerably over a hundred years. Other Wagner theaters are spoken of, and the administration may not be particularly anxious to persevere in an undertaking which is little profitable. The expenses are enormous; we have to remember, *e.g.*, that the theater is exclusively used for these performances and could hardly be utilized in other ways, and that the members of the orchestra have to spend many weeks at Bayreuth.

H. B.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE NEMESIS OF FOLLY IN INDIA.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has the first place in the *Nineteenth Century* for October with an article in which he sets forth very clearly what he considers the breakdown of the forward frontier policy which has involved England in the present war in the northwest of India. Sir Lepel Griffin has, as he takes occasion to remind us in a footnote, been a student of the northwest frontier policy since the year 1865. The list of his offices shows that there is probably no other Anglo-Indian now alive who has more right to speak with authority on this particular subject than himself. His verdict is very emphatic and given without the slightest hesitation. British troubles on the northwest frontier are in his opinion the direct result of the infatuated policy which has been adopted by the Indian Government, and adopted in direct opposition to the unanimous opinion of Lord Rosebery's cabinet, which, unfortunately, went out of office too soon to give effect to its decision. Sir Lepel Griffin roundly condemns the whole policy of thrusting outposts into the borderlands, as due to the same lack of imagination which led English statesmen so long to neglect and ignore the colonies, and which has paralyzed every effort that England has made to conciliate the Irish.

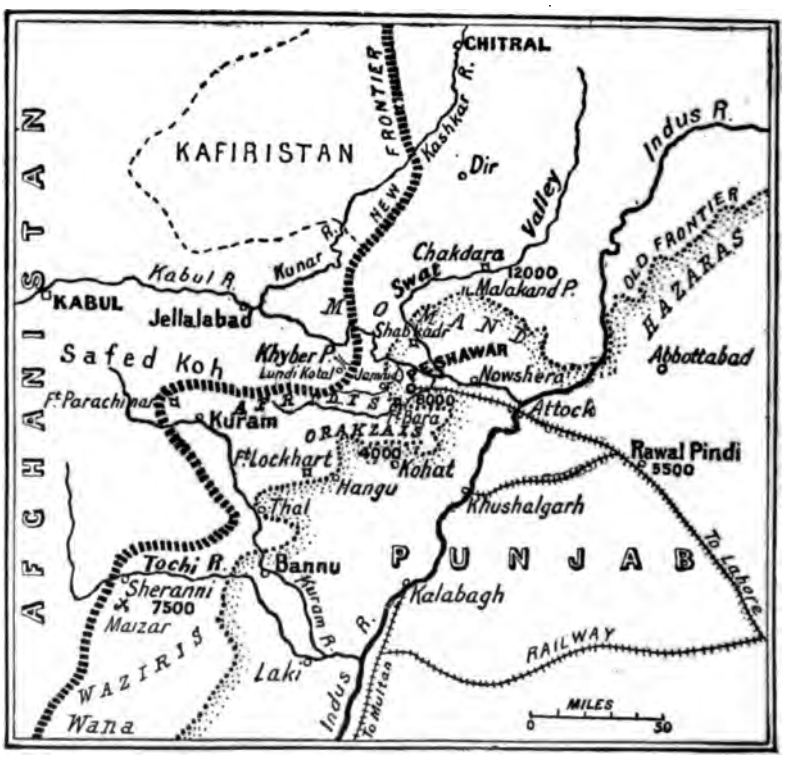
THE INSANITY OF THE FORWARD POLICY.

"In the armed independence of the frontier tribes is one of the surest defenses of India. We do not require military roads through independent territory to facilitate the march of an invading army, nor a cowed and disarmed population which could do nothing to resist its advance. Even our relations with Afghanistan are facilitated by the existence of the independent region between it and India. Is there any soldier of light and leading, *not irretrievably committed to the forward policy*, who will declare himself in favor of placing isolated outposts in the heart of a difficult and hostile country? It has not commended itself to men of experience and patriotism like Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir James Lyall and Sir Auckland Colvin, and it is mostly the refuge of those who are responsible for a policy which they are well aware has broken down."

WHY THE AFRIDIS REVOLTED.

The most noteworthy event in the uprising of the frontier is the conduct of the Afridis, who from 1881 down to the present outbreak have lived in peace, and have done good service in keeping open the Khyber Pass. That they have now revolted is directly due to the alarm created by the defense of Chitral and the making of the military road through that country:

"The explanation is given by them plainly, so that he who runs may read it, if he will only open his eyes, in their demand, insolent or not—that we should withdraw our troops from the districts which border their country to the north or



NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

The Afridis are savages, but it does not hat they are fools; and they see clearly policy of driving military roads through dent territory, even though this may lie their immediate borders, must result in ; them and seriously threatening their in- nce."

THE OLD POLICY.

epel Griffin then explains the old frontier which was carried out by a special frontier

: whole line of the frontier from Hazára Ghází Khan consists of a continuous line ult and rugged mountains, and for the of the plain country against the incur- hill robbers there is a line of posts, mili- . militia, held by the regiments of the force and local levies. The modes of ıg refractory tribes were by fine, block- military expeditions, which were only to in exceptional circumstances, and very other means of coercing a hostile l failed. The policy of the Punjab Gov- toward the tribes was neither ambitious, , nor thorough. This may be admitted. as, on the whole, successful, and it was With the exception of the Umbeylah on, which was a *jihád* campaign, stimu- the Wahabi fanatics and refugee mu- of Sittána, all our frontier expeditions cost less than the occupation and relief al. The forward policy which is now in ıot a cheap one. It is, on the contrary, ex- costly—so costly, indeed, that unless it be reversed it will lead India to bankruptcy."

THE FATAL FALSE STEP.

beginning of all the mischief was the of faith committed by the Indian Govern- hen it decided to permanently occupy and construct a military road through in- nt territory:

s superfluous to say that the best expert ıy was strongly opposed to that policy, consistently predicted from its adoption complications which have now been its esult. In June, 1895, in an article on and Frontier Policy,' in this review, I red to show that, as a strategical position Russian attack, Chitral was valueless, ıt even did it possess the advantages for it, the cost, in the present financial India, was prohibitive, while the con- ı of the military road would turn the in- nt tribes, then indifferent, into declared . I claim neither credit nor prescience prediction. Every one who had an in- nowledge of the frontier said as much."

THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

Sir Lepel Griffin does not think that the Ameer has had any hand in the trouble. He says:

"There is every presumption in favor of the Ameer's good faith, and no public evidence whatever against him; it is somewhat indelicate for officials whose names carry weight in England and India to calumniate him. My own belief is that, in the splendid isolation in which it seems to delight English statesmen to reside, his highness the Ameer of Kábul is about the most trustworthy ally that we possess in Europe or Asia."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

Discussing what should be done in the future, Sir Lepel Griffin deplores the fact that it is impossible to reëstablish the old frontier force, but he thinks it is most urgent that there should be a change in the present system which puts a direct premium upon the militarism and the forward policy by putting the control of the frontier into the hands of the commander-in-chief. He says that the first thing to be done is "the removal of the frontier districts from the charge of the lieutenant-governor and placing them under a chief commissioner. To nominate a general officer as lord warden of the marches would be to intensify the evils of the existing system. What is needed is a strong civil administrator whose professional instinct would be in favor of peace and not of war."

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Low's Views.

To the ordinary man, the newspaper dispatches on the subject of the Indian frontier military operations are absolutely meaningless.

It is, therefore, with a sense of relief that we turn to Sir Robert Low's paper in the *National Review* in which he describes what has actually taken place. He says:

"The latest maps are confusing to the general reader, because the line of demarcation between Afghanistan and British India is alone given. The line given in the map is the boundary of influence, and not the boundary we hold. The disturbed area on the true frontier, namely, the one which we guard and protect, commences with the mountains on the right bank of the Indus, near Dirbund, where the river emerges from the hills into the plains. From this point the frontier line follows the line of mountains; it takes a long sweep to the north, and then bends round to the west and south, enclosing the Peshawur Valley, and it completes a rough semicircle at Kohat. From Kohat our frontier goes west to Thull and then northwest up to the head of the Kuram Valley. The tribes which immediately

face us on this frontier line, commencing at the top of the semicircle at Dirbund, on the Indus, are, taking them in their order, the Bunerwals, the Swats, the Utman Keyls, and the Mohmunds; then comes the Khyber Pass and the Afridis, and lastly, on the northern flank of the road from Kohat to Thull, the Orakzais. The actual outbreaks and their dates were as follows: The attack on the Malakand and Chukdara positions on July 27; the attack on Shubkudhr on August 9; the threatening attitude of the Afridis and Orakzais on August 18, and the attack on the Khyber Pass on August 23."

THE AMEER INNOCENT.

Sir Robert Low examines the case against the Ameer of Afghanistan, and, it is satisfactory to know, comes to the conclusion that he is not guilty of having brought all this trouble upon England's hands:

"Judging after the event—which it may be admitted is easy, but is still useful—we must come to the conclusion that the outbreak has been a movement outside our relations with the Ameer, and without his knowledge, but connived at and encouraged by some of his officers, and led and directed by the fanatical Mullahs."

WHY THE TRIBES ROSE.

Sir Robert Low equally rejects the theory which Sir Lepel Griffin holds that England has brought about this mischief by her insensate forward policy:

"The theory that our forward movements are the chief cause of the present risings of the tribes is opposed to our knowledge of the tribes and our experience of their habits of thought for the last forty years; the Afridis, for instance, would care nothing about our occupation of the Malakand Pass, but the fanatical Mullahs would no doubt make the most of it as a means of exciting fear of similar movements in Afridi Land; but they would have preached in vain, if they had only to sustain their arguments with this one reason. It is undoubtedly the fact that the tribes, one and all, excepting those suffering from unbearable oppression, dislike our appearance in their midst, and have always fought, and will fight again, on our entering their territory; but combination amongst them in the sense of rising to repair the wrongs of another tribe at a distance is not in accordance with their practice or traditions."

WHAT SIR ROBERT LOW RECOMMENDS.

The policy which Sir Robert Low advocates is that a few strong posts in commanding positions *should be adequately* garrisoned. Hitherto England has tried to hold this No-man's-land by a number of weak stations, garrisoned chiefly by tribesmen:

"It is not such a series of small posts that is needed in the future, but large military positions, garrisoned by soldiers in sufficient strength to take the offensive on all ordinary occasions, while, if attacked by overwhelming numbers, the strength would be sufficient not only to repel the attack, but to inflict enormous losses on the enemy with the smallest possible loss to the garrison.

"Such positions on the south of the Khyber Pass, as for instance, in Tirah, dominating the Afridis, and on the north dominating the Mohmunds, would effect the object in view, and keep the Khyber Pass open at all times. Taking up such positions promises to be the best means of getting what we want short of annextion."

Unfortunately the difference between taking all these strong positions and annexation outright, is not exactly visible to the naked eye of the tribesmen.

That Fatal Chitral!

The writer of the "Chronique" in the *National Review*, quoting an anonymous writer in the *St. James' Gazette*, ridicules the idea that Chitral had anything to do with the frontier war.

"Five years have never passed without a punitive march of British troops. Chitral has in no wise affected the situation. It is normal, not new; chronic, not exceptional. He reminds us also that the decision to remain in Chitral was based upon the unanimous opinion of two successive viceroys of India; of two successive commanders-in-chief, and of a possible third one in Sir W. Lockhart; of the whole of the present viceroy's council in India; of three, if not four, successive residents of Kashmir, the suzerain power of Chitral, and of every authority, civil or military, that has ever visited Chitral."

What Dr. Leitner Says.

Dr. G. W. Leitner writes on this subject in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*.

First he speaks of the Durand treaty:

"Wherever the Durand treaty has been applied—twice in Kafiristan, twice in Swat, now in the demarcation of the Mohmand country (though both its Afghan and British portions still acknowledge the Khan of Lalpura)—it is leading to complications. Wherever even its indirect influence is exerted, as on the Afghan-Baluchistan border, it naturally arouses the suspicion of the Ameer. Wherever the 'forward policy' constructs or contemplates a military road, which is a breaking-down of physical and tribal bulwarks for the sole possible benefit of a conjectural invader of India, there are risings

nors of risings. This is why the hitherto y Afridis have turned against us, for, see- st we stayed in Swat after our solemn to evacuate it, in order to construct and in a military road to Chitral, their confi- n our good faith is destroyed, and they st their turn will come next. Indeed, had already reached them of our inten- construct a military road through the :, in which they were to work rather as s than as its trusted guardians in alliance e powerful English. Hence the *émeute.*"

THE AMEER AND ABDUL HAMID.

in India itself (Dr. Leitner asserts) that paganda in favor of the Sultan of Turkey, is it departs from a reasonable and com- ole sympathy with coreligionists, who o be our natural allies, may, under cir- nces, be inconvenient to British rule:

a long resident of Turkey, I am aware e spiritual pretensions of the 'Khalifa' argely grown since the accession of the Sultan, and that in many Indian mosques prayers used to be, most legitimately, of- 'the ruler for the time being, and may nder him favorable to Mohammedans,' the or preacher's address is now pronounced ame of Sultan Hamid as Khalifa of the l. Although not 'a perfect Kalifa,' be- ot of Koreish descent and for other rea- ich it is unnecessary to mention, I con- im to fall into the next category of 'an ct Khalifa,' or 'Khalifa náqis,' because an army which enables him to enforce his decrees. He is a 'defender' of his faith, majesty the queen is of ours, without being a really spiritual head, for he has no to alter a single rite, much less a of his, the Sunni, form of Islam. Still, ortion as his claims receive the '*consensus* ' in India, they are of a like secular and l weight, and have to be considered, al- it should not be forgotten that the mutiny followed closely on the support which the dinsiz,' or the 'irreligious English,' had o Turkey in 1854–56 against Russia. The s of the Sultan with the Ameer, if any take to be purely formal and such as befit *facto* Khalifa of all Sunnis and a ruler of nomination who teaches Islam and has o its domain. The fact that the Shahzada visit Constantinople is significant."

Leitner concludes: "The panic of an im- invader which has driven us into sending troops against a few swarms of tribal s, it is stated, already cost £60,000,000 e initiation of the forward policy. Less than a tenth of the amount would, under the Punjab Government, have kept the frontier quiet for that period, and it is to that government and to local knowledge that the frontier should be restored. To sum up, the present disturbances are mainly, if not solely, caused by our obtruding military roads and posts in tribal territories hitherto recognized as independent."

The dissatisfaction with which many Englishmen regard the whole miserable business is intensified by the fact that their government is sitting on the safety-valve, and punishing expressions of dissatisfaction in the native press as if it was a criminal offense.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for October Maj. Arthur Griffiths tells the story of the recent British advance on Khartoum. It seems that the victory which secured the command of the Nile to the very gate of Khartoum was fought without the presence of a single newspaper correspondent.

THE ADVANCE ON ABU HAMED.

The battle of Abu Hamed, according to Major Griffiths, was a much more serious business than most people imagined. He publishes a diary of the march across the desert, which was attended with great difficulties. He says:

"Hunter's column left Kassingar on July 29, 3,000 strong: four battalions of infantry, three of them black Sudanese, with six Krupp and two Maxim guns. The transport consisted of 1,200 camels, carrying eighteen days' food and forage. It must be borne in mind that no supplies, except perhaps grazing for animals, were to be had by the way; it would be necessary to establish posts at intervals with depots of food, so that camels returning to the base empty or after their loads had been consumed might be fed."

The march took ten days, and the troops were greatly tried by flies and the absence of shade, the heavy sand in the road, and lack of water. Their conduct, however, was admirable throughout. There was no grumbling and the most perfect discipline.

THE DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.

On the eleventh day they reached the enemy:

"Abu Hamed was now in sight, and Hunter lost no time in making his dispositions for attack. No exact knowledge existed of the strength of the garrison, but it was believed they were full of fight, confident they could hold the place against any attack from the land side, unaided,

that is to say, by gunboats. Numbers of men could be seen lining the shelter trenches which had been thrown up across the entrance to the village and along the front to cover the outer walls. It was seen that the larger houses were held and loopholed.

"At 6:30 A.M. Hunter's attacking force, 13 companies, in all some 800 men, with half as many more in support, and accompanied by the Krupps and the Maxims, were deployed in two lines in front of the desert side of the town. Each of the three battalions to be engaged had four companies in the firing line and two in reserve; the remainder of the battalion left with the baggage had two companies in front and one in reserve. The order was to fix bayonets and advance to within 300 yards of the place, where the Krupps were to open fire and prepare the attack. When the final 'advance' sounded the Sudanese rushed the trenches, and charging over walls, down little alleys, and through narrow lanes, forced their way into the place. Then small knots and groups worked through the whole village, coming out at the upper end. Here and there small parties of dervish horse dashed out at a gallop, and were off out of range before the Maxims could be brought to bear. Already the village was in flames, but many of the houses were still held stubbornly. These houses were peculiarly well adapted for defense. How stubborn was the defense may be seen from the details of the fighting; the garrison was 700 strong; of these some 50 escaped, the rest died at their posts fighting strenuously to the last like rats in a pit."

Major Griffiths points out that the Egyptian soldier, although he fought well, is still far from being able to fight quite like Kipling's Sergeant Whatisname. He says:

"It cannot and must not be forgotten that hitherto they have fought invariably with an overwhelming superiority of numbers. The Sirdar said openly last year that he never meant to attack unless his force was as three to one. Hunter, the other day at Abu Hamed, was at least two to one, and the desperate nature of the fight forecasts what the dervishes will do with their backs to the wall."

THE RESULTS OF THE VICTORY.

The consequences of the victory at Abu Hamed were immediate and dazzling. Berber was evacuated, thereby rendering it possible to advance from Suakin, affording a clear water-way to the threshold of Khartoum:

"So firmly do our officers at the front believe in the speedy opening up of the Suakin-Berber road, that it was said in Cairo not long since that all parcels and papers, even the lin behind at the wash, were to be forward Suakin."

The position at the present time is thu marized by Major Griffiths:

"Sir Herbert Kitchener is firmly estal on the last reach of the great river, withir probably of Khartoum itself; his gunbo certainly have free and unimpeded access to Metemmeh, if not to Omdurman. He second and much shorter line of commun from Berber to the Red Sea, although the the earlier-established road through all its from Abu Hamed to Wady Halfa, As Naghamadi, and Cairo, is by railway, now ly completed, and, therefore, to be preferr

"ON TO KHARTOUM!"

Major Griffiths says that all the authorit agreed that the advance upon Khartoum be undertaken until the Egyptian army i forced by Indian and British troops:

"It has been calculated that two full b would be wanted for the business, and force is to be brought together in Egypt only be by denuding the Mediterranean sons or unduly drawing upon the army c home."

"The Sirdar's idea, I understand, is his British regiment straight through fron to Abu Hamed by train; the distance covered in five days when all is ready; p an Indian brigade might be brought to co from Suakin if the present frontier troubl so far settled down as to allow the withc Under such conditions the final rush mi completed within a few weeks, and Kh would be carried with great *éclat*. The a tive is to sit down and wait for the devel of events, for that natural collapse of Abd power that is already foreshadowed."

MR. DAVIS AMONG THE GREEK SOLDI

THE November *Harper's* begins with a trated article by Richard Harding "With the Greek Soldiers." Mr. Davi to the scene of the recent war, and wa ciently enterprising as a war correspond get right in the midst of the fighting, photographs show. He thinks the Gree too democratic to make good soldiers; too independent to submit to discipline. I Greece the most perfect example of pure racy that exists anywhere in the world. may be argued," he says, "that discipline the most essential quality in a soldier, an sometimes natural-born fighting men, wi

ge of greater numbers, can defeat trained
. But the Greeks are neither born
nor trained soldiers.
s does not mean that all the Greeks were
. That would be an exceedingly absurd
suggest. Some of them, officers and
e, showed admirable calmness and cour-
d an excellent knowledge of what they
lo. But a great many of them knew lit-
mpaigning and nothing of fighting. A
he States who has camped out for one
in the Adirondacks would know better
care for the Greek soldiers in the field
half of their officers, who had learned
ey knew of war around the cafés in
I was with one regiment in which
very man started for the field in perfectly
es. The result was that within five hours
er half of them were walking barefoot,
n we came to the first water-tank, these
n ahead and stuck their bleeding feet
cool water, and stamped it full of mud,
de it quite impossible for any of their
s to fill their thirsty canteens. When-
came to water, instead of holding the
k and sending a detail on ahead to guard
, and then calling up a few men from
npany to fill the canteens for the major-
e was always a stampede of this sort, and
r was wasted and much time lost. These
e things, but they illustrate as well as
nportant blunders how ignorantly the
re handled.
many of the Greeks, also, went forth to
a most exaggerated idea of the ease
ich a Turkish regiment can be slaught-
made to run away, and when they found
y few Turks were killed, and that none
ran away, the surprise at the discovery
set them, and they became panic-stricken,
ere was the rout to Larissa in conse-

HE TURKISH ARMY OF TO-DAY.

. C. B. NORMAN contributes to the
nited Service Magazine an article on the
Turkish army.
ears ago Captain Norman published to
d a report upon the then condition of
kish army, in the course of which he ex-
his deliberate conviction that if war were
the reforms made by the high military
ion which sits permanently under the
cy of the Sultan at Yildiz Kiosk would
he Turkish army to give a very good ac-
any probable assailant. Captain Nor-
s attached to the headquarters of the Turkish army in Epirus during the late war, and in the *United Service Magazine* he gives the most detailed account that we have yet seen as to the operations in that quarter. Passing over the details of the campaign, the following passage describing the change that has been effected in the Turkish army in the last twenty years is of permanent political importance:

THE TURKISH ARMY IN 1877—

"The radical faults in the Turkish army during the Russian war were the absence of a staff and the ignorance and incapacity of officers. Mukhtar Pasha possessed no staff; there was not an officer in his army capable of making a reconnoissance, few who could read a map, and such maps as there were were obtained from Vienna. No field telegraph was used, outposts were unknown; divisional, brigade, and regimental commanders were ignorant of the art of handling their troops; no attempts were made to enforce cleanliness in encampments. Field hospitals were practically non-existent; amputations were forbidden without reference to Constantinople. The field treasure-chest was empty, and commissariat arrangements were conspicuous by their absence.

—AND IN 1897.

"How changed was everything in 1897! The divisional commanders, Osman and Ibrahim Pashas, were men of education, well versed in the theory and practice of war. The staff officers were as smart and efficient as those to be met with in any army. The two chief divisional staff officers, Majors Essad and Saleh Bey, had served for years in the German army, and were soldiers every inch of them from fez to spur. All staff and regimental field officers were served out with a most accurate map of the country on a scale of 1-50,000th. The divisional commanders had in addition a large, well-contoured map on the scale of 1-10,000th, a map the superior of which I have never seen. A field telegraph accompanied the troops, and though it was cut on several occasions by the Christian insurgents, the telegraph department worked well and expeditiously. Outpost duties were thoroughly understood by the Nizam troops. The encampments of these three brigades were models of neatness and cleanliness; watering-places were marked out for men and horses, latrines were properly constructed and daily filled in. Field hospitals were established at the headquarters of each division; there was one at Prevesa, three at Philipiadis, one at Plaka, and five at Janina, capable of accommodating an aggregate of two thousand patients; fortunately no strain was thrown on

the medical men. As regards amputations, the responsibility for these rested on the senior surgeons of hospitals. There was a well-filled treasure-chest at Janina, and Osman Pasha was always able to pay not merely the villagers whose beasts were requisitioned for transport purposes, but also for the sheep and goats purchased for the use of his troops. The men, too, were not without money, and though the Albanians had a habit of annexing property, the men of the Second Army Corps were as scrupulous as our own native soldiery in paying for all they needed. Subsequently to the advance from Janina, at the end of May, the army was well provided with transport trains, each battalion being provided with two hundred ponies or mules, and depots were established at Strevena and Philipiadis, at Kerasovon and Karavan Serai, and also at Janina."

THE REGULARS ALL IN RESERVE.

Captain Norman reminds us that the Turkish troops put into the field against Greece did not in any way represent the most effective part of the Turkish army. With the exception of four regiments the Sultan did not move a single battalion of the regular army to the front. The campaign was won by the Redifs, while the Nizams, or the troops of the active army, remained in their barracks:

"Had Servia or Bulgaria thought of throwing in their lot with Greece (and those nations are much more likely to make common cause with Turkey against Greece so long as that country maintains its pretension to Macedonia), Turkey still had 123 battalions of Nizam troops, all armed with the Mauser rifle, echelonned along the frontier. Although the Porte was assured of the neutrality of the Balkan state, there was no need to make use of the Nizam troops when fighting against such an antagonist as Greece."

ZANGWILL ON THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

THE recent notable Zionist Congress at Bâle, Switzerland, is described in a few pregnant sentences by the novelist, Zangwill, for the readers of *Cosmopolis*. His pen-pictures of the convention's personnel, and especially his comments on Nordau and the other leaders, are in the highest degree vivacious and effective. "Dreamers of the Ghetto in Congress," he calls them.

"A strangely assorted set of leaders, but all with that ink-mark on the brow which is as much on the continent the badge of action as it is in England the symbol of sterility; all believing more or less naïvely that the pen is mightier than the millionaire's gold.

"Only one of them hitherto has really the world with his pen-point—a prophet modern, preaching 'Woe, woe' by physiology; in himself a breezy, burly un erate, with a great gray head marv crammed with facts and languages; now t himself golden-hearted and golden-moutl orator touching equally to tears or laught striking contrast with this quasi-Teutoni shows the leonine head, with its tossin mane and shoulders, of the Russian Apollo turned Berserker, beautiful, ove ing, from whose resplendent mouth roll in tain thunder the barbarous Russian syllab

THE DELEGATES.

"And even as no two of the leaders ar so do the rank and file fail to resemble other. Writers and journalists, poets an elists, professors and men of professions that once sought to slough their Jewish and mimic, on Darwinian principles, th of the environment, but that now, wit tardy sense of futility or stir of pride, p their brotherhood in Zion—they are com many places, from far lands and from nea uncouth, unknown villages of Bukowina Caucasus, and from the great European c thickliest from the pales of persecution, units from the free realms of Engla America—a strange phantasmagoria of fa small, sallow Pole, with high-cheek b blonde Hungarian, with a flaxen must brown, hatchet-faced Roumanian; a fre ored Frenchman, with eyeglasses; a Maranno-descended Dutchman; a chubb man; a fiery-eyed Russian, tugging at h hair with excitement, perhaps in presci the prison awaiting his return; a dusky tian, with the close-cropped, curly blac and all but the nose of a negro; a bearded Swede; a courtly Viennese law German student, with proud duel-slashes his cheek; a Viennese student, first fighte university, with a colored band across hi front; a dandy, smelling of the best St. burg circles; and one solitary caftan-Je ear-locks and skull-cap, wafting into th teenth century the cabalistic mysticism Carpathian Messiah.

"Who speaks of the Jewish type? C only say negatively that these faces Christian. Is it the stamp of a longer complex heredity? Is it the brand of suf Certainly a stern congress, the speeche lightened by humor, the atmosphere of tragedy too overbrooding for intellectua ance. Even the presence of the gayer s

litical part of his programme in the formula unanimously agreed on by the delegates: 'The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a publicly, legally assured home in Palestine.'"

The work has already begun in a small way, for says Mr. Bentwich:

"To-day we have in Palestine between twenty and thirty distinct colonies or communities spreading along the coast from Askalon in the south to Carmel in the north, and along the Jordan from the waters of Meron to the Sea of Galilee in the east. The population of these colonies varies from 100 to 700 souls, and they may safely be estimated to number 10,000 souls in all, independently of the large number of Jewish day laborers from neighboring towns and villages, to whom they give occasional employment. There are 50,000 more Jews—mostly refugees—in the various holy cities, and the immediate problem is to get these—or the better part of them—also on the land."

From the Christian Point of View.

Canon MacColl, writing in the *Contemporary* on "The Crisis in the East," makes the following plea for the return of the Jews to the Holy Land:

"The Sultan would, further, do well to take advantage of the widespread feeling among the Jews to return to Palestine. There has been a great influx of them into the Holy Land during the last twenty years, and they now far outnumber in Jerusalem all other races together. Let him lease Palestine to them. So far from being a danger to him, they would be a protection, keeping out more formidable claimants, and enriching his treasury with the tribute of a land which, under their revived husbandry, would again abound in wealth and become the emporium of a thriving trade. It is as surprising as it is lamentable that the wealthy Jews of Europe have so little imagination as not to see the fascinating prospect which restoration to the Holy Land, with its vista of glorious possibilities, opens up to them. They claim to be citizens of the countries wherein they dwell, and fear that the revival of a Jewish state would destroy their status in the various states of Christendom. But, in a matter of fact, they still exist, wherever they live, as, 'a peculiar people,' traversing the ocean of humanity, as the Gulf Stream does the Atlantic, without mingling with it except in minute driblets. Besides, the Jews were largely dispersed among the cities of the world long before the extinction of their polity. But what is curious is that the Jewish opponents of the Zionist Congress so signally fail to see the new dignity and status which a political home of their own would give them in the world, with its healthy reflex action on the character of the race. I have never myself been touched by anti-Jewish prejudices; but they exist, and have an injurious effect on the Jews themselves, else why do they take pains, as many of them do, to disguise in various ways their names and race? The Jew would cease to be despised if he had a country and a metropolis of his own with representatives at the courts of kings. That Disraeli would welcome with enthusiasm the restoration of the Jews to Palestine is plain from his writings. Their gifts in the realm of literature and art are proverbial, but will never blossom to maturity out of the soil and atmosphere which gave them birth. Surely they may be regarded as the degenerate sons of a race that has been dowered with an illustrious past and apparently predestined to a mysterious future, who still prefer 'the flesh-pots of Egypt' to the Promised Land, the home of their fathers and the heritage of their nation."

THE SILVER QUESTION IN INDIA.

IN the *North American Review* for October Prof. A. S. Ghosh, of Calcutta University, states "India's Case for Silver."

The people of India, says this writer, having no system of banking, have always been accustomed to hoard their savings in silver. Rupees are converted into bangles, armlets, bracelets and other ornaments requiring little workmanship.

"In times of distress, and so long as the mints were open, as, for instance, during the famine of 1877, these ornaments were taken to the village silversmith, who gave full value for them, weight for weight, in rupees, deducting a small commission for his labor. These ornaments were ultimately taken to the mints, but in the interim they often passed current as legal tender money, both parties to each transaction knowing that they could be converted at the mints into rupees at any moment. The government, however, closed the mints in 1893. In consequence, the Indians find that what they had hitherto looked upon as practically legal tender money is now no more than a mere commodity—a commodity for which there is but a limited demand, especially at a moment of universal distress. It is indeed difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the resulting loss to the Indian people, for many economic factors must necessarily enter into such an investigation; but we are in a position to form some idea of the magnitude of this loss by means of a simple arithmetical calculation. Taking gold as a common denominator, the bullion value of silver is now only 24d. per ounce, whereas the value of a

ee is about 1s. 3½d., which gives a rate er ounce of the silver in it. Hence, ence between the face-value and the lue of the rupee is as 40¼ to 24; that llion-value is only three-fifths of the , which fact implies a loss of two- 10 per cent., to the people of India in eir silver hoards for coined rupees. ; to the recent rapid fall of silver and apprehension and uncertainty felt as future position, the silver dealers in charging at least an additional 10 per des their usual commission) to cover Hence the total loss to the people of out 50 per cent. of their savings."

he closing of the mints it is estimated ndian Government has lost an average 0,000 rupees per annum through the f exchange. Furthermore, the salaries ,000 British troops stationed in India in pounds sterling and not in rupees. resulting loss to the government on is about 10,000,000 rupees a year. in, all British employés of the Indian nt, whether civil or military, whose e reckoned in rupees, receive a com- from the government for any fall in below 1s. 9d. With the present av- at 1s. 2½d., the government's loss source amounts to more than 11,000,- a year.

LP FROM AMERICA AND FRANCE.

rom looking to England for relief from t situation this Indian economist calls overnments of the United States and take the initiative in restoring silver ier value by joint action.

nd need not give up her gold standard still loves it not wisely but too well. she alone has blocked the way and e dog in the manger; but the time is when she will be compelled to yield eration to the cause of bimetallism, he interest of her own empire; nay, urtherance of that selfishness in the uit of which she has brought things to s in the most populous portion of that But she is not asked for much; she is sted, in the event of a bimetallic agree- een the United States and France:

offer facilities for a greater use of sil- British Isles, and

reopen the Indian mints to the free silver.

ormer she may easily do by:

aking silver a legal tender to a higher an 40s., say to 60s. or 80s.

"(*b*) Making silver an alternative basis for notes, and, if necessary, by lowering the present minimum value of notes from £5 to (say) £3 or £1.

"(*c*) Compelling the Bank of England to hold at least one-fifth of its reserve in silver (which it is at present legally empowered to do).

"(*d*) Giving more play to silver by withdrawing from circulation the half-sovereign, a coin which entails a substantial annual loss on the nation by its greater wear and tear and the facility it affords to the practice of dishonesty, besides having the disadvantage of being easily lost by its owner."

IS THIS A THREAT?

But if England shall continue to "block the way," Professor Ghosh predicts for her eventual defeat. There is irony in his words:

"Eminent Englishmen have challenged the world to gainsay their proud vaunt that England was, like a second Providence, ever watching over the destinies of the three hundred millions of India with a transcendental altruism without parallel in the history of righteous and capable rule; that the guardianship of India was committed to England for divine purposes, and that she ruled over that country for the sake of the Indians first and for revenue and reputation and power afterward. We have long been in search of the lineal descendants of the Pharisee who went up into the temple to pray, and we must now confess that the rightful claimants to that proud heritage of nineteen centuries have at last made good their claim. England, however, is not called upon to exercise her usual magnanimity, generosity and righteousness—these she may well reserve for more fitting occasions; but she is requested to consult the interests of her own empire, which are even now in peril. If she refuses to act now that she has the assistance of two great nations like France and the United States, she may be compelled in a few months to reopen the Indian mints single-handed, when the present dark clouds on the Indian horizon threaten a storm of unprecedented fury. This is no false alarm; for the position of the Indian Government is indeed critical. Lord George Hamilton, of course, declared in the House of Commons a short time ago that the credit of the Indian Government never stood so high as it does now; but the proof of the grave uneasiness felt about India, notwithstanding his denial, lies in the fact that whereas last year's 3 per cent. India loan was snapped up in the London market at 103, this year's 3½ per cent. loan had to be offered at 97, instead of at 120, which would be the proportionate amount."

IMPENDING DEFICIENCY OF BREADSTUFFS.

IN the October *Forum* Mr. C. Wood Davis, who has made a special study of the subject, publishes certain statistical data which have an important bearing on the problem of the world's food supply. Mr. Davis has confined his investigations mainly to the question of the cereals. He shows that only the populations of European lineage inhabiting Asiatic Russia, the United States, Canada, Australasia, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, South Africa, Europe, and the European colonies can be termed "bread-eaters." These populations, which numbered 371,000,000 in 1871, now aggregate 510,000,000.

"Owing to the cessation of war among the nations of European blood, greater freedom from destructive epidemics, and improved sanitary conditions, the 'bread-eaters' are increasing at a much greater rate than ever, and annual additions are nearly one-half greater than twenty-five years ago. Aside from the increase due to an accelerating rate, there is a progressive enhancement following from the geometrical growth emphasized by Malthus. While annual additions numbered some 4,300,000 in the earlier years of the eighth decade, they now number nearly 6,400,000, and each year adds about 100,000 to the annual increment. Such an increase of the consuming element necessitates progressively greater annual additions to the areas employed in growing the bread-making grains; and current additions, instead of being *nil*, as they have been during the last thirteen years, should be nearly one-half greater than in the early seventies."

A DISMAL FORECAST.

Mr. Davis embodies the substance of his prognostications in the concluding paragraph of his article:

"When we reflect that although the world's output of wheat in 1897 is several hundred million bushels less than requirements, acre-yields have been but little below an average; that an average yield from the acres now employed would be 275,000,000 bushels less than present needs; that the greatest crop ever grown would not equal present requirements; that requirements for wheat and rye progressively increase, year after year, by more than 40,000,000 bushels; that not an acre has been added to the aggregate of the world's bread-bearing area since 1884; that while yearly increasing needs in the seventies implied average yearly additions of less than 2,800,000 acres, they now imply additions of more than 4,000,000 acres of wheat and rye per annum; that not in a single year since 1880 have additions to the acreage equalled the year's increased needs; that but for an 'over-average' production of wheat and rye aggregating more than 2,300,000,000 bushels since 1881, and extraordinary exports from Russia of more than 1,300,000,000 bushels — because of declining unit consumption in Russia—the supplies of the importing nations would have aggregated some 3,600,000,000 bushels less in the last 16 years; that the world can expect no better than average acre-yields, no matter what its necessities; that not even when the great valleys of North America were being developed did annual additions of bread-bearing acres exceed two-thirds present increases of annual requirements, and that an acreage deficit exists equal to the supply of as many 'bread-eaters' as have been added to the world's population in the last 12 years, we can begin to understand the present situation. We can also realize the nature of the task before the world in an effort to eliminate an enormous area deficit—which means that, simply to meet each year's increasing requirements, it must annually add one-half more acres than ever before—and what is likely to be the situation, respecting supply and demand, if the world should, as is by no means improbable, again harvest in succession three such crops as those of 1879, 1880 and 1881—crops which gave acre-yields materially below that which now results in a deficit of one-fifth, or, possibly, one-fourth, the bread required."

SIBERIAN WHEAT.

Perhaps no part of Mr. Davis' article will cause more surprise than his remarks about Siberia as a prospective grain-producing area. It is a very common belief in the United States that a vast region in that country is adapted to the growing of wheat and rye. Mr. Davis declares that this belief is altogether baseless, that not more than 50,000,000 acres in all Siberia can be regarded as cultivable, and that much more than half of this cultivable area has already been occupied by communes of Russian peasants. Mr. Davis quotes the statement made by Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, that "Siberia never had produced, and never would produce, wheat and rye enough to feed the Siberian population."

Since the appearance of the *Forum* article Prince Kropotkin, who has been traveling in Canada, writes to the New York *Evening Post* in confirmation of Prince Hilkoff's statement:

"With regard to the past it is perfectly true; and with regard to the future it may have been put in a somewhat too absolute form, but it is substantially correct.

"There are in Siberia vast parts of the territory upon which wheat and rye can be grown to

extent as wheat is now grown in Dakota ıitoba. But there are also four wide where mining, which is already carried onsiderable extent, is sure to take in a ure a still more considerable develop- amely, the Altai, the Yeniseisk region, kalai, and the Amur region. There are, r, the Kirghiz Steppe and partly the Jrals which depend for breadstuffs upon and there are half a million natives who consume more breadstuffs than they can produce. Altogether, it appears from eful modern researches that the grain- g capacities of the Russian empire have y much exaggerated. The considerable s of grain which are exported at the time do not represent a corresponding of production over and above the needs pulation; and the latest researches tend more and more that the yearly con- ı of wheat and rye per head of popula- Russia would no more than equal the onsumption of wheat per head in western f no wheat and rye were at all exported total crop of these two cereals were con- ithin Russia itself."

INNING A GREAT WHEAT FARM.

November *Scribner's* opens with an ex- nt article, one of those in the series on onduct of Great Businesses," dealing with nza wheat ranches of the West, written William Allen White, and beautifully il- by W. R. Leigh. Mr. White describes ation of raising a wheat crop, from the to the shipment of the grain to the East. ing is on a magnificent scale. The small- ement on the ranch is a plow, and from to the elevator every resource in ma- s used to minimize the amount of human essary.

THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

big farms have been operating in the er Valley for twenty years. The history early development has little economic or cal interest. They did not grow as a grows, by accumulation, the big farms ng up the little ones; the land came to nt owners generally by direct purchase railroad corporations. It became the of the railroads through Government a bonus for the construction and opera- ıe line. The railroad people interested s, and the establishment of the farms turally. The 'wheat-kings' purchased d at low prices. The improvements that have been made upon it—after the first breaking, have consisted largely of machinery. Only a small per cent. of the land is under fence, and the houses upon a farm are not at all expensive. Yet, as the land of the nation has become occupied in the last quarter of a century, the price of land has increased. The rise of land values has put a price upon the acres of the big farms which has tempted many a bonanza farmer to reduce his acreage. Hence one finds the large farms gradually crumbling. In another generation, if land continues to rise in the market, the big farmers may follow the 'troubadours and the mound-builders.' At present land in the Red River valley is worth $25 an acre. The improvements upon a first-class bonanza farm are worth about $5 an acre. The average bonanza farmer operates from 3,000 to 10,000 acres. There are, of course, scores of small farmers who have one, two, and three sections under plow. They are not counted in the same breath with the more extensive wheat-growers.

THE COST OF WHEAT FARMING.

Mr. White figures the cost of running a wheat farm at about $5.70 an acre, allowing $3.75 for the primary cost, and $2 additional for taxes, water-works, fire-protection, elevators, insurance, loss of horses, etc. This means it costs about 30 cents to raise a bushel of wheat on one of the immense ranches, since the average yield, taking a number of ranches in the Red River country, is about 19 bushels to the acre. During the past seven years the bonanza farmers have sold their wheat at an average price of about 55 cents a bushel, but so much cannot be said of the small farmers. The wholesale wheat-grower who raised 100,000 bushels or more can store his product until prices rise, and Mr. White tells us that the business office of every big wheat farm in the Red River Valley is connected by wire with the markets at Duluth, Minneapolis and Buffalo. After the harvest, the quotations from the price schedules of the busy markets arrive hourly at the farm. This ticker reports rainfalls in India or hot winds in South America, which may have the most important effect on the fortunes of the Dakota farmer.

THE BALANCE-SHEET OF THE WHEAT FARM.

"Accepting the cost of operating the bonanza wheat farm at $5.70 an acre, and accepting the average selling price of the wheat at 55 cents a bushel, on an average yield of 19 bushels to the acre, one finds that the product of an acre is $10.45. This would seem to leave a net profit to the capitalist who maintains the field of about

$4.75 an acre. From this gross sum there must be subtractions. The matter of interest must be considered. The returns from the year's business do not come in until the farm has been operated practically a year. It is not uncommon to hold the product for six months or a year after it has been harvested, waiting for a profitable market. Eighteen months is about the time that may be said to elapse between the first plowing and the return of the cash for the crop. Eight per cent. is not an exorbitant rate for money in North Dakota. This 8 per cent. should be charged for the operating expenses of the farm—that is upon $5.70 for each acre. The interest, therefore, on the operating expenses would be 45 cents per acre. The final subtraction from this gross profit must be made in the form of interest on the capital invested in the farm. Accepting the estimated value of the land, improvements, and machinery to be $30 per acre, and conceding that for a sound investment 6 per cent. would be a fair interest return to capital, one comes to the real profit, which is not such an exorbitant profit after all. Subtracting from $4.75 the gross profits, 45 cents, the interest on the operating expenses, and $1.80 the interest on the capital invested, the real profits dwindle to $2.50, or less than 8 per cent. profit on the capital invested in land, improvements, and all operating expenses. Figuring the items of interest with the profits—making the result a gross profit—the rate of profit is about doubled.

"Thus the balance-sheet stands with the successful operators. Upon scores and scores of farms this balance is written in red ink. It represents assessments—not profits. The value of the wheat in the territory tributary to Fargo, N. D.—where the big farms are found—was estimated at $25,000,000 this year. The nearly $3,000,000 worth of machinery sold at Fargo this year does not include the machinery left over from last year's purchase. It is new machinery. Probably if one could know the amount of capital invested in bonanza farming in the valley of the Red River of the North, the profit in this $25,000,000 worth of wheat would shrink far below the profits which acrue to the few successful farmers in the valley. And if one were to include in his estimate of profit and loss the possibility of a soil giving out in half a score of years, after a generation of wheat-growing, the balance-sheet, even for the best-paying farms, might need changing. Perhaps every business is conducted under some such dread possibility. The wheat farmer of to-day in the rich Red River Valley does not seem to be disturbed by thoughts about the failure of the soil. With him sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and so long as crops continue fair he does not borrow trouble. He is much more interested in the shortage of the wheat crop abroad and in the steady rise in the price of wheat than he is in the future failure of a soil which for twenty years has shown no 'shadow of turning.'"

THE AMERICAN FARM-HAND.

AMONG the interesting features of the November *Arena* are three articles on phases of the labor question contributed by representatives of the so-called working-classes. The last of the three is from the pen of Mr. William Emory Kearns, of Topeka, Kan., who announces himself as a "farm-hand," and proceeds to describe some of the evils endured by his numerous, but strangely neglected class.

Mr. Kearns defines the farm-hand's position in society as that of a pariah among the laboring classes—the true proletariat of our social system.

"Of the twelve or fifteen millions of wage-earners in this country, at least five millions are farm-hands. But the labor movement fails to even take cognizance of their existence. They seem to be considered entirely beneath the notice of other workingmen, and are not reckoned as a part of the great body of American workingmen. In fact, the very name, farm-hand, has become a term of reproach and a byword among other workers."

THE HARD CONDITIONS OF FARM LABOR.

"It is no exaggeration to say that our actual condition, our social status, is a reproach upon the American people. I am not prompted by feelings of animosity toward our employers. I simply protest against conditions that are detrimental to both employer and employed. I am proud of my Government, and proud of being a free-born American. But I am conscious of great inequalities that are a menace to society and even to the Government itself.

"In most localities farm-hands work harder, get less pay, and have fewer of the blessings of civilization than other workingmen. They are more completely at the mercy of employers than others, there being no fixed number of hours for a working day, no stated time to begin or to stop work. These and nearly all other conditions are arbitrarily fixed for them at the option and will of the individual employer. For he is supposed to *own* their time—yea, own their very selves, soul and body. There is never an hour they can truly call their own, or when they can be free and independent men.

"Here, in the extensive grain-growing region of the central West, where diversified farming is the rule, the condition of farm-hands is very

I have myself worked, day after day, n long hours each day, and for pay so small ashamed to write it down. Very long is the rule; and wages will average less ifteen dollars per month for time actually yed. And the work is very exhausting. ı night comes we are so worn and weary ve must immediately seek our beds in order ve may get sufficient sleep to enable us to m the next day's labor. No time for re- on, no time or opportunity for reading, or y of those enjoyments that elevate the man the brute. Such a life is mere animal ex- e. Would it, then, be strange if we should imes feel that we are unable to fully exer- ıe inalienable rights and privileges guaran- y our Constitution?"

HAS POPULISM DONE FOR THE FARM-HAND?

Kearns declares that wage-earners on the have received little aid from the agrarian ions that have swept over the country at me or another.

t is a most unfortunate fact that the 'farm- novement,' which has attracted so much ion during the past few years, has done t nothing toward improving the conditions re so intolerable to the wage-earning people farms. In fact, from the standpoint of the hand and of the workingman, that move- was objectionable from the very beginning. omoters claimed that it was a social as well industrial movement, and was designed ıe benefit and the uplifting of the lower s of society and of the agricultural people. he lowest and the humblest class of the ıg people themselves were entirely ignored. ven a voice was raised in their behalf.

Ve were told that it was a labor movement ll as a farmers' movement, and that its aim o help the laboring classes and coöperate the established labor movement. Yet the helpless and neglected of all the wage-earn- asses—the farm-hands—the one class most ıtely connected with the farmers' interests, ıe one class that should receive benefit from mers' movement, was wholly neglected. ı the farm-hand is an unknown quantity."

CIAL PRIVILEGES FOR THE LANDHOLDER.

this representative of the farm-hands it as if legislation had been devised chiefly ıe protection of the landholder in the ex- of the widest possible range of rights and s.

n this, as in many other instances, the laws t the strong against the weak. Those laws landholders a power over their hired men and tenants that is absolutely unjust. Here in the State from which I write—a State that boasts of the protection it gives to labor and to poor men—there is no 'exemption' in favor of tenants against landlords' claims for rent. A claim for rent takes precedence over everything, even a claim for wages. If my employer happens to be a tenant-farmer, his landlord can take the entire crop, and every visible thing he owns, if required to satisfy a claim for rent. And then he can evict us both, and send us out homeless and penniless—both robbed of our labor. America has her evictions as cruel as those of Ireland."

THE SOUTHERN FARMER AND COTTON.

THE last number of the *Political Science Quarterly* has an enlightening discussion of the cotton question contributed by Mr. M. B. Hammond. This writer begins by explaining the peculiar situation of the Southern cotton-grower in respect to his market. Two-thirds of all the cotton produced in the world is grown in the United States, and that part of the American crop sent to Europe bears a still larger proportion to that sent from other countries. A short cotton crop in America at once causes an advance in price on the European market, while a short wheat crop here may cause no rise at all in Europe. This was shown in 1893, when a small crop was actually coincident with a remarkable fall in price on the world's market. Mr. Hammond argues, therefore, that the Southern planter is responsible for the fall in the price of cotton to a much greater extent than is the Northern farmer for the decline of recent years in the price of wheat, and hence that local, and not general, causes must be sought to account for the prevailing agricultural depression in the South.

ANTE-BELLUM CONDITIONS.

The methods employed by the cotton-planters prior to the Civil War are well known. Nearly all the cotton was produced on the large plantations, and almost the only laborers were slaves. Land was cheap, and its owners were wasteful of it. Fertilizers were rarely used, and the alternating of corn with cotton, which was the only system of crop rotation practiced, did little to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. The corn was intended chiefly for domestic use. Cotton was the only crop raised for an outside market.

Under this method of farming the soil was rapidly depleted of its fertility. As fast as the uplands were exhausted the land was "turned out" to grow up in briers and scrub pines. No planter cared to hold more land than he wished

to cultivate at one time. When cultivation became unprofitable some of the planters abandoned their lands and betook themselves to the new soils of the Southwest. Others devoted themselves to the breeding of slaves for the Southwestern markets.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Mr. Hammond's article gives an excellent exposition of the peculiar system in vogue at the South of obtaining advances in money or farm supplies on crops still growing or not yet planted, and the important bearing of this system on the agricultural situation is clearly shown.

"Cotton possessed marked advantages over other kinds of produce as a basis for loans; the planter became more and more dependent for his profits on this single commodity; and when, as not infrequently happened, one year's crop failed to yield him a profit, he was obliged to pledge future crops in order to continue his planting operations. The advances, which in colonial days seem to have been made by English merchants, were, after cotton had become the leading staple, made by the cotton factors living at the port towns where the cotton was sold, although occasionally they were made by traders in New York. These factors gave credit only on cotton; for they were engaged primarily in handling this commodity, and were thus familiar with the data —as to prices and markets—on which to base their loans. Thus the credit system, once established, helped to perpetuate the 'one-crop' system and to cause overproduction of cotton."

After the war there came a change in the ways of obtaining credit. The small farmers, white and black, who succeeded the great planters as cultivators of cotton, needed credit in order to get the means of subsistence while the crop was growing. These small producers, like their predecessors, looked only to cotton for their profits, relying for food supplies on other parts of the country. They could not get credit from factors at the port towns, as the planters had done, and were compelled to seek it nearer home. But a change had also come in the methods of shipping and marketing cotton. The development of means of transportation had driven the markets inland. The country merchant succeeded the cotton factor as the buyer of the farmer's product. From these merchants it was generally taken by brokers.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COUNTRY MERCHANT.

"The country merchant, moreover, succeeded the cotton factor, not only as the purchaser of cotton, but also as the furnisher of credit to the growers. The risk which the factor at the port or large market town was unable to take in lending to this class of borrowers can be assumed by the country merchant, because of his proximity to his customers and his more intimate knowledge of their financial circumstances and business reputation. The credit which he furnishes is seldom given in the form of money loans, and there are nominally no interest charges made for his advances. These usually consist of provisions, especially corn and bacon, tools, farm animals, fertilizers, cotton ties and bagging, household utensils—in fact, everything the farmer has to buy. They are almost invariably bought 'on time,' to be paid for when the crop is harvested and sold. As security for his advances the merchant secures from the farmer at the beginning of the crop season a 'crop lien,' or chattel mortgage, which is duly attested and recorded at the office of the county recorder or judge of probate. This binds the farmer to deliver to the merchant, as soon as harvested, the crops of cotton, corn, etc., or enough of them to pay the merchant at the ruling market price of this produce for all the advances which the farmer has obtained during the raising of the crop. The mortgage also covers future crops, if the crop of the current year is insufficient to pay the indebtedness. It is sometimes further agreed, if not actually specified in the mortgage, that the advancing merchant is to have the marketing of the farmer's entire cotton crop, and that the farmer is to make all his purchases during the crop year of this merchant. There is, however, little necessity for such an agreement. The entire crop is usually needed to cover the indebtedness, and the farmer with his crops mortgaged to one merchant would be unable to purchase of another, except on a cash basis."

INCREASED ACREAGE AND LOW PRICES.

Mr. Hammond points out the real connection between this credit system and the excessive production of cotton that has resulted in so marked a decline in the price of the staple.

"The advantages which cotton possesses as a marketable commodity—owing to the comparatively steady demand for it, the improbability of a complete crop failure, and the superb commercial mechanism which has been devised for moving and selling the crop—have given this staple a preference in the minds of the merchants, no less strong than that formerly felt by the cotton factors. Besides, the merchants make their profits largely through the sale of corn and bacon, and it is only natural that they should encourage the farmers to raise cotton rather than those commodities."

"In this matter the great majority of the cotton-growers are helpless: they are obliged to sub-

ıe dictation of the advancıng merchants at crops they shall grow. Occasionally, e price of cotton has sunk so low that merchants are threatened with losses, as ɜase in 1895, the merchants themselves ɜ farmers to raise other crops, such as l cow peas; but usually the merchants' ɜe for cotton causes them to refuse to ac- ɜr crops as security for advances."

while the price has declined, the acreage ɜantly increased.

A PARTIAL REMEDY.

ammond suggests that relief from these of obtaining credit might be found in ɔlishment of coöperative credit societies ɜxist in Europe. In the last Congress a ɔffered permitting the establishment of banks having less than fifty thousand f capital in small places.

re are comparatively few banking insti- ɑ the South, and there is no one but the t who is able and willing to assist the ɜrrower. Without some reform in the ɜystem of agricultural credit in the cotton ɜere is little hope that the small farmer ɔw the well-meant advice of numerous ɜnd speakers who urge him to diversify ı and raise his own supplies."

his connection it is to be noted that those of the South where agriculture has made ɔid progress, and where the farmers are ɜsperous, are in the neighborhood of the ere manufacturing and mining industries ently shown rapid development. The ex- markets of such cities as Atlanta, Bir- ɑ, Chattanooga and the cotton manufac- ɔwns of the Carolinas and Georgia, have l a good influence in diversifying the d improving the methods of tillage in the ling country."

EDISON'S MILL FOR IRON ORE.

ING the past six or eight years the pub- ɜ has had a vague wonder that the name of Edison has not been first in such sensa- ɜports of electrical and other inventions from time to time come out in the pa- When the reporters hastened to Edison to ı his views of these new discoveries they ly have found him working away on a ly prosaic task in the wilds of New Jer- ɜ problem of separating the iron from the the low-grade ores which exist in fab- ɑounts in that State. *McClure's Maga-* November tells of Edison's patient, la- work on this problem—a labor which has extended over eight years—the magnificent machinery he has constructed, and of his final success. To show the prize he is working for it is only necessary to say that these deposits of iron in the small State of New Jersey are sufficient to supply the needs of the United States for half a century. The task before Mr. Edison was to repeat on a gigantic scale the commonplace experiment of drawing particles of iron from a pile of pulverized magnetite by holding a magnet near it. To do this he has constructed great mills and rollers that literally grind up mountains, and further instruments that pick out the slightest grain of iron ore from this mass. The mills at Edison, N. J., contain machinery which will reduce ten tons of rock to dust every minute.

THE WEALTH OF THE JERSEY MOUNTAINS.

The editor of *McClure's* says: "By the solution of tremendous engineering and physical problems he has unlocked fabulous sources of wealth from the New Jersey mountains; he has rendered possible a continuance of great prosperity to the blast-furnace of the East; he has laid bare supplies of iron ore which before many years will be called upon to supply England's manufactures." This task has occupied eight years and cost several millions of dollars. At present there are about six thousand tons of crude ore changed into fifteen hundred tons of briquettes in each day's run. This means that about seventy-five carloads of fine iron ore are wrested daily from hitherto worthless rock and sent furnaceward to be made into objects which will be useful to the world.

WHAT "GENIUS" IS.

To show how much labor was involved in attaining such a result as this the writer of this article, Mr. Theodore Waters, tells of the trouble that Mr. Edison had in finding some way to ship the iron ore even after the iron dust had been separated from the sand. Of course the dust could not be shipped conveniently, so they resolved to make it into these briquettes.

To get the conditions of cheapness, porosity, hardness, etc., Mr. Edison was compelled to try several thousand experiments. His assistant says: "At the time of the discovery of the X-rays Mr. Edison made eighteen hundred experiments before he hit upon tungstate of calcium for the fluoroscope, and the newspapers said that a man who would try that many experiments ought to succeed. But here the labor and patience involved was many times greater, and this, please understand, represents but one feature of the plant." This Mr. Mallory, Mr. Edison's chief lieutenant, says there is nothing in the report that Mr. Edison is an organizer by nature, and

uses the brains of other men to accomplish his work rather than his own. "I want to say," says Mr. Mallory, "and I know whereof I speak, for I have been with him night and day for several years, that 99 per cent. of the credit of all the invention and new work of this establishment is due personally to Mr. Edison."

SEISMOGRAM AND TELEGRAM.

MR. MILNE, in the paper on sub-oceanic changes, which appears in the *Geographical Journal* for September, calls attention to the fact that "movements resulting from a large earthquake originating in any one portion of our globe can, with the aid of suitable instruments, be recorded at any other portion of the same." He shows that not pure science alone is furthered by this fact. A sudden break in the cables connecting Australia with the rest of the world in 1888 gave rise to a dread of war as the possible cause, whereas the real cause, a submarine earthquake, would have registered itself by seismogram had Australia possessed the proper instruments:

"Other direct benefits which have already been derived from the records of instruments such as it is here proposed to establish round the world, are that they enable us to extend, correct, and even to cast doubt upon certain classes of telegraphic information published in our newspapers. Late in June last year we learned from our newspapers that a great disaster had taken place in North Japan, and that nearly 30,000 people had lost their lives. Seismograms taken in the Isle of Wight not only indicated how many maxima of motion had taken place, but showed that there had been an error in transmission of two days, the catastrophe having taken place on the evening of June 15, so that all who were to reach the stricken district after that date were in safety. On August 31 of the same year the Isle of Wight records showed that a disturbance similar to that which had occurred in Japan had taken place. On account of this similarity, it was stated that we should probably hear of a great earthquake having taken place in or near that country on the above date at 5:07 P.M. Four weeks later this was verified by mail. Another instance occurred some weeks later, when our newspapers announced that a great earthquake had taken place and several thousand lives had been lost in Kobe. No doubt those who had friends and property in that city were filled with anxiety. On this occasion the Isle of Wight instruments were still indicating that nothing of the magnitude described could have occurred. Later it was discovered that the telegram was devoid of all foundation."

It is also hoped that these instruments will shed light on the movement of these tremors through the earth, and on the effective rigidity of our planet.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LITHOGRAPHY.

SOME interesting facts relating to a newly-invented process intended to replace lithography are published in the *International Studio* for October. As an artistic method, lithography has always been popular because of the freedom of expression which it allows to the draughtsman and because it is peculiarly responsive to delicacies of touch and handling. As a mechanical reproductive device, too, it is not difficult to manage and is fairly reliable in results. It has always had the one serious disadvantage of dependence on the use of lithographic stone, a substance variable in quality and becoming more and more limited in quantity. The quarries of Solenhofen, in Bavaria, hitherto the chief source of supply of lithographic stone, are already giving signs that they cannot long prove equal to the heavy demands made on them. Then, too, the excessive weight of the stone itself has always hampered printers.

Inventors, therefore, have been searching for some time for a device which would preserve the technical character of lithography while dispensing altogether with the use of lithographic stone itself, giving at the same time equal facilities to the artist. A Mr. Scholz, of Mayence, has patented an invention which is believed to meet these requirements. He substitutes for the lithographic stone plates of aluminum, having decided on that metal as the material best suited for the printing surface, and in recognition of this fact he has named his process "Algraphy."

"The metal is so prepared," says the *Studio*, "that it simulates the granulated texture of the stone, and it provides an exceedingly agreeable surface for the artist to work upon. The materials required for drawing upon it are the same as have been hitherto used upon the stone—lithographic chalk or ink—and there is nothing to hamper the artist in gaining his effect or to prevent him expressing the widest range of tones and gradations from the most delicate grays to the deepest and most solid blacks. The drawing, when completed, can be printed with absolute accuracy by any printer of average experience."

In order that its readers may have an opportunity to judge of the capabilities of the new process the *Studio* reproduces several drawings made on these aluminum plates by the well-known Dutch artist, Storm van Gravesande, five of whose drawings were recently exhibited in the

.u Champ de Mars and are now on view Glass Palace at Munich. The *Studio* :hat two of these works have been pur- by the German Government for the col- of engravings in the Royal Museum. As van Gravesande is an artist of very wide nce in black-and-white work, an etcher of ion, and a skilled manipulator well versed tic methods, his adoption of "Algraphy" specially significant.

Studio writer enumerates several advan- ıat aluminum plates may be supposed to 'er lithographic stones. These latter are nwieldy, in the first place. In order to e pressure to which they have to be sub- in printing they must be of considerable ss, and we have already mentioned the ın of their great weight. Even for a ; 9 inches by 12 a stone weighing 30 or more is required, while an aluminum ving the same number of square inches of would weigh between 4 and 5 ounces and not be liable to break under pressure. ılates would be very thin and storage and g would be simple problems. Besides, st would be able to carry about the actual n which his drawings would be executed. vould be no intervention of prepared pa- essarily, and the drawings could be made from nature.

THE SPANISH GAME, PELOTA.

' popular game is a most important addi- on to the sum total of human happiness. ct justifies attention being given to a n *Cornhill* for October by Mr. Charles es on pelota. The vogue which football Britain and America pelota has in Spain. wardes has faith that if introduced into l it would acquire great popularity. established, it would soon rank with football, and cricket." The essential of the game seems to be the striking of a inst one wall so as to rebound against an- all at right angles to it, and in any case ept up by the players. The court is gen- bout 64 yards long by less than 40 broad, walls are about 12 yards high. The ball ike the walls below a line 34 feet from the The cemented floor is marked off into to 20 divisions of 4 yards each, and the starting must drop on rebound from the vall between the fourth space and the . The player is armed with a cestus or -shaped basket-work gauntlet, one of covers each forearm to the finger-tips"; and with these he strikes the ball. The ball is of leather or rubber, and weighs some four ounces. There are four players, two on each side. The balls are flung with terrific rapidity, and the contest, which may last eighty to ninety minutes, involves very violent exercise. "The Basques are at the top of the tree as professional pelotaris."

NEW YORK'S RECREATION PIERS.

DURING the present year two commodious "recreation piers" have been opened to the public near the most crowded portions of New York City. The municipality provides the entire equipment and maintenance of these piers, the purpose of which is essentially the same as that of small parks in city wards—namely, to afford breathing space for the people.

In the current number of *Municipal Affairs* Dock Commissioner O'Brien describes these piers and suggests some of the uses to which they may be put by the dense populations for whose benefit they were built. Besides the two already in use, Commissioner O'Brien states that three others will be ready for occupancy next season.

The East Third Street pier, which was the first to be completed, is 60 feet wide by 350 feet long, with a pavilion about 36 feet high, on which are settees accommodating 500 persons, while the promenade floor extends its entire length.

The East Twenty-fourth Street pier is more than twice as large as the one at Third Street. It is 722 feet long. These piers are lighted by electricity.

As to the comparative value of recreation piers and small parks, it is Mr. O'Brien's opinion that the pier gives more satisfactory returns, since it partly takes the place of the seaside resort. These piers still lack the means of bathing, however, and Mr. O'Brien explains that bathing facilities cannot now be supplied, as under the existing law the lower decks of all piers used for recreation purposes must be set aside for the reception of country produce. Mr. O'Brien advocates a change in the law to permit the use of the lower decks of recreation piers to be built in the future for bathing purposes. In this way the public could enjoy both sea air and salt-water bathing at all seasons.

Music was furnished on the Third Street pier each week-day evening during the season. The attendance in the afternoon ranged from 500 to 2,000, according to conditions of the weather. In the evenings it averaged from 3,000 to 4,000, and on very hot evenings reached 7,000.

"On very hot days, when the city sweltered under the torrid rays of a scorching sun, young

mothers by the hundreds could be seen with babies in their arms occupying the settees, and many of them eating luncheons purchased at the pier at the prices which prevail in our public parks. On the promenade at night, when thousands gathered, could be seen a cosmopolitan collection of human beings not to be duplicated anywhere else in the world. The strong, intelligent faces and sturdy physiques that characterize so large a part of our East Side population indicate hard knocks and rough usage received in the struggle for existence. When the band plays a popular air the musical instinct which seems to be a part of their nature asserts itself, and they can be heard humming to the accompaniment of the band playing 'Rosie O'Grady,' or the air of some other song. This musical instinct is one of the most conspicuous characteristics of the people coming to the pier, the major part of whom are Polish or Russian Jews, with a strong admixture of Germans, Hungarians, and other nationalities. When the band ceases to play about 10:30 P.M. they disperse in as orderly a manner as the average New York crowd leaving a theatre. It is impossible to visit this Third Street pier either in the day or evening and see the thorough enjoyment gotten out of it without concluding that the welfare of the community has been materially benefited and the health and happiness of the people improved by its erection. Withal, it is one of the cheapest and most effective methods of promoting order and harmony among the people, and of inculcating in them respect for the laws and for those charged with their administration."

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLONY AT RUSKIN.

AN interesting article by John Southworth in the *Home Magazine* for October describes the now celebrated colony at Ruskin, Tenn., the seat of an important experiment in industrial co-operation.

The association has had possession of its site less than a year; during that time nearly thirty dwellings and two large buildings have been erected and excellent schools established.

"The following departments are now being successfully carried on:

"Printing and publishing, distribution (store, etc.), building, tin-shop, tool-room, grist-mill, saw-mill, stage-line, knitting, sewing, stock and butchering, agriculture, horticulture, bakery, suspender shop, blacksmith and wagon shop, chewing-gum factory, steam laundry, sanitation, kindergarten, primary school, grammar school, music and art school.

"In the light of these achievements the members of Ruskin think they have good reason to look to the future with confidence. True, the fertile lands they have purchased are not yet fully paid for, but another year or two of progress as great as that of the past twelve months must necessarily clear off these obligations and leave the colonists secure in all that they may produce.

PRACTICAL COMMUNISM.

"The settlement lives as one great family. It has a government of its own—by the people. It has its own system of money—a system in which the standard of value is an hour's labor. It pays the wife as much as it does the husband, promises to support the widow as it supported the man, agrees to educate the children, promises a pension for the aged, supplies a perpetual home and maintenance for its citizens so long as they or their descendants shall prove honest at heart and willing to sew, spin, and reap for the common good. It rates the labor or the talent of each alike, and even gives the children labor-checks for attendance at school. Taxes are paid by the association. Medicines and medical care cost nothing. A community laundry takes care of the linen. Supplies are had at the general community store in exchange for labor-checks, the price-list reading: 'One pound of tea, 11 hours; 1 cut of tobacco, 2 hours; 1 pound of crackers, 2½ hours; 1 pair best shoes, 70 hours,' etc. These labor-checks constitute the community money, and the holder never exchanges them for legal tender unless he has occasion to go beyond the limits of the colony. Each member must work, when able, at his trade, if that best suits the needs of the community, but at anything else if there is no demand for his particular craft. Nine hours constitute a day's work, with a Saturday half-holiday. There are, of course, no financial inequalities and no social distinctions. The colony has no religious side, though worship is not prohibited, and a few members attend outside churches, but the majority are agnostics; and the leaders of the movement believe that it would be impossible to establish a commonwealth of equality among people divided on theology.

A STOCK COMPANY.

"There is but one plan of admission: By payment of $500 cash. A member must own one full-paid share of stock, and can own no more. The wife of a member may own one share, but this is not compulsory. Only minors are entitled to the association privileges by reason of the parents owning a share of stock. Those over twenty-one years of age are expected to take out shares in their own names. Should a member withdraw, he can not take out any of the increment which may have accrued to the

tion before or during his membership, and the by-laws no withdrawing member can the association to purchase his share of It has been the custom, however, to take stock of all withdrawing members at par as soon as, in the opinion of the directors, be done without injury to the association.

ne association owns all land and means of tion and distribution, and erects and owns ildings, but each member owns his own old furniture and clothing.

ach member is furnished a separate home, public kitchen and dining-hall are main-, where members and their families take neals, thus reducing labor and expense to nimum.

chool privileges, medicines and medical ance and laundry work are furnished free association.

ne compensation and maintenance fee of ers and their families are determined by a ty vote of the directors, subject to the ve and referendum. The maintenance is out in 'hour checks,' which are not re-ble in cash. Money can be secured, when ary, however."

R. HUTTON, OF "THE SPECTATOR."

ne death of Mr. Richard H. Hutton, of the ectator, which occurred last month, England not her foremost journalist, for journalist in nse he never was—but the man who, of all writing regularly on the periodical press, ne highest place. Mr. Hutton had his lim-s, but take him altogether his was the pen that was constantly employed in British lism for the last thirty years. Mr. St. Loe ey, who has been appointed to occupy his is a young man of parts and promise—an of skill who has renewed the life and pop-of the *Cornhill Magazine*. But it would be a miracle if he were able at the same o wear the two-fold mantle of Thackeray utton.

JULIA WEDGWOOD'S TRIBUTE

a Wedgwood, in the *Contemporary Review*, ors to account for the unique influence Mr. Hutton exercised upon his readers. ys:

arely can it have happened that death ht so keen a sense of personal loss to many where it extinguished the light of no fa-countenance, as when, on September 9 of ar, 1897, it forbade all readers to hope for r word from Richard Hutton. The lay ns from him had come to be looked for no gerly than the letters of an Indian mail day. We cut the *Spectator* with as much confidence as we broke the seal dropped by a friendly hand. The article expressed a relation as well as a judgment; it left the mind stimulated as by news of the beloved absent, cheered as by expressions of affection for oneself.

"Thirty-six years ago, when the *Spectator* came under his influence, such guidance as his was even more consciously needed than it is at the present day. A man of science had just startled the world by showing (as it seemed then) that the creation needed no creator. A brave missionary had admitted the atmosphere of rational judgment to that closed chamber where the notion of literal inspiration, like the corpse in a hermetically-sealed tomb, crumbled to dust at that admission. A multitude of agencies, of which these were the most obvious and important expressions, converged upon the faith of the past, and either destroyed or expanded it. Men were shown at the same time that the Bible was full of errors and that the creation was a process going on at the present day. Either half of the demonstration would have shaken the fabric of orthodoxy; combined, they shattered it. Those who were driven from its tottering walls found various refuges. Many among them awakened to the discovery that, if it were no longer possible to believe in God, it was quite easy to forget him, and that, while belief was arduous, distracting, incomplete, oblivion might be absolute."

For coping with such a state of things Mr. Hutton was peculiarly qualified both by temperament and training:

"A double vision of the reasonableness and unreasonableness of agnosticism qualified Hutton to be the religious teacher of our generation."

Miss Wedgwood enters at some length into the theological position of Mr. Hutton, without, however, making it plain. He was at first Unitarian, but later inclined more and more to a belief in what she calls the sacramental church. But these weighty matters cannot be dealt with in a brief extract. Of his influence in political matters she says:

"He is admitted by respectful but decided opponents to have been a force on the side of our national union, a tribute to his political weight which could be given to no other spiritual teacher of this century. Few indeed are the leaders of thought who turn, as he did, both to the heights of eternal principles and to the valleys of concrete application."

Miss Wedgwood describes Mr. Hutton as one of the least egotistic of men. His injunction that no memoir of him should be given to the world, is in harmony, she says, with all the expectations roused by any knowledge of his character.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

THE November *McClure's* contains some rather scattered notes, by M. Ferdinand Brunetière, which give in diary form the impressions which he received in his visit to America, the visit which did not extend importantly further than New York, Baltimore and Bryn Mawr. The great French critic was astounded at the cosmopolitanism of New York City. "A gigantic city," he calls it, "where I seem to recognize some traits of Paris, of Marseilles, of Genoa, Antwerp and Amsterdam." Baltimore seems to have given M. Brunetière the largest opportunity for observation of American manners. He is full of praise for the Johns Hopkins University and for its president, Mr. Daniel C. Gilman. "Johns Hopkins University is Mr. Daniel Gilman," he says. Baltimore gave the visitor a very powerful impression of the important position in the life of the United States the universities fill.

THE COMING ARISTOCRACY IN AMERICA.

". . . And if, moreover, I have thought I ought to dwell at some length on this question of the American universities, it is because I have no better way of thanking them for their welcome than to do my best to make them better known, and also because, from all that I see and hear and read, there gradually emerges a lesson for ourselves. Permit me, in order to express myself clearly, to use a barbarism, and to say that, by means of these great universities, much of America is in the way of aristocratizing itself. While in France—what with our 'modern education,' the 'specialization of our sciences,' 'the spirit of regionalism' with which we are trying to inoculate our universities—we are diminishing the part of general instruction; in America, on the contrary, they are seeking to extend, to increase, and to consolidate it. While we are insensibly detaching ourselves from our traditions, the Americans—who are inconsolable for not having an ancient history—are precisely essaying to attach themselves to the traditions we are forsaking. Of all that we affect to consider too useless or superannuated of the history of Greek institutions, or the examination of the books of the Old Testament, they are composing for themselves, as one might say, an intellectual past. And if, perhaps, the catalogues of their universities do not keep all their promises, which is often the case with our own, that is unimportant. The function always ends by creating its organ, and it is tendencies which must be regarded. The universitarian tendencies in America are on the way to constitute an aristocracy of intelligence in that great democracy; and, which is almost ironical, of that form of intelligence which we are so wrong-headed and stupid as to dread as the most hostile to the progress of democracy."

AMERICAN LOVE OF SCENERY.

IN the current number of the *American Historical Review* Mary E. Woolley has an instructive paper on "The Development of the Love of Romantic Scenery in America."

During the seventeenth century and well down toward the end of the eighteenth there is almost no indication of anything approaching a "romantic movement" in American literature. Travelers did not write of the grandeur of natural scenery; poets did not sing of it. Even the foreigners who visited the country showed slight appreciation of its scenic features.

"Travelers to the colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were fond of recording their experiences in the new country, but most of them confined their descriptions to the social, economic, political, and religious characteristics, with an occasional digression into the fields of geography or natural history. If they spoke of the land, it was generally with reference to its productive capacity, the wheat or tobacco which a given region yielded. There were chapters devoted to the climate, the soil, rivers and navigation, but not to scenery. Nor did many of them penetrate into the interior, where the wild scenery was to be found. But even those who braved the difficulties of inland discovery seem little impressed by anything save the horror and desolation of the region."

As to the Americans themselves, it is not till after the Revolution that the spirit of admiration for wild and romantic scenery was sufficiently developed to make itself manifest in literature.

Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia" (1781-84), declared the Natural Bridge "the most sublime of Nature's works."

"It is impossible," he says, "for the emotions arising from the sublime to be felt beyond what they are here: so beautiful an arch, so elevated, so light, and springing as it were up to heaven. The rapture of the spectator is really indescribable."

In his diary of 1784 Dr. Belknap, of Massachusetts, writing of the Notch in the White Mountains, says:

"These beauties of nature gave me inexpressible delight. The most romantic imagination here finds itself surprised and stagnated. Everything which it had formed an idea of, as sublime and beautiful, is here realized. Stupendous mountains, hanging rocks, crystal streams, ver-

ls, the cascade above, the torrent be-
onspire to amaze, to delight, to soothe,
ıre; in short, to fill the mind with such
ıvery lover of nature and every devout
of its Author would wish to have."
s that "a poetic fancy may find full
ɔn amidst these wild and rugged scenes,
ɔr be not checked by the fatigue of the
;" but would caution the observer to
e imagination and exercise judgment
ıematical precision, or the temptation
e will be invincible."
iters of travel sketches who succeeded
and Dr. Belknap, in the closing decade
ghteenth century, are prolific in ex-
of admiration for the picturesque and
The *Historical Review* writer, indeed,
. to regard such expressions as indica-
mething very like a "fad" at that time.
ly enough, the love of romantic scenery
ıave had quite as slow a growth among
as among the travelers.
ı was no lack of what was called poetry
Revolution, but it reveals little or no
mantic scenery. There were poems to
Daphne and Amanda, verses political
tic, metaphysical and religious, elegies
s; but poems in praise of Nature were
ss of a much-adorned and cultivated
the form of 'groves and fertile lawns,'
g rills' and 'prattling streams.' It is
the 'pleasing landscape' and

'the lawn
s at morn, at noonday and the dawn;
ıdes and groves e'er attract the mind,
the thoughts to those things that's divine.'

ɜm read at the Yale commencement of
ks of Niagara, but as the

'stupendous Niagarian falls
. to behold the affrighted heart appalls,'

ign of pleasure. Early visitors to the
k of them in much the same way.
ennepin (1697) describes them as a
. prodigious cadence of water, which
ı after a surprising and astonishing
in so much that the universe does
its parallel.' The feeling aroused is
onder rather than of admiration and

ıte as 1797, Josias Arnold, tutor in
land College, published a collection of
ɔm which a stanza may be quoted to
old feeling as to romantic nature still
:

ɜ ancient forests their tall branches bend,
'er the wild a horrid gloom extend,
shall appear a variegated scene
ds and gardens in perennial green.'

"On the other hand, before the close of the Revolution, the new feeling for Nature in her more majestic moods begins to find poetical expression, as, for instance, in a poem read at the Yale commencement in 1781:

'What various grandeur strikes the gladdening eyes;
Bays stretch their arms and mountains lift the skies,
And all the majesty of Nature smiles.'

"More distinctly of the sort we are seeking, an inscription to 'The Prospect of America,' (1786) speaks of

'Those deep forests, where the eye is lost,
With beauteous grandeur mingling in the sight;
All these conspire to give the soul delight.'

"Barlow's 'Vision of Columbus' (1787) shows a still more marked love of romantic scenery. The poet sings of the 'majesty of Nature,' of her 'nobler prospects' and 'sublimest scenes,' of the hills 'that look sublime o'er Hudson's winding bed.'

'A dread sublimity informs the whole,
And wakes a dread sublimity of soul.'

"The writer of a 'Rhapsody,' published in 1789, exclaims:

'How oft, delighted with the wild attire
Of Nature, in her recesses, thro' scenes
Like these, in roving childhood have I strayed,
Aw'd with the gloom and desert solitude
That environed me . . .
There is a rude disorder in these wilds,
A native grandeur, that, unaffected
By the touch of act, transcends its graces,
And strikes some finer sense within the soul.'"

PRESIDENT JORDAN ON COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

THE subject of college discipline is discussed in the *North American Review* for October by President David Starr Jordan, of the Stanford University.

Quoting the epigram attributed to Bismarck that "one-third of the students in the German universities destroy themselves by dissipation, one-third wear themselves out by overwork, and the rest govern Europe," Dr. Jordan asserts his belief that some classification of this sort holds good for American college students, though he would not insist on the numerical equality of the three classes "One part go 'to the dogs,' one part to the grave, and the rest are the strength of the republic." Dr. Jordan declares that it is the art of college discipline to merge the first two classes into the third.

AMERICAN VS. GERMAN METHODS.

"In the German system of education we see the opposite extremes in matters of discipline. In the gymnasium the student is under the strict-

est rule both as to his studies and as to his behavior. The student in the university is under no supervision in either regard. Hence the period of transition is one of especial danger. Whatever has been officially forbidden has an additional temptation. When forbidden fruit is suddenly made free, it takes a steady head to refuse it on the sole ground that it is bad. For this reason, the progressive increase of freedom in the American university indicates a wiser policy. It is less wasteful, and it is a function of the university to save as well as to make men.

"But it can work for virtue best by indirect means. It should give to the student the widest liberty of action, while at the same time it should not be indifferent to the abuse of such liberty. In matters of character, as well as in matters of study, strength must come from self-activity. To be good is a matter of individual effort. To be wise, which is much the same thing, is a condition which must be attained in the same way.

THE "IN LOCO PARENTIS" THEORY.

"The best way to cure a student of petty vices and childish trickery is to make a man of him. Give him something real to do and he will not fritter his nervous strength away in conviviality or in degrading associations. But to forbid excesses and abuses, putting nothing in their places, cannot be very effective. Not long ago I had occasion to say: 'If your college assume to stand *in loco parentis*, with rod in hand and spy-glasses on its nose, it will not do much in the way of moral training. The fear of punishment will not make young men moral or religious—least of all a punishment so easily evaded as the discipline of a college. If your college claims to be a reform school, your professors detective officers, and your president a chief of police, the student will give them plenty to do. A college cannot take the place of a parent. To claim that it does is mere pretense. You may win by inspiration, not by fear. "Free should the scholar be; free and brave." The petty restraints that may aid in the control of college sneaks and college snobs are an insult to college men and college women. It is for the training of men and women that colleges exist.'"

DISCIPLINE AT STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

President Jordan describes the methods employed at his own institution for raising the standard of students' behavior in the following paragraph:

"The whole matter of the control of students in Stanford University is vested in the hands of a committee of five members of the faculty. This committee has power to act without reporting to the faculty as a whole. The rest of the staff of instructors have nothing whatever to do with matters of discipline. The vesting of this power in the hands of a committee rather than in the faculty as a whole has many great advantages. The small committee can act quickly, consistently and silently. A student dropped from the rolls leaves without publicity, and without the disturbance which comes from dealing with delinquents by the clumsy methods of the faculty. The institution has no rules to be broken. Nothing allowed by the laws of California is forbidden by the faculty. Hence, in general, no punishments are threatened or administered. A student is fit to stay in the university or else he is not. If he makes mistakes or commits misdemeanors, he may be forgiven if he has the strength to do better. If his character is bad and nothing can be made of him, the university is no place for him and has no need for his fees."

A faculty committee on "Doubtful Cases" considers questions of scholarship only, and eliminates those students "too idle, too stupid, or too weak to maintain their standing, and this without reference to the moral character of the person in question." Still other committees look after the "ethics and hygiene of athletics, and of student enterprises in general," the policy being to avoid as far as possible all meddling with matters that can be managed through student agencies and without the appearance, at least, of faculty intervention.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

: have quoted in another department from Mr. Richard Harding Davis' article, "With the Soldiers," that appears in the November *Har-*

.e series of excellent articles that Dr. Henry Williams is contributing on the progress of vari-nces which has been made in this century, there apter on "The Century's Progress in Biology," gives an excellently constructed *résumé* of the ments of Buffon, Darwin, La Marck, Wallace, , Gray, and Haeckel.

ıost distinguished literary feature of the number Iowells' short story, "A Pair of Patient Lovers," :haracteristic performance.

'rederick Remington quotes laconically "Joshua ough's Old Letter," being an account of the ; with the French which centered about the ıg of Ticonderoga. It makes excellent reading, ıuld be worthy if it had no other function than : as an excuse for the magnificently dramatic ; which Mr. Remington draws of the soldiers, les, the Indians, and the forests of the time.

Japanese minister to the United States writes e New Japan" in a strain of *haut politique.* ıies that history can offer a single example of ıf territorial aggrandizement on the part of saying that it is utterly foreign to the genius of ple as well as to the designs of her government. 's real ambition," says Mr. Toru Hoshi, "lies in ıother direction. In her geographical position, :ural resources, as well as in the capacity and ıility of her people, she perceives the surest of attaining national greatness. The watch-ıf the Japan of to-day are enterprise and indus-he people have turned their attention to com-to manufactures, and to the arts. . . . They look l hopefully to the time when Japan will be the ım of the Orient, firmly bound to her neighbors d west by the strong ties of mutual interest."

'harles Dudley Warner, in his "Editor's Study," ıt think much of Mr. Caine's "The Christian." been talking about Mr. Howells' story, "The :d of Lion's Head," of Kipling's "Captains Cour-" He intimates that the only reason "The ın" is worth his examination is the fact that it ıved by a majority of the reading public. He ; Mr. Caine's vogue to his intensity, using the a somewhat theatrical sense. As to the queer-racters in the story, Mr. Warner says: "The te and shuffling hero, *John Storm*, is possible. *ıry*, the heroine? She is a new sort of girl, per-But is she possible? Are high tone and purity with her queer experiences; so much cultiva-l knowledge of the world, with such innocence n the vile associations she enters into; so much ;ss (manufactured by the author), so much o much innocence, so much physical attraction without consciousness of it, intense love of pleasure coupled with high ideals?" Mr. Warner finds Mr. Caine's attempt to make a living woman out of this aggregation of opposite qualities very unconvincing.

THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for November keeps up the very high standard that the magazine has shown during this year. Mr. William H. Ballou has a picturesque subject in "Strange Creatures of the Past," in which he tells of the gigantic saurian and reptile age, and an artist, Mr. Knight, gives an idea of these monsters in his striking pictures.

Mrs. Burton Harrison begins a serial story called "Good Americans," written among the New York scenes that she is wont to study; and Chester Bailey Fernald follows up his successful "The Cat and the Cherub," with "The Cherub Among the Gods."

Jonas Stadling gives details of the beginning of "Andrée's Flight Into the Unknown." Mr. Stadling was an eye-witness, and took some photographs of the balloon house on the mountain side, and of the tremendous balloon as it was in the course of construction, as it was departing, and as it was disappearing in the distance—which makes a very dramatic addition to his account of Andrée's preparations.

The Hon. A. W. Terrell, late United States Minister at Constantinople, gives an account of "An Interview with Sultan Abdul Hamid." Abdul Hamid attempts to disprove the stories of cruelty and injustice to the Armenians for which he will go down to history, and lays especial stress on the number of Armenians who were retained in office with his approval by his ministers, and on the favors shown to the Armenians by his house. Ex-Minister Terrell says that this "sick man" has a million improved magazine rifles, and has just purchased a million more; that he has trained to their use soldiers who are fatalists, and see heaven through the smoke of the battle. Mr. Terrell thinks that if the Sultan should ever be driven to summon the one hundred and sixty millions of Mohammedan fanatics to defend the banner of the prophet, we should see a very active invalid.

President Daniel C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, has an open letter in the *Century* apropos of the suggested new university, to be based on the established Smithsonian Institution. President Gilman suggests that the Smithsonian take a step forward, and organize a plan by which the literary and scientific institutions of Washington may be associated and correlated, and undertake in a limited way the instruction of qualified students. He says such a learned society may be developed more readily around the Smithsonian Institution, with less friction, less expense, less peril, and with a prospect of more permanent and widespread advantages to the country than a dozen denominational seminaries or one colossal university of the United States.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE November *Scribner's* opens with an article by William Allen White on "The Business of a Wheat Farm," which we review at greater length in the department of "Leading Articles."

There is attractive candor and straightforwardness in the "Confessions of a College Professor," who has taken his Ph.D. at the university, has nourished for a short time ambitious ideas, and has gradually resigned himself to his professorship in a remote college town of which he writes after fifteen years incumbency, and with a settled conviction that he will never leave it, until the final call. His salary is $2,000 a year, and with it he is rather looked up to in his country town as a man of greater moneyed means than the average. He has a comfortable house, well located, though somewhat old-fashioned, and he gives his expense account as follows:

Rent	$350 00
Fuel, water, and gas	200 00
Table and service	780 00
Insurance (including life) and taxes	75 00
Clothing	250 00
Contributions to church and local objects	40 00
Books and periodicals	125 00
Total	$1,820 00

He is contented enough, though there does come a note of apprehension in the following sentence: "What will happen to me when I am old and no longer useful to the college I do not know, and hardly dare to think. But plainly I must keep at work as long as I can, and trust to a kind Providence for the rest."

Mr. William D. Bigelow contributes a pleasant article on "The Country Church in America," embellished with pictures of typical country churches in all quarters of this country. He says the architect who knows his business aims in building a country church to preserve what is ecclesiastical and appropriate in local traditions, but to throw over entirely those traditions that are reverenced simply because they are old. He says his ideal is best shown in the Anglican churches built in rural districts of England, and thinks we should take model from them for our new American churches.

In "Unusual Uses of Photography," Mr. Gilbert T. Woglom gives a thorough account of the history of present achievements in aërial photography, and prints in his article some striking pictures of modern cities taken with cameras elevated half a mile or more above the object. Some of these pictures were negatives taken by the author so large as 6½x8½ inches. The parakite which Mr. Woglom uses in his tandem systems has a frame of aluminum, is six or eight feet high, and weighs twenty or thirty ounces.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

THE star feature of *McClure's* for November is the first chapter given to the public of Mark Twain's new book. This is entitled, "From India to South Africa. The Diary of a Voyage." It would be interesting to know whether this diary of Mr. Clemens' would be very funny to us if another man wrote it. As it is, however, Mark Twain did write it, and there is an actual quality of interest imparted to it from the very fact that he wrote it. Some of the stories, too, like Mr. Barnum's buying the monument, have been heard before, and yet they sound better when Mark Twain tells them. The diary is aided decidedly by Mr. A. B. Frost's and Mr. Peter Newell's clever drawings.

The first installment appears of Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of Men and Events of the Civil War." Mr. Dana writes in distinctly biographical form, and begins at the beginning, when he was transferred from the *Tribune* to the War Department in 1862. Of this withdrawal from the *Tribune* Mr. Dana is so frank as to give good promise of the candid and free-spoken quality of his further reminiscences. He says:

"I had been associated with Horace Greeley on the New York *Tribune* for about fifteen years when, one morning early in April, 1862, Mr. Sinclair, the advertising manager of the paper, came to me saying that Mr. Greeley would be glad to have me resign. I asked one of my associates to find from Mr. Greeley if it was really his wish. In a few hours he came to me saying that I had better go. I stayed the day out, in order to make up the paper and give them an opportunity to find a successor, but I never went into the office after that. I think I owned a fifth of the paper—twenty shares—at that time; this stock my colleagues bought.

"Mr. Greeley never gave a reason for dismissing me, nor did I ever ask for one. I know, though, that the real explanation was that while he was for peace I was for war, and that as long as I stayed on the *Tribune* there was a spirit there which was not his spirit—that he did not like."

We have quoted in another department from Mr. Theodore Waters' account of Edison's iron ore experiments and from M. Bruntière's impressions of America. It is a thoroughly good number that *McClure's* prints this month.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

MR. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER announces in the November *Cosmopolitan* that Dr. E. N. Potter, son of the late Bishop Alonzo Potter, has undertaken the direction of the Cosmopolitan University, instead of President Andrews, who, it has been announced, will remain at Brown University. On October 1 no less than 9,491 students were on the roll of applicants for admission to the Cosmopolitan's courses; that is, only two months after the first announcement, which Mr. Walker considers a fact establishing sufficiently the accuracy of the reasoning regarding the gap in existing facilities and the necessity for such an institution. Many of these are college graduates, and the classification of 2,500 applications shows the following interesting results:

Ministers of the gospel, 72; physicians, 89; engineers, 48; farmers, 115; teachers, 256; business men, 795; clerks, 471; students at law and high schools, 68; mechanics, 298; dentists, 8; laborers, 13; wives and daughters at home, 175; lawyers, 95; total, 2,503.

In "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," an anonymous writer, whose vigor suggests Mr. John Brisben Walker himself, assumes that we have just had a war with Spain about Cuba, and traces the inception and first movements of the Spanish-American struggle. The final installment of this appears in the next number of the *Cosmopolitan*. Some of the "novelties" of the war, as an impressario would term it, are described as a corps of men equipped each one with a motor-cycle and a light gatling gun. "A model of such a gun, mounted on a light frame, the wheels driven by a gasoline motor, was propelled at the rate of eighteen miles

over a macadamized road, carrying not only the
, the gunner as well."
alian Hawthorne continues his articles on India,
n his recent visit to that country as commis-
f the *Cosmopolitan*, and tells us this month of
y and Charm in India." He begins to tell of
' saying that India is the most repulsive country
to him, especially the vast plain which forms
: of the country. The mountain regions in the
nd north are charming, but these, he says, are
borders of the oases of the desert. As to the

gait of Indian women in walking is the perfec-
easy grace; they have been barefooted since the
time, and are accustomed to carrying weights
heads. I have now and then seen an American
English girl walk well, but never in a way to
nparison with them. The trunk poises lightly
ips, the leg glides forward smoothly, one elastic
r the other is planted on the ground and spurns
ir delicate waists have never felt the deadening
of a' bodice. The vest worn by most Indian
does not come below the curve of the breasts;
thence to the loins is bare; in some parts of
ntry no vest at all is worn. The women are uni-
of small stature, and most of the poorer classes
e their symmetry of form, owing to child-bear-
other labor. But nothing can be more beauti-
ll respects than an Indian girl of the higher
her prime; there is a glorious delicacy of love-
her every contour and feature; a splendor in
and hair and in the mellow tints of her ex-
skin; a fitness in her garments and a fascination
motion that belong to no other woman."

THE BOOKMAN.

November *Bookman* has some paragraphs on
. Crawford's career, apropos of the appearance
leone," the last novel from that prolific pen.
kman says Mr. Crawford's own favorite among
ings is "Pietro Ghisleri," and that the book he
most in writing is "Mr. Isaacs," the first one he
te, the story of which he told his uncle, Samuel
t dinner before any of the novel had been writ-
hen the story was finished Sam Ward said to
hat is a good magazine story and you must
out immediately." That night he began "Mr.
and finished it a little over a month after. One
vels was written in ten days, "Marzio's Cruci-
. "The Tale of a Lonely Parish" in twenty-four
the rate of a chapter of about five thousand
day. Mr. Crawford has a villa at Sorrento, in
d he lives there except when he is visiting
. He is going to lecture in America this winter
n life and art. The *Bookman* says that Mr.
Hope is also about to invade us in the charac-
turer, and that he is considered one of the wit-
most graceful after-dinner speakers in London.
Harry Thurston Peck, one of the editors of the
n, writes scathingly on "The Progress of
Refawrm.'" Says the Professor: "One great
fact stands out so overwhelmingly as to domi-
whole interminable controversy. 'Fonetik
' is hopelessly, unspeakably, and sickeningly
and this is an eternal reason why men and
of taste and refinement will reject it with a
of disgust."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the November *Chautauquan*, Owen Brainard writes on "The Modern Tall Building," and thinks that it is probable we have reached the limit of height, and that there will not be many new buildings above twenty stories high. Against this there is the thirty-three story Park Row building now going up in New York. Mr. Brainard says that whereas the old city buildings of the best class cost as much as $2 per foot, the new ones do not cost more than 34 cents a cubic foot.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald has a practical article on "Fever Panics," taking up chiefly a few suggestions for the average family's course in the presence in the country of such diseases as yellow fever, influenza and small-pox. Among the practical hints given are directions to fumigate the mail, watch the milkman like a hawk, and above all not to trust one's linen to a wholesale laundry. A hilltop dwelling is always preferable to a bottom ground house, and a cottage in a grove to a plantation house in a cotton field. In epidemics raging from the mouth of the Ohio to the Florida everglades, forest cities like Savannah, Ga., have more than once enjoyed an immunity justifying the conclusion that tree-shade does not agree with fever microbes.

Writing of "The Japanese on the Pacific Coast," John E. Bennett says that out of the 15,000 Japs in this country, no less than 10,000 are in California and 5,000 are in San Francisco. On the whole all these are male, all young, and all poor. They do not smoke opium, as do the Chinese, and do not drink liquor. Mr. Bennett says they have few, if any, vices.

MUNSEY'S.

EDGE KAVANAGH writes admiringly in the November *Munsey's* of "Our Citizen Soldiery," which exists in varied forms of national guards, city troops, etc. He has a high sense of the importance of the one hundred and twenty thousand uniformed and equipped militiamen that would stand ready to back up our little army of twenty-five thousand men if any need for an army arose. Bodies of militiamen exist in all the States of the South as well as the North. The uniform in general use is blue, like the regular army. Mr. Kavanagh goes on to give the origin, the numbers and the kind of equipment of each of the better known bodies of troops.

The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in his article entitled "Parliaments of the World," compares the American House of Representatives with the legislative assemblies of the great European countries, pointing out how existing conditions interfere, in his opinion, with the proper transaction of business in Congress, and advocating a change in the arrangements of the Capitol. Especially does he object to the difficulty which congressmen encounter in hearing what other congressmen say; which is brought about by the bad construction of the building. He thinks the galleries are too large, and are managed in too loose a manner. He outlines such a hall as would still offer facilities to the public for hearing debates, and would not tempt the congressmen to loud-voiced eloquence, but would leave them to state their case with businesslike conciseness and directness.

W. Clark Russell confesses that his favorite novelist and the best book are respectively Richard Henry Dana and his novel, "Two Years Before the Mast." Mr.

Russell says: "If I were an American there is certainly no name in literature of which I should be prouder than that of the author of this faithful, living, single-hearted book."

GODEY'S.

MR. RUPERT HUGHES writes in the November *Godey's* on "The Music of the Streets," and tells some facts about street pianos. He says that they vary in price, according to range and brilliancy, from $150 up to $350. The Italian musicians that we see grinding out the lively street tunes usually own their own pianos, for it costs more to rent one by a good deal than it does to rent a Steinway.

Mr. James M. Whitton tells about "The Centennial of the American Navy," which is the year 1897, since the three frigates that Congress had built in that year were the best built by the nation after the adoption of the Constitution. The first one was named the *United States*, and was built at a cost of just about $300,000. She was a forty-four gun frigate. Then there was the *Constellation*, a thirty-six gun ship, launched at Baltimore the same year, and the *Constitution*, the same size as the *United States*. The *United States* was broken up by order of the President in 1864. The *Constellation* has been rebuilt and is now in service as a training ship. The *Constitution* has been practically rebuilt three times, and the Bostonese were considering the project of celebrating the centennial of her launching day, but the Massachusetts Legislature refused to pass a bill appropriating $20,000 for it.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE novel of the month in the November *Lippincott's* is called "The Price of a Wife," and it is written by John Strange Winter.

Mr. F. P. Powers writes on "Government by 'Gentlemen,'" and reviews the history of the spoils system in England and America, chiefly from the point of view of Mr. Lecky.

Mr. T. C. DeLeon, the Alabama writer, writes on "The Day of Dialect," in a condemnatory spirit toward the craze from which American story-writing is just recovering. "The dialect story *per se* suggests coarseness through every strife to hold its high morality. It has horn upon its palms, grime beneath its nails, and its clothing is smirched with the soil of drudgery, or worse. As an episode this may be very well. As a main motive it wearies."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE November *Atlantic* opens with an enthusiastic review of the Tennyson biography by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie. "Filial piety," says Mr. Mabie, "has not often been more reverent of a great name, and at the same time more self-restrained and tactful, than in the biography of the poet whom all men are practically agreed in regarding as the central figure of the Victorian age."

Prof. John Fiske makes a delightful essay out of the task of smashing into small bits the theory that Bacon wrote Shakespeare's plays, under the heading of "Forty Years of Bacon-Shakespeare Folly." He shows generally and in detail the utter absurdity and falsity of the philosophy beginning with Miss Delia Bacon. He places the ultimate responsibility for the vaporings of Mr. Ignatius Donnelly and his school at the door of the very serious Shakespeare commentators, and especially the Germans. These people, who see in the slightest acute observation of the poet some attempt at teaching an occult philosophical doctrine, provoked the reaction which made Delia Bacon and her followers possible. Professor Fiske's article is rare good reading.

Mr. F. J. Stimson has an imposing contribution entitled "Democracy and the Laboring Man," in which he examines into the legislative attempts to intervene in the labor question. He thinks that our legislatures have done a vast amount of harm in their tinkering with industrial relations. But few attempts to better the condition of the laboring man by law have been successful in their working. He alludes to thirty-five classes of edicts affecting especially the laborer, and finds perhaps a dozen wise and proper for poor people. The complaint that the courts are unjust to the poor man is the fault, Mr. Stimson thinks, of the legislatures and their playing at politics. Some of their laws, he says, are like the crude experiments of a schoolboy constructing his scheme of remedies upon a slate.

In his discussion of some "Peculiarities of American Municipal Government," Mr. E. L. Godkin asks why it is that the corporations do not themselves revolt against the system of municipal "government" by which they are called on to pay toll at the State capital, and answers the question himself. In the first place, the corporations are afraid of placing themselves at a disadvantage to their rivals, and their bugbear is business failure or defeat. Then the State officers exercise a lax, sometimes corrupt, supervision, and corporations are often themselves breaking the law in some branches of their business, and dread exposure. But most important is the fear that their oppressors will have the opportunity of taking vengeance on them in case they should not succeed.

THE ARENA.

FROM the November *Arena* we have selected the article on "The Farm-Hand: An Unknown Quantity," for notice in another place.

Mr. John H. Garnsey, writing on "The Demand for Sensational Journals," declares that this demand is very largely an artificial one.

"We do not want sensational journals; we are only made to think that we do. There is no real demand for putridity in the form of printed sheets of large circulation. The herculean efforts made to keep up these large circulations are evidence of their instability, and the vast sums of money spent by the 'great' dailies in advertising themselves show that the demand for them is fictitious. These journals, in their vaulting ambition for greatness, have o'erleapt themselves and fallen into the ditch. There is a time in the future when the expenditure of money and the utterance of dogma will fail to keep up the circulations which constitute the sole value of these 'great' dailies. When that time comes, and not until that time, will the public get what it really wants, and it will not secure such a prize until it begins to think that there is no real demand for sensational journals."

Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the editor of the *Arena*, summarizes his conclusions on the question whether history is or is not a science as follows:

"1. So far as the *facts* prerequisite in a science are concerned, history has an adequate basis of subject-

The facts, or things, of history are as vast, as te, as full of living interest as are the facts, or on which any other science is founded. To this history is as much entitled as any other branch wledge to the scientific claim.

As to the *classification and arrangement* of heir grouping together and the establishment of onnections on the grounds of common features mogeneity, history has encountered peculiar dif- s, owing to the complexity and intricacy of the with which she has had to deal; owing also to t that historical events, if they recur at all, re- y at long intervals and under changed conditions. s reason the progress of history toward establish- n the form of a science has been slow and un- tory; but nevertheless a progress.

As to the *interpretation* of historical facts, still difficulty has been encountered, a difficulty ag- d by the narrow-mindedness and prejudice of riters who have assumed the office of historian. on of such prejudice and personal equation in ord of facts, historical interpretation is very im- and unsatisfactory; and to this extent history y a feeble and imperfect claim to be regarded as e.

As to the ability from historical data *to indicate urse and tendency* of things, the ability to pre- general and special aspects of the future, his- inquiry has made so little progress that no sub- l claim may be advanced to regard history as a

One or two general laws, however, namely, shall go well with the people who are virtuous e, and go ill with those who are vicious and des- may be confidently declared as historical princi- m which there is no deviation."

ly, Dr. Ridpath affirms his belief that the reign extends over all the facts of human life with as regularity and certainty as over the facts of l nature.

nor Rogers, of Washington, writes on "Free- d Its Opportunities"; Judge George H. Smith, ornia, reviews the arguments set forth in Grif- Case Against Bimetallism"; Elihu F. Barker es "The Initiative and the Referendum"; Prof. Parsons continues his study of "The Telegraph ly," and Mr. B. O. Flower describes certain ical Measures for Promoting Manhood and Pre- Crime."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

EWHERE we have quoted from President Jor- lan's article on college discipline, and from the nt of "India's Case for Silver," made by Prof. hosh, in the October *North American*.

ps the contribution which will attract most at- in this number is Bishop Potter's reply to the riticisms of his address on the labor question in st, wherein he spoke of the tendency of ma- in modern industrial life to *mechanicalize* the n. Bishop Potter cites competent authorities that much of the present industrial unrest is he incessant monotony which results from the e of machinery. He does not deny that great ave resulted at the same time, but he declares se gains have had their cost.

rescott F. Hall advocates the reading and writ- for immigrants on the ground that it will exclude fewer desirable elements of population than any other test, while it offers a certain and uniform method for the exclusion of dangerous elements.

The Hon. John Charlton, member of the Canadian House of Commons, defines Canada's attitude toward the Dingley tariff. His chief contention is that close commercial relations between the two countries would be quite as advantageous to the United States as to Canada. He says it is a mistake to suppose that the American market is absolutely necessary to Canada.

Mr. Starr Hoyt Nichols sets forth a view of the union label opposed to that of Miss Kelley which was elaborated in an article noticed in our August number. That article was distinctly favorable to the claims made for the label. Mr. Nichols, however, declares that the main purpose of the label is to enforce boycotts, that the securing of good sanitary conditions is a minor consideration, and that the general use of the label would result in raising prices and throwing non-union workers out of employment.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Benjamin Micou urges the building of torpedo-boats and destroyers as the most rapid means of increasing our naval efficiency; Mr. Charles H. Cramp writes about Japan as "The Coming Sea-Power"; Mr. M. W. Hazeltine argues against the binding force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; Dr. John H. Girdner renews his emphatic protest against the continued "Plague of City Noises"; the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes describes "The Rejuvenation of the Jew," and Mr. Andrew Carnegie points out some of the results of the queen's jubilee.

THE FORUM.

THE article by Mr. C. Wood Davis on "The Impending Deficiency of Breadstuffs" is noticed elsewhere.

Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowles, M.P., writes a distinctly pro-Turkish article on the Eastern question. It will surprise not a few of his readers in this part of the world to learn that modern British policy is so hostile to the Porte that the peace of Europe and the integrity of the Indian empire are both threatened. Most of us have not read recent history thus.

Senator Justin S. Morrill begins in the October number of the *Forum* the publication of a series of "Notable Letters From My Political Friends." The first installment includes letters from Henry Winter Davis, Thaddeus Stevens, Joshua R. Giddings, George Bancroft, and Henry C. Carey. Senator Morrill promises that his next contribution will contain communications from Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, and many others. Probably no American now in public life has enjoyed personal acquaintance with a larger number of the distinguished public men of the past two generations than has Senator Morrill.

Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, writes on "Statistics *vs.* Socialism." Dr. Harris suggests that a careful compilation of the statistics of the subject would show that the concentration of capital is doing much to bring together the producer of the raw material and the consumer of the product, by decreasing the expense of the transfer, and that the same tendency has contributed to diversify human labor and increase wages.

International bimetallism is advocated by Mr. Edward Tuck, and opposed by Mr. W. Morton Grinnell. The

usual arguments are employed on the respective sides, but in view of Great Britain's recent action on the proposition, the caption of Mr. Grinnell's paper, "A Single Standard Inevitable," seems more nearly in accord with the facts of the present situation than Mr. Tuck's rather dogmatic assertion of the "Necessity of Bimetallism."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Hon. Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation, writes on "Our Need of Merchant Vessels"; Dr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., defends the protective features of the famous "Section 22"; Professor Lombroso argues to prove "The Heredity of Acquired Characteristics"; Prof. Oscar Browning explains the attitude of the British universities on the question of the higher education of women; Mr. Fred. T. Jane outlines the future methods of naval warfare, and M. de Soissons reviews the life and work of Paul Verlaine.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Miss Wedgwood's tribute to Richard Holt Hutton, of the *Spectator*, from Canon MacColl's "Crisis in the East," and from Dr. Theodor Herzl's paper on "The Zionist Congress."

THE PROSPECTS OF RHODESIA.

Mr. F. Catesby Holland contributes an article on "The Prospects of Rhodesia," taking the more hopeful side of a question on which Englishmen are at present quite divided in opinion. He seems to have found some cause for his optimistic views in the general appearance of things Rhodesian:

"What struck me during my visit to the country was its inherent vitality, its supreme cheerfulness, its absolute confidence in its future. Those who are intimately acquainted with the gold-mining industry are satisfied that there is a great future for it. In addition to this, the country possesses a fertile soil and climatically is healthy and exhilarating beyond power of expression. In whatever direction, therefore, one looks, there are signs of active progress. For the last fifteen months the inhabitants of Rhodesia have suffered adversity. In spite of all this, and of the high price of living, and the absence of transport, values have increased. Churches of all denominations are to be found in Bulawayo. It has a population already of some four thousand souls. It boasts an excellent social club, and another is about to be built at a cost of twenty thousand pounds. It has some beautiful suburbs. It has also a good sports club, and polo, cricket and football grounds."

Dean Farrar writes for this number of the *Contemporary* one of the very few favorable reviews of Mr. Hall Caine's "The Christian" that have been published in England. After all deductions and qualifications, Dean Farrar gives it as his opinion that "The Christian" is of much more serious import and of much higher permanent value than the immense majority of novels. "It is a book which makes us think."

A writer who calls himself "Corn Hill" denounces the action of the Bank of England in giving a modified consent to the proposal to substitute silver for gold to the extent of one-fifth of its reserve.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy furnishes some very entertaining reminiscences of his return to Europe as an Australian thirty years ago.

Sophie Bryant, writing upon the "Celtic Mind," thus *explains the object* which she had in view:

"The object of this essay has been simply to sketch in outline a theory of Celtic character capable of explaining those qualities commonly observed in average Irish human nature as based, not exclusively, but generally, on a variation from Teutonic standards in the readiness, and hence the concreteness, of psychological reaction. If the description of admitted characteristics has been correct, and if the reasoning has been accurate in tracing the effects of such a peculiarity of psychological constitution, then it may be claimed for the theory that it has some grounding in the solid basis of fact."

"A New Radical" throws into the form of a dialogue at the luncheon-room of the Reform Club what is said to be common talk now among English Liberals about the collapse of their party leadership.

As for policy, "A New Radical" makes one of his talkers say, addressing the Liberals:

"Not a man of you, from the captain to the cabin-boy, has any notion where you are steering to. What is worse, not a soul is even thinking seriously about it. You are all trusting to luck and the blunders of the government."

Mr. Phil Robinson has one of his delightful natural history papers describing the reëstablishment of the rookery. Vernon Lee and C. Anstruther-Thomson begin a series of papers on "Beauty and Ugliness."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Sir Lepel Griffin's impeachment of the political frontier policy in India, which is just now a burning question in England, and Mr. Herbert Bentwich's account of "The Philo-Zionists and Anti-Semites."

COWS CONVEYING CONSUMPTION.

Mr. James Long, in a rather grewsome paper, entitled, "Consumption in Cattle Conveyable to Man," suggests the thought that the meek and inoffensive cow is no less capable of avenging the wrongs of its race upon its butcherman. Mr. Long declares that "it is not improbable that more lives are annually lost through the consumption of tuberculous milk than would be occasioned by war with a first-class power."

In order to minimize the death-dealing vengeance of the cow, Mr. Long suggests three methods of self-defense, of which he admits that the first would drive the farmers wild:

"(1) Systematic inspection and slaughter of all diseased animals. (2) Inoculation with tuberculin and slaughter, followed by payment of the appraised value of every animal slaughtered. (3) Gratuitous inspection, inoculation, and advice by government officials, and general encouragement to isolate and periodically test the apparently healthy animals, fattening and selling off those which react until a herd is free."

AN UNSPEAKABLE BOON TO TRAVELERS.

Sir Algernon West comes forward with a proposal to abolish the examination of the traveler's baggage at Dover. He points out that three hundred and fifty thousand persons land in England every year at the channel ports, and that all their baggage is examined by a large staff of customs officers, with the result that no duty is collected worth speaking of. He proposes to get rid of all this worrying and costly nuisance by a very simple expedient. He suggests that:

"Every passenger crossing the channel should be

ıed on embarkation with a declaration bearing g stamp, which might, by arrangement, be pro- ıt the booking-office or on board the vessel. The f it should be prepared by my very able friend, licitor to the Board of Customs. On this docu- ıhe passenger electing to make use of it should : that his baggage contains, or does not contain, tiable article. If it does, it must be stated in a le, and he must pay the proper duty to the cus- If there exists no liability his baggage should ıled and allowed to be landed without any exam- ı."

R. REDMOND ON IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Redmond, writing upon the proposed Irish local ment bill, contents himself with urging with as ɜmphasis as he can command, that if anything is one with the Irish local government, the whole g system must be swept by the board, and a r democratic elective system introduced, modeled lines of that which exists in England and Scot- He pleads strongly for dealing with the whole ; in one bill, instead of touching it piecemeal. Of the article concludes with the usual declaration ɔme rule or national self-government must be ɜssary complement of local self-government.

ART IN THE DAILY PAPERS.

Joseph Pennell describes what has been done by *tly Chronicle* in the way of printing good pic- ı daily papers. He believes that in sixty years' ıe daily will supersede and surpass the weekly ɜ monthly, and the daily papers will then contain s as admirably drawn, engraved and printed as ow to be found in the best American magazines. r of bringing about this blessed consummation :es the following suggestion:

at I think, therefore, is an imperative necessity country at the present time is a technical school sts who wish to become illustrators, engravers, ters—not for students. Such a school cannot be by any one artist, no matter how much he For it would have to be equipped with, not e ordinary appliances of an art school, but com- ngraving outfits of all sorts, with presses for aphy, for etching and for letterpress printing, as three at least of the huge printing machines: fine magazine work, one for a daily paper, and for color-printing. Besides this, there should ɔotype and electrotype and type-foundries, and a ndery. At the head of each department, not a t or a lecturer, but a man of wide practical and ful experience should be placed, and the student be able not only to make his drawing, but to ɜ it and print it, and do everything but distrib- ɔ the public."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Harold Russell contributes a very useful paper ing exactly the state of the English law on the of the preservation of birds and birds' eggs. ward Dicey writes an article in which he en- to prove that the convention of 1884 did not ɜer our suzerainty over the Transvaal, which plicitly asserted by the treaty of 1881. He puts ıt in Chamberlain, believing that the duty of as- British suzerainty over the Transvaal could not in better hands. Mr. Swinburne writes on the l work of John Day, the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad has "A Moslem's View of the Pan-Islamic Revival," and Mrs. Wolffsohn translates into English verse specimens of Italian folk-song.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* is a fair average number, with one or two articles of exceptional interest. Major Griffiths' "Khartoum in Sight" is noticed elsewhere.

A ROYAL LORD-LIEUTENANT FOR IRELAND.

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.P., pleads for the appointment of a royal prince as an Irish viceroy, on the understanding that he is not to be connected with any political party. He says:

"The royal visit to Ireland has necessarily produced many suggestions for the modification or abolition of the lord-lieutenancy and the establishment in Ireland of a royal residence. It would, perhaps, be worthy of consideration whether the lord-lieutenancy would not without act of Parliament, but simply by the application to Ireland of the constitutional principles which prevail in England, be wholly divested of its political character, and the establishment of a royal residence rendered at the same time feasible.

"The Irish viceroyalty is an instance of arrested political development. The charges brought against that institution of lowering the viceregal office to the level of a mere partisan and political appointment, and of being at times a focus of jobbery and corruption, could also be brought up to the time of the Irish Union, and for some decades after, against the kingly office itself. The viceroys continue to be political partisans, just as the English king was in former times a political partisan."

Mr. MacNeill's proposal is "to divest the viceroyalty of all patronage, and to provide that the term of office should extend to a certain number of years and be absolutely unaffected by the change of administration. In that way the Irish viceroy might become in reality a representative in Ireland of the English constitutional sovereign. The acceptance of that office by a prince of the blood would, as a necessary consequence, entail a royal residence in Ireland."

AGAINST "ONE MAN ONE VOTE."

Mr. W. S. Lilly, in reviewing the books of M. Charles Benoist and Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, author of "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe," treats us to an "Object Lesson in Politics." Mr. Lilly's point is that universal suffrage has failed. Neither education nor compulsory voting or indirect election will, in his opinion, succeed in remedying matters. In France at the present moment the country is really governed by the delegates of the minority of the electors. There are altogether in France over 10,000,000 electors:

"Of these, 7,147,903 are stated to have voted in the election of that year. The total number of votes obtained by the successful candidates was 4,512,550. The result, therefore, was that the majority of the electors, viz., 5,930,828, were not represented at all in the Chamber elected in 1893; that number being made up of 3,018,024 who did not vote, and 2,912,804 who voted for unsuccessful candidates. Such is one result of universal and equal suffrage in the country which originated it and which has carried it to its greatest perfection. The majority of sovereign men and citizens is abso-

lutely disfranchised. The country is ruled by the so-called representatives of a minority."

Mr. Lilly would give men votes according to their qualifications; but the Belgian system, he says, is better than nothing:

"Age, headship of a family, property and education ought to count; and it is better for them to count according to the rough-and-ready process of the Belgian constitutional revisionists than not to count at all."

THE HATES OF NAPOLEON.

Mr. Charles Whibley, reviewing the recently published letters of Napoleon, dwells chiefly upon the evidence which they afford of Napoleon's hates. Mr. Whibley says that this series of letters, for brutality and for persuasiveness, cannot be equaled in the literature of the world:

"The Napoleon who thus lays bare his naked soul is not a hero for the school-room or the pulpit. He is no warrior in kid gloves, anxious to do good and obey the rules of morality. He is, on the contrary, an egoist, magnificent and profound, who knows no other law than tyranny and triumph. Though France and her glory are ever on his tongue, it is Napoleon alone that governs his heart; and on every page he betrays his hatred and contempt for everything and everybody that opposes his progress toward the headship of the civilized world. He is Machiavelli in action, Machiavelli strengthened by the belief that his theory of cunning may instantly be put into practice. His correspondence contains a very gospel of hate. In the first place, he hated stupidity, and, alas! he encountered it in all those to whom he entrusted the performance of his designs. Then he hated opposition by whomsoever offered; and remembering the superiority of his intelligence, you are not surprised that his hate expressed itself in a general irritation. But he reserved for three objects a peculiarly active detestation, and there is hardly a page in which Madame de Stäel, England, and the pope do not receive a share of vituperation."

SWEDEN'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST NORWAY.

Miss Constance Sutcliffe, in a paper entitled "Scandinavia and Her King," thus states one of the grievances which the Swedes have against their Norwegian allies and fellow-subjects:

"At the time of the union, Norway's population consisted of only eight hundred and eighty-five thousand, an army of twenty-three thousand stood at the disposal of the Swedish commander-in-chief; but now, while her population is reckoned at over two millions, she has only twelve thousand ready to join in the common cause. It is added that while every other country on the continent is making immense sacrifices for its military and naval defense, Norway is neglecting her coast-protection and arsenals in the same way as she grudges every kroner spent on her army and navy; that her system of mobilization and of organization is altogether antiquated; that she has no organized field commissariat; that she has an insufficiency of officers, and that their professional training is deficient; while the time devoted to the drilling and training of recruits is shorter than that of any country in Europe, some of the smallest German states alone excepted."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Miss Hogarth writes at some length on "Madame Geoffrin and Her Daughter." Sir W. H. White replies out of the fullness of knowledge to a paper written by a clever Eton boy on the speed of warships, in which he has no difficulty in showing that the Eton boy in question did not know his facts, and had fallen into a series of curious blunders, which were quite as bad as any of those frequently made by experienced journalists. Vernon Lee discourses in her own fashion upon "Imagination in Modern Art," and W. M. Fullerton describes his experiences of Arcachon. It is interesting to note that at Arcachon there lives a noble sorcerer who can prevent the crabs eating oysters, and effects marvelous cures of cases which all the doctors have given up. The article on the "Triumph of the Cossack" is noticed elsewhere.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

MR. JOHN FOREMAN, who has written several very interesting articles concerning Spanish rule in the Philippine Islands, contributes a paper on Spain and her colonies. He has evidently no hope that Spain has any future in her colonies.

"The colonial is trammeled in every conceivable way. No scope is allowed for his genius; he is fettered at every turn by a network of restrictions and vexatious regulations. Their only remedy has been rebellion."

They naturally resort to their only remedy, and at the present moment seventy thousand insurgents are in the field against Spain in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Foreman says:

"I have lived among them for several years; but even to those unacquainted with the islanders and the maladministration of the colony it is not conceivable that seventy thousand men should risk their lives and forever abandon their homes without serious cause. Small brigand bands have always existed and always will, but in the recent movement, not yet totally extinguished, the flower of Luzon joined hands. And why? The extortions and avarice of the Spanish employees; the impossibility to redress one's wrongs without bribery; the corruption of all individuals, high and low, connected with the law courts; judicial persecutions by delaying sentences from one to ten years; banishments without trial, and the familiarity and consequent contempt of the native due to the frequent intermarriage of Spaniards with the women of the country, are only some of the causes of discontent. But superior to all this is the attitude of the priesthood."

The fundamental cause of hatred of Spanish rule is the domination of the monk.

AN INDIAN ON BRITISH INDIA.

Prof. A. S. Ghosh, writing upon the condition of his country, puts forward his suggestions for the improvement of the state of affairs at present existing.

"A more equitable employment of Indians in the services of their own country is one of the chief means for lessening the present economic drain from India, which is daily carrying away a part of her capital, and is thereby hampering her political and economic development. Let British India cease to be a happy hunting ground for young Englishmen and she will soon become at least as prosperous and happy as the native states of India."

AUSTRALASIAN PROSPECTS.

Mr. Oliphant Smeaton takes a rosy view as to the future of Australasia:

"An era of steady expansion is now being inaugurated. With the early years of the twentieth century there is little reason to fear but that another great wave

erity will be seen to sweep over the whole of asia—a prosperity that will be permanent be- will be the result of honest work as well as of and legitimate trading. If, therefore, the finan- ession of 1893 has not wholly disappeared, it is rapidly passing away, to be succeeded by the alight of recovered public credit."

OTHER ARTICLES.

is one paper devoted to the private life of Pitt, purpose of proving that he was very different at he appeared to be. "Seldom, assuredly, nation's illustrious sons has so mighty a spirit ed to so gentle and guileless a heart." There is paper describing an Old Bailey calendar of two years ago.

THE NEW REVIEW.

RE is more in the October number than has en found of late in this magazine. A portrait tudyard Kipling by W. Nicholson forms the iece.

"UNPUBLISHED NAPOLEON."

this title James Fitzmaurice-Kelly reviews M. ecestre's two volumes of some eight hundred ty-five letters of Napoleon previously unknown. thirty thousand letters in the national ar- wenty thousand were issued under official super- the rest, as not likely to add to the great man's ere withheld or tampered with. The new pub- thus contains "nothing but precisely those ma- which the house of Bonaparte thought most s to its founder's memory":

lettres inédites manifest the great man in his and most secret moods. He strikes no pictur- titude after the manner of those two arch- Augustine and Rousseau, but unmasks him- e felt and as he was—petulant with his mother, his brethren, speaking his mind to defaulting s and to unsuccessful marshals, menacing, stern, indulgent, reserved, exhorting, meddle- ealthy, frank—all by turns as interest and oc- rompt. . . . But the fact remains, that even in s of pettiness he shows unabated the vigilance, and resource of genius incarnate. Nowhere possible to find such an example of masterful ty, absorbing with equal intelligence the de- vast campaign and the contents of a letter ne nameless village priest."

"THE INTERNATIONAL ORIGINAL SIN."

irring which Mr. John Morley's "Macchiavelli" n to the conscience of publicists appears afresh . G. Law's essay on International Morality. he contends, no such thing. It is ruled out by that each state claims to be sovereign and in- at. Patriotism overrides humanity. "The *ili* is the claim of independent existence. This iginal blot, the International Original Sin." *titia, ruat cœlum*, has always seemed "the ex- of wickedness" to Mr. Law, for, if heaven falls, t take its place. Yet, though now independ- patriotism banish international morality. ory has had, as yet, no experience of that event, is in mundane affairs which must come some haps within two or three centuries, viz., the peopling of the whole habitable globe. The effect of this upon morals, private and public, must be immense. . . . Possibly nations may then confederate into a universal commonwealth, with a central judiciary and executive, forming a vast United States of Humanity. War may become a thing of the past, and the human conscience triumph for a time over Nature's great law of battle."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Ernest E. Williams laughs at the Agricultural Commission's Report for the dread with which it avoids the nameless thing (protection) ever present to its thoughts. Mr. C. de Thierry labors to prove that Lord Beaconsfield was the founder of the modern Imperialism as against Lord Rosebery's contention.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE chief feature of the *National Review* for October is five papers entitled "Great Britain's Opportunity," which are all devoted to setting forth the doctrine of bimetallism. The last of these contributions is by Mr. H. R. Beeton, and is devoted to the proposition that France and the United States can maintain the ratio of 15½ to 1.

WHAT CANADA WANTS.

Mr. Arthur Shadwell, writing on "The Canadian Enigma," declares that Canadian sentiment is not in the least in accord with the free-trade doctrines of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He says:

"What Canada wants to-day is discrimination in the English market against foreign produce, and, above all, against the United States. That would gratify sentiment and business at the same time. It would undoubtedly lead to a great expansion of the agricultural industry in the Dominion. Last year we imported ten times as much wheat from the States as from Canada; she could grow it all, without any doubt. There is plenty of room, and Canadians believe they could do it in a few years with a little encouragement. The effect of a slight preference in the English market, they say, would be to bring over hundreds of farmers in the Dakotas and other Northern States, who would become Canadian citizens and settle in Manitoba and the Northwest. However this may be, it is easy to see why such a programme should have attractions for Canada. The sturdiest free-trader does not venture to deny its popularity; he takes his stand on the improbability of England consenting to a preferential arrangement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself admitted in the *Daily Chronicle* interview that the temptation would be almost irresistible."

THE APOSTLES' CREED IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

Mr. Evelyn Cecil, of the London School Board, writing on "The Religious Issue in London" in the coming contest, pleads for adding the Apostles' Creed to the syllabus of religious instruction. He says:

"It is not expedient to set up a system of religious instruction which would operate mainly as a religious test for teachers. In order to include the Apostles' Creed in the syllabus of religious instruction it would not be necessary to do more than insert into the rule of the board dealing with religious instruction words to express that such instruction is to be given 'on the basis of the Bible, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed.' I would then leave it to the honor of teachers—and I trust them—to ask to be relieved from giving the religious instruction if their convictions did not enable

them conscientiously to teach on that basis. I do not want to institute a metaphysical inquisition into their mind or consciences."

MR. GISSING AS A NOVELIST.

Frederick Dolman writes on "George Gissing's Novels" from the point of view of a discriminating admirer:

"The slow growth of Mr. Gissing's reputation as a novelist must be regarded as one of the literary problems of the time. It is eleven years since the publication of his first novel, 'Unclassed;' it is seven years since the appearance of 'Demos' convinced most of us who read the book that in him we had a writer of great, if not of supreme, power. To most households, on the other hand, Mr. Gissing's books, with their rich qualities of dramatic force, realistic picturing, and trenchant style, are still strangers. . . . This deficiency in the sense of humor . . . with his pessimism, has hitherto made his other fine qualities so unacceptable to men in the street."

THE WEAK POINT OF TORPEDO BOATS.

Capt. H. J. May replies to Admiral Colomb's paper on "Future Naval Warfare" noticed in the September number of the REVIEW. Admiral Colomb backed the torpedo boat against the ironclad. Captain May in reply reminds us that the case in favor of the torpedo boat is by no means so strong as might be imagined:

"It has been found that a very short stay at sea impairs the efficiency of these fragile craft to an enormous extent; the strain upon both officers and men is almost unendurable in anything but smooth weather, whilst the speed attained is often little more than half that with which a boat is credited. All the powers of Europe have endeavored in maneuvers and at other times to have torpedo boats accompanying their main fleets, but in all cases the boats have been found to be such a drag and anxiety, owing to their unseaworthiness and liability to accidents, that it is now fully established that boats can only be relied on when they come fresh from their base. So that as the result of twenty years' experience it has become recognized by all the principal maritime nations that the only method of insuring the efficiency of torpedo boats is to keep them in harbor, and also that their best chance of success is to rely upon surprise. Notwithstanding their speed, it is generally considered hopeless for these fragile craft to force their way to within six hundred yards of a battleship or cruiser bristling with quick-firing guns, unless their approach is shrouded by darkness, mist or fog."

The chief point which Captain May makes is that, whenever the wind rises, torpedo boats have to retire; otherwise they go to the bottom. Hence it is impossible to blockade big ships permanently by torpedo boats. They have only to wait until the wind rises and then the coast is clear.

In the course of a horrifying article by Mr. J. Y. F Blake on "Native Rhodesia" several instances are related of inexcusable barbarity practiced by the British troops in that country. This is one, given by Mr. Blake as told by a volunteer:

"He and his party go out to rescue some whites—instead, they go to a distant ranch to recover some cattle which had been driven off, and which belonged to one member of the party. On their trip they came upon some friendly natives, mostly women and children, who were hoeing their mealies. The volunteers are ordered to fire—they do so, and eighteen or twenty innocent and unarmed creatures fall."

COSMOPOLIS.

"COSMOPOLIS" for October, among several good articles, shows one by I. Zangwill, entitled "Dreamers of the Ghetto in Congress," from which we have quoted elsewhere.

Max Müller continues his contributions to the magazine with an essay on "Beggars." "Some of my beggar acquaintances were so clever and so well educated that they might easily have made a living for themselves; but, as one of them told me when I thought I had made him thoroughly ashamed of himself and quite confidential, they preferred begging to any other kind of occupation. 'Talk of shooting partridges or pheasants,' he said, 'talk of racing or gambling, there is no sport like begging. There must always be risk in sport, and the risk in begging is very great. You are fighting,' my informant said, 'against tremendous odds. You ring at the door and you must first of all face a servant, who generally scrutinizes you with great suspicion, and declines to take your name or your card unless you have a clean shirt and a decent pair of boots. Then, after you have been admitted to the presence, you have to watch every expression of your enemy or your friend, as the case may be. You have to face the cleverest people in the world, and you know all the time that the slightest mistake in your looks or in the tone of your voice may lead to ruin. You may be kicked out of the house, and if you meet with a high-minded and public-spirited gentleman, who does not mind trouble and expense, you may find yourself in the hands of the police for trying to obtain money under false pretenses. No,' he concluded, 'I have known in my time what hunting, and shooting, and gambling are; but I assure you there is no sport like begging.'"

ANDREW LANG AND "THE CHRISTIAN."

It is some time since we have seen a book so artistically lacerated as "The Christian" is in Andrew Lang's review. Mr. Lang does not confine himself to the rapier stabbing method, or to the grosser bludgeon, but combines the effective virtues of both. He says in general, after he has exhausted a detailed condemnation of Mr. Hall Caine's masterpiece: "The book is a noisy, tedious thing, of froth, not with fire. It glares with patches of local color. When one knows anything of the life described, one recognizes the falseness of the picture and distrusts the picture of the life one does not know. The moral purpose of the art, like that of a flamboyant poster, may charm the illiterate, and the press may be as complacent as usual. But literature has no concern with such work as 'The Christian,' nor true religion and undefiled with the hero."

In the course of an article on "Contemporary Scandinavian Belles-Lettres," R. N. Bain admits some technical skill of Ibsen in his last work, "John Gabriel Bjorkman," which was the literary event of the year, but cannot feel any human interest in this "wonderfully well-planned puppet show." He says they inhabit a hideously unnatural world of their own; their unmitigated egoism has absolutely free scope. Mr. Bain also traces the fall of letters in Denmark after the defection of Jorgensen from the symbolists, who recently became a Catholic. He calls Gustav Froding, the very youngest of the Swedish poets, one of the most brilliant of their number.

The French section has articles on "Foreign Diplomats of the Eighteenth Century" and "The Dramatic Renaissance in Spain."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

the second September number of the *Revue* M. Pinon contributes a careful paper entitled, "Who Exploit China?" acknowledging his indebtedness rmation supplied by an unnamed traveler who ıed to be in the Far East at the time of the out- of the Chino-Japanese war. It is a relief to find I. Pinon does not believe in the "yellow peril" which Europe has been so eloquently threatened. ree hundred and fifty or four hundred millions of nen are not, he says, of the stuff out of which conquering races are made. The vast majority of ıre small proprietors or little traders, absorbed in wn petty interests, unenterprising—emphatically ers, not fighters. The real "yellow peril" is not urope may be swallowed up by advancing hordes ıese, but that the opening up of China to trade oduce baleful results of both an economic and a kind.

t are the principal states which are competitors is gigantic prize? First, of course, is Russia, earliest treaty with China dates back to 1689. and Great Britain are the two powers of Europe have understood since the dawn of the eighteenth y that Europe is not the world. While the powers . them were wasting their resources in fruitless les, Great Britain and Russia were steadily found- w empires beyond the seas. The single aim of 's policy has been to obtain a free port on a free d M. Pinon, in tracing the successive moves in ne, shows how at every turn Russia has found checked and hampered by Great Britain.

normous modern development of Canada, which said to date from the Canadian Pacific, and of we have lately heard so much, fits into the game merely as one of Great Britain's moves. played the Trans-Siberian Railroad; Great Brit- owed suit with the Canadian Pacific. Thus do group themselves when viewed in the perspective ory. M. Pinon informs us that on the outbreak hino-Japanese war Great Britain helped China y possible underhand means, but that when the of Japan was assured she abruptly turned round pted the cause of the victor. To this M. Pinon tes the decline of British influence in Pekin, and orward he says the competitors for the Chinese ere reduced to two—Russia and Japan. It is s to go over again the old story of how Japan was d in a great measure of the fruits of her victory. shot of the matter, according to M. Pinon, is ssia by means of her railroads is sure to obtain part of the profits of exploiting China; Ger- nds herself left out in the cold, in spite of her t interference in Far Eastern politics, between ıco-Russian, Franco-Belgian, and American syn- while Great Britain is hopelessly checked at rn by Russian and French influence in Pekin.

OTHER ARTICLES.

vy has a well-informed article on the apprecia- he price of grain and the depreciation of silver. s forward to a time when there will be a com- d absolute divorce and separation between the d the silver markets of the world, and then, he is sanguine enough to expect, we shall have heard the last of bimetallism!

Among other articles in the *Revue* may be mentioned M. Michel's on the diplomatic missions of the great painter, Peter Paul Rubens, from 1627 to 1630, and M. Sorel's paper on the Neapolitan Republic, part of his series on Europe and the Directory.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. HAMELLE contributes to the *Nouvelle Revue* a study of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, under the title of "An Englishman of To-day." It is mainly biographical, and may be called intelligently appreciative, though there are of course many threads in the complicated web of South African politics which this Frenchman has not been able to seize. He thinks that the famous committee resulted in revealing Rhodes as the champion *par excellence* of a race and of an idea.

In the first September number M. Pesce has an entertaining paper on submarine boats. For a whole century the great naval powers of the world have been experimenting and endeavoring to produce some such marvelous submarine vessel as the *Nautilus*, familiar to all readers of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." It would be tedious to trace in detail the improvements which successive engineers have effected in the form, construction, and motive-power of these vessels, which seem destined one day to play so important a part in naval warfare. So far, in M. Pesce's opinion, the last word has been said by Mr. Holland, the winner of the competition established in 1888 by the United States Naval Department. Mr. Holland's boat presents several remarkable divergencies from the lines usually followed by his predecessors. It has a double motive-power—steam for ordinary navigation, and electric for ascending to the surface of the water and for descending. It is furnished with a regulator which prevents it from descending more than twenty-one yards below the surface, probably a sufficient depth for most people, except, of course, the Prince of Monaco.

M. Mauclair's essay on "Perversity" recalls Dr. Nordau and "Degeneration," for he means by the term all that quality of the abnormal in literature, art, and philosophy, as well as in the physical life of man, which is so much regretted by those of us who retain our sanity. It is impossible to feel any sympathy with a writer like M. Mauclair, who says in so many words that the extreme austerity of Pascal, the ecstasies of St. Theresa, of Bœhme, and of Swedenborg, the intoxication of Poe, the methodic hallucinations of Poe, and the artistic aberrations of Hokusai, are all absolutely analogous to the erotic mania of the Marquis de Sade. To say that is to destroy the postulates, the ultimate foundations upon which we all of us act, M. Mauclair included, every hour of our lives. We could forgive M. Mauclair his heresies if they explained anything. But they simply enable him to ticket everything he does not understand as "perverse" or "abnormal." He cannot explain the case of a lady of his acquaintance who is so systematic a kleptomaniac that she has an arrangement with the shops she frequents that she shall not be disturbed in her thieving. M. Mauclair thinks that in all ages women are the great examples of the abnormal

Bacchanals, priestesses of the Eleusinian mysteries, riotous Mimallonides, sorceresses from Asian harems, Syrian poisoners, mediæval mad girls—the eternal feminine throws a sinister shadow across the page of history, from Circe and Medea of old to the fascinating Brinvilliers.

REVUE DE PARIS.

M. BÉRENGER contributes to the second September number a painstaking article on "The Education of the People in France and in England." He informs us, for example, that "University Hall" is "the outcome of a novel by Humphry Ward." Mr. Ward must really admit France, as well as England and America, to a knowledge of his wife's fame. But it would be unfair to judge M. Bérenger by this slip. He has "got up" the university extension movement in England, as well as the growth of polytechnics and technical education, very conscientiously. This is of course well-known ground, and it is much more interesting to note the conclusions at which M. Bérenger has arrived. These are: (1) England and France are about equal in respect of secondary education and of technical and professional education. There is yet much to do, but only in matters of detail; the essential points have been seized. In respect of general intellectual education and of moral and social education, England is ahead of France by her university extension, her university settlements, and the people's palace. (2) The State has helped popular education more in England than in France, where secondary education only receives a subvention of 130,000 francs in 1897. (3) Education (by which M. Bérenger no doubt means secondary education) is not free in England as it is in France, where the teaching profession offers no career, and the work is naturally done badly in consequence. (4) In England every class—the aristocracy, the great merchants and manufacturers, university professors, teachers of all kinds, bodies of workmen, and individual workingmen—have all contributed to the work of popular education, whereas in France the subject only interests the teachers themselves and a few publicists and the working classes. The elementary teacher in France who receives £48 a year and works ten hours a day, and the young workman, are the people who do the work of secondary education, generally without hope of reward. Certainly it is not creditable to the rich and cultured classes in France, who have never troubled themselves to be missionaries of culture and "sweetness and light" to the wage-earners and producers.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THERE are signs that the Italian women are awakening at last to a sense of their moral responsibilities. In a really eloquent article in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (September 1) the well-known writer, Fanny Zampini Salazar, appeals to her sisters to take their share in the moral and intellectual regeneration of the Italian nation. A new women's association, "The National League of Social Peace," has recently been founded in Rome by the Countess di Brazza (*née* Cora Slocomb). Its object is to educate women in an intelligent patriotism and an understanding of the social needs of their country; they are to devote themselves mainly to the improvement of education on its moral and social sides, and to elevating the moral tone of domestic life. The means to be employed include the formation of circulating libraries, the holding of conferences, private correspondence, and the ventilation of their views in the press.

The official Italian view of the present European situation may be gathered from two articles in the *Nuova Antologia* (September 16): one on the effects of the Franco-Russian alliance in the Far East, the other on the recent visit of King Humbert to Homburg. In the former, the author, Professor Nocentini, maintains that the alliance in no way ffects the political situation in Europe, but is really intended as a means of resisting English encroachments in the Far East. England, it is asserted, has always stood in the way of the colonial and territorial expansion of both France and Russia, and it is the destruction of her prestige in the East which is the immediate aim of the dual alliance. The second article, describing the German military maneuvers at Homburg, at which the author, Signor E. Arbib, appears to have been present, is written quite frankly in the interests of the *Triplice*. The beautiful friendship between Humbert and William is dilated on with characteristic Italian effusion, and the German nation is credited with every heroic and amiable virtue.

Bessarione, amid much learned matter, has a very interesting article on the various readings of the petition for bread in the Lord's Prayer, which in the Coptic version still in use runs, "Give us this day the bread of to-morrow." This, it appears, is a very ancient rendering, also adopted in the Alexandrian Church, where a spiritual and not a material interpretation was always placed on the petition. To-day the rendering only exists in the Coptic Church "as a last echo of an exegesis which dates from the earliest Christian times, and which, whatever its scientific value, does not lack a certain noble beauty at once intellectual and moral."

THE NEW BOOKS.

TENNYSON: A MEMOIR. BY HALLAM LORD TENNYSON.*

I.—THE PERSONALITY OF THE POET.

HE late Earl of Selborne wrote shortly before his death, "Lord Tennyson realizes to me more than one else I have known the heroic idea. He was in himself as well as in his work. The foremost in my eyes of all his generation, and entitled to be ed with the greatest of all the generations before

d Selborne's estimate is shared by multitudes who had, like Lord Selborne, the advantage of a per- acquaintance with one who, as James Russell ll finely says, has been recognized by all English- ing men "as the laureate of the tongue and not of the nation." For, as Jowett remarked, "Those read Tennyson attentively and consecutively know more about him than can ever be learnt by pass- bservation." He lived out his own doctrine, which ice defined in a letter to a workingman who had him a copy of some verses, "Poetry should be the r and fruit of a man's life in whatever stage of it, a worthy offering to the world." Tennyson's y was indeed from first to last "the flower and of his life," and this it is which adds such intense est to these fascinating volumes which have this h been published by Macmillan. Seventeen years Mr. Froude truly said, writing to the son who is the apher of the poet, "Your father has two exist- . Spiritually he lives in all our minds in forms as ishable as diamonds, which time and change have wer over."

ry reader of Tennyson's poetry will turn to these nes with a keen interest of curiosity not unmixed a slight sense of fear. To this possibly Mr. Froude, s life of Carlyle, has somewhat contributed. The g which causes some persons never to wish to the authors of any book that has given them great are, fearing the disenchantment of familiarity, will some hesitate to read this revealing of the inti- life of the poet, who for so many years has been as n priest in the inner sanctuary of their souls. They lismiss their fear. There is nothing within these andsome volumes which will in any way jar upon highest ideal of their spiritual teacher. His son be congratulated upon having presented his father world, if not as "one entire and perfect chryso- nevertheless as an entirely human and altogether rable personality—a man among men, whose pri- life and relations to his fellow-men were such as t have been expected from the work which they as their flower and fruit.

at volumes they are, a perfect treasury of all er of literary jewels! From the queen upon the e down to the humblest of her subjects, they are presented here at their best, for the genial temper ympathetic genius of the poet suffuses them all the light and warmth of its own mellow radiance, e are introduced, as it were, into a great assembly e worthiest, a Valhalla of the nineteenth century, hich all those whose names are most familiar and ed amongst us stand grouped in friendliest famil- iarity round the poet. A great life nobly lived down to its perfect close—the verdict pronounced by all when he died—is simply confirmed by a perusal of these volumes.

At the close, various eminent men express their impressions of Lord Tennyson. The late Master of Balliol, in a short monograph which occupied him during the last days of his life, speaks of him as "always living in an attitude of humor. His humor," he says, "was constant, though he never, or hardly ever, made puns or witticisms." Sir Francis Palgrave, after forty-three years of unwavering friendship, declares "the dominating note Lord Tennyson left with him was that of lovableness"; while the Duke of Argyll describes him as "a man of the noblest humility he had ever known." All these estimates, and more besides, are explained and justified by the collection of letters, memoranda and reminiscences which the present Lord Tennyson has embodied in a biography. It is a model of what such memoirs should be. The son speaks seldom in his own person, but at the close of his preface he expresses the opinion, which will be shared by most of his readers, that "the main and enduring factors of his father's special influence over the world lie in his power of expression, the perfection of his workmanship, his strong common sense, his humility and open-hearted and helpful sympathy." "History," Lord Tennyson wrote, "is half dream. Aye, even the man's life in the letters of the man." But undoubtedly the letters, though they may be half dream, enable us the better to understand the poems, which, after all, to the immense majority, willalways be the best interpreters of the poet's life.

II.—HIS PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

Tennyson himself thought that the poem of "Merlin and the Gleam" would be enough of biography for those friends who advised him to write about himself. Of this poem, his son gives us an interpretation in the preface which may be briefly summarized as follows: From his boyhood Alfred Tennyson had felt the magic of the spirit of poetry which he personified as Merlin. It bade him follow throughout his work a pure and high ideal, with a simple and single devotedness of desire to ennoble the life of the world. This helped him through doubts and difficulties to endure seeing Him who is invisible. In his youth he sang of nature and of the surroundings of his early home, and of the imaginary beings with which he peopled them. The croak of the raven was heard in the harsh voice of unsympathetic critics; but still the inward voice told him not to be faint-hearted, but to follow the ideal. Then he sang the songs of country life, and the joys and griefs of country folks. But by degrees, having learned somewhat of the real philosophy of life and of humanity from his own experience, he celebrated the glory of human love and of human heroism, and of human thought, intending in his epic of "King Arthur" to typify the life of man, representing therein some of the great religions of the world. The death of Arthur

*Alfred Lord Tennyson: A Memoir. By his Son. The Macmillan Company. 2 vols. $10.

Hallam darkened his world, but after a time he fought with death, and came out victorious with the stronger faith and hope which he expressed in "In Memoriam." This faith and hope never forsook him through the future years. Up to the end he faced death with the same earnest and unfailing courage that he had always shown, but with an added sense of the awe and mystery of the infinite. That, says his biographer, is "the reading of the poet's riddle as he gave it to me."

Thus it will be seen that the life, the philosophy, the poetry of Tennyson constitute his Message to his race. In his "Idylls" he tells us he tried to teach men those things and the nature of the ideal. "I have a great conception of your father," wrote Mr. Gladstone in 1895, "as a philosopher. The sage of Chelsea, a genius, too, was small in comparison with him." In like manner wrote the Master of Balliol: "Your poetry has an element of philosophy more to be considered than any real philosophy in England." In letters and conversation recorded in his memoir, we have innumerable bright points which bring into clearer relief this philosophy which the masters of our time held in such high honor. The essence of it stated in many forms, varying according to whether he was writing to his sovereign or to some unknown correspondent, is always the same. After a conversation with Bishop Lightfoot, Tennyson wrote:

> The life after death, Lightfoot and I agreed, is the cardinal point of Christianity. I believe that God reveals himself in every individual soul; and my idea of heaven is the perpetual ministry of one soul to another.

His whole hope was anchored on eternity. On this subject there is an extract given from the queen's private journal which is very interesting:

> He talked of the many friends he had lost, and what it would be if he did not feel and know that there was another world, where there would be no partings; and then he spoke with horror of the unbelievers and philosophers who would make you believe there was no other world, no immortality, who tried to explain all away in a miserable manner. We agreed that were such a thing possible God, who is love, would be far more cruel than any human being.—Vol. II., p. 457.

He felt he had firm holding ground for his anchor on the other side, and as he wrote to her majesty on another occasion:

> As to the sufferings of this momentary life, we can but trust that in some after-state, when we see clearer, we shall thank the Supreme Power for having made us, through these, higher and greater beings.—Vol. II., p. 444.

He was a man saturated through and through with faith in the invisible world which encompassed him, and of which he believed he had direct personal experience in those periods of trance or of mystic meditation which he described in his "Ancient Sage," and which he explained with more personal reference to his own experience to Professor Tyndall. Always it is with him, as he on one occasion exclaimed, "What matters anything in this world without full faith in immortality of the soul and of love?" Shakespeare and the Bible were his books of books. Jowett says:

> He spoke of two things, which he conceived to be beyond the intelligence of man, and it was certainly not repeated by him from any irreverence; the one, the intellectual genius of Shakespeare—the other the religious genius of Jesus Christ.—Vol. II., p. 465.

On the first day he came downstairs after a long illness, having then reached three-score years and ten, he *talked with his children* about Job, which he thought one of the greatest of books, and asked for St. John, the "Little children love one another" passage, and "The Sermon on the Mount." In "Crossing the Bar," which his son told him when he wrote it was the crown of his life's work, he said, "It came in a moment." A moment, indeed, of sudden inspiration. He explained the Pilot as "The Divine and Unseen who is always guiding us."

There was ever present with him the thought that this life was but a shadow, and but a small part of the great world's life. And again he says:

> Matter is a greater mystery than mind. What such a thing as a spirit is apart from God and man I have never been able to conceive. Spirit seems to me to be the reality of the world.—Vol. II., p. 424.

In the chapter on "In Memoriam" his son dwells at some length on his father's religious faith. He says that while religion was no nebulous abstraction for him, he dreaded the dogmatism of sect and the rash definitions of God. A week before his death he talked long of the personality and of the love of God. For him the world was but the shadow of God, and the sorrows of nature and the miseries of the world were but preludes, necessary as things are, to the higher good. Humility was to him the only true attitude of the human soul, and he spoke with the greatest reserve of the unfathomable mysteries of which many men love to dogmatize. His faith in the hidden purpose of the Infinite Power was to him the breath of life, and never failed him to the very end.

III.—THE POET LAUREATE AND THE QUEEN.

After this exposition of philosophy, which was to him the religion and the stay of his life, the most interesting passages in the book are those which describe the relations between her majesty and her poet laureate. The memoir is dedicated to her majesty, and opens with an unpublished version of the dedication to the queen which was written in 1851. In it he expresses a trust in "her woman's nature, kind and true," and he did not trust in vain. They became personal friends, and no letters in the book are more interesting than those exchanged between the sovereign and her subject. When he met her, which he did for the first time in 1862, after the death of the prince consort, they took to each other at once:

> He said that she stood pale and statue-like before him, speaking in a quiet, unutterably sad voice. "There was a kind of stately innocence about her." She said many kind things to him, such as "Next to the Bible 'In Memoriam' is my comfort."—Vol. I., p. 485.

Writing to Lady Augusta Stanley immediately after the interview, Tennyson said:

> I have a very imperfect recollection of what I did say. Nor indeed—which perhaps you may think less excusable—do I very well recollect what her majesty said to me; but I loved the voice that spoke, for being very blind I am much led by the voice, and blind as I am and as I told her I was I yet could dimly perceive so great an expression of sweetness in her countenance as made me wroth with those imperfect *cartes de visite* of her majesty which Mayall once sent me.—Vol. I., p. 486.

Lady Tennyson was also much impressed with the fact, which every one noted at the jubilee, that the queen is so much better looking than her portraits. "Her face," she wrote, "is full of intelligence and is very mobile and full of sympathy. A. was delighted with the breadth and freedom of her mind."

queen's letters to Lord Tennyson are just like the , characterized by the same strong traits of affec- ınd sympathy which distinguish all the letters n from her heart. Here, for instance, is an ex- 'rom a letter which she wrote acknowledging a am received from him on the fiftieth anniversary marriage day. She wrote:

kind it is of you to have written those beautiful lines, have sent the telegram for this ever-dear day, which ıever allow to be considered a sad day. The reflected ·f the sun which has set still remains. It is full of , but also full of joyful gratitude, and he, who has left .rly thirty years ago, surely blesses me still.—Vol. II.,

in, after the death of the Duke of Albany, she to him:

ıst all I needed most to lean on—and who helped and ted—are taken from me! But though *all happiness* n end for me in *this* world, I am ready to fight on, ; that I may be supported in bearing my heavy cross, trying to be of use and help to this poor dear young of my darling child, whose life, which was so bright ppy for barely two years, has been utterly crushed! e bears it admirably, with the most gentle patience ırageous and unmurmuring resignation.

'ennyson's own letters to the queen we can only ne or two extracts. The first is that from the which he wrote to her on her first jubilee day,

nultitude are loud, but *They* are silent. Yet if the s I have often felt, though silent, be more living than ng—and linger about the planet in which their earth- s passed—then *they*, while we are lamenting that they at our side, may still be with us; and the husband, ıghter, and the son, lost by your majesty, may rejoice he people shout the name of their queen.—Vol. II., p.

in one case does the correspondence trench upon rning question of politics. Tennyson wrote:

ıueen has a wonderful knowledge of politics, quite ful; and her sagacity about them seems unerring. een never mistakes her people.—Vol. II., p. 350.

n they met in 1883 the queen records in her pri- ɔurnal that he spoke of Ireland and the wicked- ill-using poor animals, and said: "I am afraid I he world is darkened; I daresay it will brighten " The poet's political opinions were well known. ed Mr. Gladstone, but hated his Irish policy. In is probable the queen agreed with him not a Hence in 1886, when Mr. Gladstone committed f to home rule, the queen wrote: "I cannot in ter allude to politics, but I know what your feel- ust be." Tennyson was not slow to rise to this y lead, and wrote:

your majesty touches upon the disastrous policy of , I may say that I wish I may be in my own grave be- ght and hearing when an English army fires upon the ts of Ulster.—P. 446.

ı such phantoms of the imagination even the of men can torment themselves at will!

annot resist making one other extract from the ɔrrespondence. In the middle of a letter to Ten- written on October 9, 1883, the queen bursts out ıe following hearty expression of opinion:

: wish you could suggest means of crushing those hor- blications whose object is to promulgate scandal and y which they invent themselves!—Vol. II., p. 437.

wonders what pestilent gadfly it was that stung jesty into this ebullition of wrath.

IV.—THE POET AS POLITICIAN.

Tennyson's views on politics are written out large in his poems.

When he was at college the misery of the poorer classes filled him with an earnest desire to improve the condition of the masses of the people. He was in those days a strong Liberal and an enthusiastic reformer. When he was asked what politics he held, he replied, "I am of the same politics as Shakespeare Bacon, and every sane man."

He was a Conservative-Liberal—a Whig rather than a Radical. Late in life he declared:

Men of education, experience, weight, and wisdom must continue to come forward. They who will not be ruled by the rudder will in the end be ruled by the rock.—Vol. II., p. 339.

But he was not opposed to semi-socialist legislation. He admired the graduated property-tax in Victoria, saying that a modified tax of the same nature would soon have to be passed in England.

Owing to a kind of ancestral tradition, he hated Russia, and was always touch-and-go with noble rage whenever any complaint was made concerning Russian policy anywhere; more especially in connection with the Poles and the Jews. And yet no man ever expressed more beautifully the aspiration for an Anglo-Russian alliance than he did in his welcome to the Duchess of Edinburgh, when, speaking of the bridal pair, he prayed that some diviner air should breathe through the world and change the hearts of men, so that there might be—

> Howsoever this wild world may roll
> Between your peoples true and manful peace.

In one of his earliest poems, "England and America in 1782," he bade England to be proud of those "strong sons of thine who wrenched their rights from thee."

So far from sharing the feelings of James Russell Lowell's grandmother, who every July Fourth draped the knocker of her door in crape, he exulted in the Declaration of Independence, believing that England should recognize that its authors taught the lesson they had learned from the motherland. The same note of proud recognition of the essentially English character of the men who rebelled against George III. finds continual expression.

His son republishes his first draft of "Hands all Round," in which the following stanza occurs that is omitted in the later editions:

> Gigantic daughter of the West,
> We drink to thee across the flood.
> We know thee most, we love thee best,
> For art thou not of British blood?
> Should war's mad blast again be blown,
> Permit thou not the tyrant powers
> To fight thy mother here alone,
> But let thy broadsides roar with ours.
> Hands all round!
> God the tyrant's cause confound!
> To our great kinsmen of the West, my friends,
> And the great name of England round and round.
> —Vol. I., 346.

In his closing years he continued to indulge the great hope that the United States might enter into a close alliance with the federated British empire. Few objects were dearer and nearer to the heart of Tennyson than the promotion of imperial federation. He believed that such a federation would be the strongest force for good and for freedom that the world had ever known. His son said:

One of the deepest desires of his life was to help the realization of the ideal of an empire by the most intimate union of every part of our British empire. He believed that every different member so united would, with a heightening of individuality to each member, give such strength and greatness and stability to the whole, as would make our empire a faithful and fearless leader in all that is good throughout all the world.—Vol. II., p. 223.

It is interesting to notice that, so long ago as the early seventies, the poet was praying for measures to unite the colonies with the motherland which have only recently been adopted. He wrote:

How strange England cannot see her true policy lies in a close union with our colonies!—Vol. II., p. 101.

And again:

A general council for the purposes of defense sounds to us sensible. He advocated intercolonial conferences in England, and was of opinion that the foremost colonial ministers ought to be admitted to the privy council or to some other imperial council, where they could have a voice in imperial affairs.—Vol. II., p. 109.

It was always a pleasure to him to think that English men of letters might largely undo the mischief that had been done by men of affairs. For instance, he wrote to the scholars of Brooklyn Public School No. 9, who had sent him an album of his own verses:

Such kindly memorials as yours make me hope that, though the national bond between England and America was broken, the natural one of blood and language may bind us closer and closer from century to century.—Vol. II., p. 312.

He ever recognized that "it is the authors more than the diplomatists who make nations love one another." When the Americans were about to celebrate their centenary he wrote to Walt Whitman:

The coming year should give new life to every American who has breathed a breath of that soul which inspired the great founders of the American Constitution, whose work you are to celebrate. Truly, the mother country, pondering on this, may feel that how much soever the daughter owes to her, she, the mother, has, nevertheless, something to learn from the daughter. Especially I would note the care taken to guard a noble Constitution from rash and unwise innovators.—Vol. II., p. 345.

This was not the only reference which Tennyson made to that clause of the American Constitution which operates so effectually as a bar upon heedless or revolutionary change. When, in 1885, Mr. Boswell Smith published letters against disestablishment, Tennyson wrote to him sympathetically, and added:

As to any vital changes in our constitution, I could wish that some of our prominent polititians, who look to America as their ideal, might borrow from her an equivalent to that conservatively restrictive provision under the Fifth Article of her Constitution. I believe it would be a great safeguard to our own in these days of ignorant and reckless theorists.—Vol. II., p. 315.

Closely allied to his passionate sense of brotherhood with English-speaking men all round the world, was his anxiety to strengthen the race, especially on the sea, so that it would not fear to speak with its enemies at the gate: His "Rifleman Form" was largely instrumental in launching the volunteer movement, and in this memoir we have another patriotic song hitherto unpublished. It is entitled "Jack Tar," and begins thus:

They say some foreign powers have laid their heads together
To break the pride of Britain, and bring her on her knees,
There's a treaty, so they tell us, of some dishonest fellows
To break the noble pride of the Mistress of the Seas.
Up, Jack Tars, and save us!
The whole world shall not brave us!
Up and save the pride of the Mistress of the Seas!

He was a determined opponent of home rule, and a fervent believer in the institutions of his country, from the crown downward. As a peer, the only part he took in politics was to use his influence with Mr. Gladstone in favor of an arrangement with the House of Lords when the county franchise was under consideration. Considering these were Lord Tennyson's views, it is not very surprising to learn that Mr. Carlyle once said:

Alfred always from the beginning took a grip at the right side of every question.—Vol. II., p. 241.

But it is rather remarkable to know that Mr. Gladstone, on offering him his peerage, told his son that he believed that the laureate's political poems were among the wisest of political utterances. "The only difficulty in Gladstone's mind," says the biographer, "was that my father might insist on wearing his wideawake in the House of Lords!" No doubt his poems appeal to the essential conservatism of Mr. Gladstone's nature. Tennyson regarded Mr. Gladstone with great personal affection, but he records his opinion that no prime minister of England should ever be an orator.

V.—SOME LITERARY JUDGMENTS.

As might be expected from a poet who read so much and read so constantly, the Memoir bristles with literary judgments which are thrown out as passing *obiter dicta*, but some of which are more carefully expressed. For instance, of Edgar Allan Poe he said that, taking his poetry and prose together, he was the most original American genius. Shakespeare, of course, was to him sole and supreme, far away above and beyond all other poets. "No one has ever drawn the true passion of love like Shakespeare." "Hamlet" was "the greatest creation of literature." He was fascinated by Byron's poetry when a boy; although he regarded him as endlessly clever, he never cared for his poems later in life:

Keats he placed on a lofty pinnacle. "He would have been among the very greatest of us if he had lived. There is something of the innermost soul of poetry in almost everything he ever wrote."—Vol. II., p. 286.

Of Shelley he said: "He is often too much in the clouds for me, but in his blank verse he is perhaps the most skillful of the moderns." He drew a great distinction between Keats, Shelley, Byron, and the sage poets of old, who are both great thinkers and great artists.

Goethe lacked the divine intensity of Dante, but he was among the wisest of mankind, as well as a great artist.—Vol. II., p. 288.

"Edel sei der Mensch" he regarded as one of the noblest of all poems. Again he said:

Scott is the most chivalrous literary figure of this century, and the author with the widest range since Shakespeare.—Vol. II., p. 372.

Wordsworth at his best seemed to him on the whole the greatest poet since Milton, and his line, "Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns," is almost the grandest in the English language.

"Poets," said Tennyson, "enrich the blood of the world," but in fulfilling this function they need to be enriched themselves by the work of their predecessors. Tennyson's judgments are perhaps more important as illustrating the material which ministered most to his own mental and spiritual growth than for any other reason. It is interesting to note that Tennyson was not too old to recognize, the year before he died, the merits of Rudyard Kipling's "English Flag."

ng's reply to Tennyson's note of praise is charac- and good. He wrote:

the private in the ranks is praised by the general he presume to thank him, but he fights the better next ol. II., p. 392.

VI.—SOME TENNYSONIANA.

yson was a poet, and the son of a poet. He was n his father's rectory on August 6, 1809, the of twelve children—eight sons and four daugh- Most of them, we are told, were more or less true and all, excepting two, have completed their core-and-ten years. Tennyson lived to be eighty- but during his infancy he was thrice given up d, owing to attacks of convulsions. If ever there poet who lisped in numbers, Tennyson was that When he was eight years old he covered two of his with Tennysonian blank verse; at ten or eleven he hundreds and hundreds of lines in the meter used e in his translation of the Iliad; when he was he wrote an epic of 6,000 lines after the fashion Walter Scott; when fourteen he wrote a drama k verse. His father was stern, not to say un- liable to fits of gloom which preyed upon Al- nerves. Once he was so upset by his father's ent that he went out into the black night and himself on a grave in the churchyard, praying to eath the sod himself.

grandfather gave him half-a-guinea for a poem on ndmother's death. "It is the first half-guinea," e old gentleman, "that you have ever earned by and, take my word for it, the last." When he ghteen he and his brother received £20 for the s by Two Brothers," which were published by n of Louth. At the time they were written Al- ennyson was between fifteen and seventeen. His blishes ten pages of verses written by his father he wrote at the age of fourteen and fifteen.

night be expected, the Memoir is full of vivid s of Tennyson as he appeared to his contem- s. Bishop Phillips Brooks writes of him, for in- :

finer than his pictures—a man of good six feet and deep, bright eye, a grand eagle nose, a mouth which not see, a black felt hat and a loose Tweed suit. were what I noticed in the author of "In Memoriam." I., p, 295.

ithstanding his "deep, bright eye," it comes omewhat of a shock to the reader to know that ld hardly see with one eye, and with the other near-sighted that on one occasion when the Em- f Russia paid him some very pretty compliment, e was in Copenhagen in 1882, he mistook her for of honor, patted her on the shoulder, and said k you, my dear."

g to his extreme short-sight he could see objects at a istance better than any one; and at a long distance s eye-glass or spectacles he could see as far as any ghted person. His hearing was extraordinarily keen, s he held to be a compensation for his short-sight; he hear the shriek of a bat," which he said was the test e ear.

ithstanding that slight physical defect he seems had superb physical strength, and preserved the ance of youthful spirits almost down to the last. says:

ghty-two my father preserved the high spirits of youth. ld defy his friends to get up twenty times quickly from a low chair without touching it with their hands while he was performing this feat himself, and one afternoon he had a long waltz with M—— in the ball-room.—Vol. II., p. 384.

In 1890, but two years before his death, his son says:

This winter my father amused himself by making water-color sketches. Watts had urged him to do this, and sent him the advice to "add a daub every day," saying he "would then soon have a picture." He was interested in every form of art and craft, and at this time placed round the windows of a cottage at Farringford bricks molded from a wreath of ivy-leaves, which he had carved in apple-tree wood.—Vol. II., p. 369.

He was a great talker, a great smoker, a great worker, a man who literally brimmed over with delightful anecdotes and reminiscences of all kinds. Plenty of his sayings are quoted, as, for instance, one in which he says:

If on either side of an Irishman's road to Paradise shillelaghs grew, which automatically hit him on the head, yet he would not be satisfied.

Besides the impressions which are contributed by Mr. Lecky, Mr Froude, and half-a-dozen other eminent men of letters, we have notes of a characteristic conversation between the poet and Carlyle. In the course of their talk, Tennyson declared if he were a young man he would head a colony out somewhere or other. "Oh, aye, so would I, to India or somewhere; but the scraggiest bit of heath in Scotland is more to me than all the forests of Brazil." Tennyson was a voracious reader who diligently kept himself posted on scientific subjects. His son says:

His knowledge of astronomy was most remarkable, and the accuracy of his talk about the stars surprised more than one of the great astronomers. Of late, the spectrum analysis of light, and the photographs which reveal starlight in the interstellar spaces, where stars were hitherto undreamt of, and the idea of the all-pervading luminiferous æther, particularly interested him.—Vol. II., p. 408.

In noticing such a book as this, the reviewer's only embarrassment is what to mention in the midst of such a treasure-house of literary reminiscence. But we, perhaps, cannot do better than bring this rapid survey to a close by quoting Mr. Carlyle's estimate of Tennyson's poetry. Carlyle was the greatest Scotchman of letters of our time, Tennyson the greatest Englishman; and this is the way in which Carlyle wrote to Tennyson after reading his poems:

Truly it is long since in any English book, poetry or prose, I have felt the pulse of a real man's heart as I do in this same. A right valiant, true-fighting, victorious heart; strong as a lion's, yet gentle, loving, and full of music; what I call a genuine singer's heart! There are tones as of the nightingale; low murmurs as of wood-doves at summer noon; everywhere a noble sound as of the free winds and leafy woods. The sunniest glow of life dwells in that soul, chequered duly with dark streaks from night and Hades; everywhere one feels as if all were filled with yellow glowing sunlight, some glorious glowing vapor, from which form after form bodies itself, naturally *golden* forms. In one word, there seems to be a note of "The Eternal Melodies" in this man, for which all other men be thankful and joyful! —Vol. I., p. 213.

To this add as a vivid vignette or tail-piece Carlyle's description of Tennyson at the mid-term of his life:

One of the finest-looking men in the world. A great shock of rough, dusky dark hair; bright, laughing hazel eyes; massive, aquiline face, most massive yet most delicate; of sallow brown complexion, almost Indian-looking; clothes cynically loose, free-and-easy, smokes infinite tobacco. His voice is musical, metallic, fit for loud laughter and piercing wail and all that may lie between.—Vol. I., p. 187.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

The Encyclopedia of Social Reform. Edited by William D. P. Bliss. Octavo, pp. 1443. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $7.50.

Mr. Bliss has in this splendid volume performed a really monumental piece of work. It will stand in years to come as an epitome of the social and economic conditions and the state of human progress in the last decade of the nineteenth century, with particular reference to the United States. Its name scarcely suggests its scope and fullness. Under one alphabet it includes many brief articles which might be culled from it and printed as a dictionary of political economy and sociology. Further than that, it includes brief biographical sketches of a great number of writers and reformers whose work has had to do with social progress. Besides the brief articles, there are many elaborate monographic papers on special subjects, such as agriculture, anarchism, arbitration and conciliation, Australia and social reform, under the letter A: banks and banking, bimetallism, building associations, under the letter B; capital, charity organization, Chicago anarchists, child labor, Christianity and social reform, Christian socialism, church and social reform, city and social reform, civil-service reform, coal industry, communism, competition, contraction of currency, contract labor, convict labor, coöperation, crime, criminal anthropology, criminology, crises, currency, under the letter C. The articles we have thus cited are nearly all of them not only elaborate and of a high grade of thoroughness and timeliness, but the whole volume is a perfect mine of information, so arranged under one alphabet as to be almost instantly available. Mr. Bliss has earned the hearty thanks of all students of economics and social questions, as well as of all journalists, clergymen, and hosts of other intelligent readers who will find in this volume from time to time the sufficient answer to some question upon which they are seeking light.

America's Contribution to Civilization, and Other Essays and Addresses. By Charles William Eliot, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 300. New York: The Century Company. $2.

This volume contains a number of the most suggestive and stimulating papers written by President Eliot during the last twenty-five years. Among the topics treated are the following: "Five American Contributions to Civilization," "Some Reasons Why the Republic May Endure," "The Working of the American Democracy," "The Forgotten Millions," "Family Stocks in a Democracy," "Equality in a Republic," "One Remedy for Municipal Misgovernment," "Wherein Popular Education has Failed," "The Results of the Scientific Study of Nature," and "The Happy Life." Some of these papers originally appeared as magazine articles, while others were addresses on various public occasions. Dr. Eliot's numerous educational essays are reserved for publication in a future volume.

The Scholar and the State, and Other Orations and Addresses. By Henry Codman Potter, D.D. Octavo, pp. 335. New York: The Century Company. $2.

Among the vital themes considered by Bishop Potter in the papers which make up this volume are these: "The Rural Reinforcement of Cities," "Christianity and the Criminal," "Nobility in Business," "The Gospel for Wealth," and "The Christian and the State." A paragraph in the preface sounds the key-note of the book: "A priest or minister does not cease to be a citizen. One whose supreme allegiance is spiritual may not pretend that he has no other. His office, his gifts, his learning, his experience, his *counsels, such as they are, may* wisely be used to serve the *State as well as the Church.*"

A Political Primer of New York State and City. By Adele M. Fielde. 16mo, pp. 116. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

The first election campaign of the Greater New York is certainly a fit occasion for the production of just such a manual as this. Even the politicians continue to plead ignorance of many of the details of the new charter, but this little primer leaves no one in the dark as to the essential features of the new frame of government for the greater city. Furthermore, the book covers New York State as well as city politics, and is a complete compendium of the things that the voter must know in order to cast an intelligent vote. Questions connected with naturalization and citizenship are fully discussed, and the rather complicated system of courts is carefully described. There is no other work of the kind which embodies this information in so small a compass.

Dr. Marks, Socialist. By Marion Couthoy Smith. Paper, 12mo, pp. 272. Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company. 50 cents.

As a study of social agitation in our great cities, this little story contributes in no very distinct way to the general stock of information, but it does succeed in the portrayal of certain very real and noteworthy types of character. The views of the hero on social problems do not seem to express the author's ideals; the drift of the book is in the direction of a modified form of Christian socialism.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Evolution of France Under the Third Republic. By Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Translated from the French by Isabel F. Hapgood. With introduction by Dr. Albert Shaw. Octavo, pp. 490. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $3.

Several months ago we took occasion to make note of the appearance of the original French edition of the Baron Pierre de Coubertin's very admirable work upon the present French republic. It is to be hoped that in its English version the book will be found useful to a great number of American readers. Miss Isabel Hapgood's translation is particularly to be commended. The American publication of the book is with the full coöperation of the author, who has made numerous additions at various points, for the express benefit of American readers. The introductory chapter is from the pen of Albert Shaw, the editor of this magazine. Baron de Coubertin, as regular readers of the REVIEW will remember, is a frequent contributor to these pages of articles upon French affairs.

Mr. Shaw's introductory chapter, while touching upon recent French political history, is particularly devoted to an account of the life and work of the gifted young French author, whose work, in Mr. Shaw's opinion, is not unlikely to bring him the fame of a second De Tocqueville. Our readers will find no other book that will tell them so reliably and so fascinatingly as this volume the story of France since 1870.

A Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop. Prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society. By Robert C. Winthrop, Jr. Octavo, pp. 360. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The public career of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop was one of the most notable in the annals of American statesmanship. Its beginning was nearly synchronous with that of Gladstone's long service in England--the two men were born in the same year, 1809—and while Mr. Winthrop left the political arena many years before the aged British statesman whom he in some respects resembled, his interest in public affairs was keen to the last, and Massachusetts hon-

m in his latter years as her "Grand Old Man." He ree years ago in his eighty-sixth year. The memoir ed by his son is especially remarkable for its frank g with those who at one time or another had been the al opponents of the elder Winthrop. The reader at ets the impression that there is nothing in the father's which the son cares to conceal or which the father l to have glossed over. The memoir is candid through-d in this quality lies its chief excellence as a worthy to a worthy public servant.

t E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807–70. By Henry Alexander White, M.A. 12mo, pp. . New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

is new biography of General Lee will be warmly wel- not only in the South, where Lee's memory is rev- l as is that of no other leader, with the possible excep- Washington, but in the North as well; for the hero of nfederacy can never cease to be an interesting figure erican history, nor will his great qualities of heart and ver lack appreciation in any part of our land. With grapher's attitude toward the facts of history many rn readers will find cause to differ, but of the general orthiness and accuracy of his portrayal of the central n his story there is every reason to feel assured.

odore Bainbridge: From the Gunroom to the arter-Deck. By James Barnes. New York: D. pleton & Co. $1.

. James Barnes has not thought it necessary to go be- e domain of historic fact in order to secure the ma- for a first-class story of adventure. The life of Com- Bainbridge is not only an interesting story on its own t, but it has everything to do with the formative of our American Navy. As a contribution to history, s than as a skillfully-told tale of thrilling events, Mr. ' book is a distinct success. The publishers have co- ed in providing appropriate and telling illustrations.

Have Known. By the Very Rev. Frederick W. rrar. 12mo, pp. 292. Boston: Thomas Y. owell & Co. $1.75.

an Farrar's charming reminiscences of more than the great men of his time are readable throughout. grouping of choice spirits has hardly been attempted book with which we are acquainted. Poets like son, Browning, Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, and er: essayists like Emerson and Matthew Arnold, great us teachers like Dean Stanley, Frederick Denison e, and Phillips Brooks; great churchmen like Cardi- ewman and Manning, and a host of English bishops ans; statesmen like the Earl of Beaconsfield, and sci- like Darwin, Tyndall, and Huxley—all contribute to it and human interest of the volume. It is a rare of the notabilities of the Victorian era.

ictorian Era. By P. Anderson Graham. 12mo, . 253. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

is is a convenient and readable epitome of England's for the past sixty years. The illustrations are of neven merit.

Border Wars of New England, Commonly Called ing William's and Queen Anne's Wars. By Samuel lams Drake. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Charles ribner's Sons. $1.50.

r. Drake has added another to the list of his very en- ing contributions to American history. While not of st importance, the border warfare conducted for so years by the French and their Indian allies against the s of New England was an episode that can not be ig- in any study of American colonial history. Mr. Drake artial in the assignment of responsibility for the vari- tbreaks.

The Tenth Island: Being Some Account of Newfoundland, Its People, Its Politics, Its Problems, and Its Peculiarities. By Beckles Willson. 12mo, pp. 227. London: Grant Richards, 9 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Beckles Willson has rendered timely service to the students of the colonization of the English-speaking race by his little book upon Newfoundland. It is issued by Mr. Grant Richards, the London publisher, from whom any American bookseller can procure copies for readers in this country. An introduction is contributed by Sir William V. Whiteway, the well-known Newfoundland premier.

Light from Egypt. By Rev. J. N. Fradenburgh, D.D. 12mo, pp. 400. Cincinnatti: Curts & Jennings. $1.25.

Dr. Fradenburgh has made a praiseworthy attempt to present in a single volume the more essential results of the important investigations made under the auspices of the Egypt Exploration Fund. The published records of these explorations are very costly, and inaccessible to most people. Dr. Fradenburgh's little book will do a useful and important service, it is hoped, in bringing some of this interesting information within the reach of a larger public.

Asshur and the Land of Nimrod. By Hormuzd Rassam. With an introduction by Robert W. Rogers, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 446. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $3.

This book contains the record of some of the pioneer discoveries made in the ancient ruins of Nineveh and Babylon. The volume affords a fitting introduction to the fascinating modern science of Assyriology.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

The History of Mankind. By Prof. Freidrich Ratzel. Translated from the Second German Edition, by A. J. Butler, M.A. Vol. II., 4to, pp. 576. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

The second volume of Ratzel's great work contains the account of American races, and also of the arctic peoples of the Old World and of the African negroes. American readers will doubtless be glad to avail themselves of this first English translation of the work of one of the most eminent of living anthropologists.

Problems of Nature. Researches and Discoveries of Gustav Jaeger, M.D., selected from his published Writings. Edited and translated by Henry G. Schlichter, D.Sc. New York: Brentano's.

Dr. Gustav Jaeger, while chiefly known for his valuable hygienic discoveries, has distinct claims to the recognition of scientists as one of the small group of early Darwinians who helped to give shape to the theories of natural selection and the origin of species which made the evolutionists of a quarter-century ago a class apart. The present volume includes the more important of Dr. Jaeger's scientific papers. The selections are prefaced by two interesting letters from Darwin to Jaeger.

The New Psychology. By E. W. Scripture, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 524. New York: (Imported by) Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Professor Scripture's new book is just what its title promises—a full and definite statement of the principles and methods of what is known as the new psychology. The validity of some of the conclusions of this new science may be questioned, but no one can longer ignore the growing influence of its votaries, and an accurate understanding of its methods is of the highest importance. Teachers and others especially interested in the subject will find in Dr. Scripture's

work a lucid and able presentation of the whole matter. The volume is illustrated.

Studies in Psychical Research. By Frank Podmore, M.A. Octavo, pp. 458. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Several chapters of this work had already appeared in the proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. It is chiefly a record of curious phenomena related to the occult.

LITERATURE.

A Dictionary of American Authors. By Oscar Fay Adams. 12mo, pp. 444. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Mr. Adams' "Handbook of American Authors," published some years since, has grown into a "Dictionary" containing more than six thousand names. It is always an easy task to point out omissions and inaccuracies in such a work as this, but Mr. Adams' volume is so much more complete and useful than any other book of its scope that temptations to criticism are quite overcome by the emotion of gratitude. In data concerning contemporary writers the "Dictionary" is especially full. No other work of its class can compare with it in this respect.

The Literary History of the American Revolution, 1763–1783. By Moses Coit Tyler. Vol. II. Octavo, pp. 546. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

Professor Tyler's second volume takes up the story at the Declaration of Independence, in 1776, and ends with the acknowledgment of our independence by Great Britain, in 1783. An abundance of material has been gathered by Dr. Tyler to illuminate his subject, and not the least interesting and pertinent portions of this material have come from sources comparatively obscure and unknown to the present generation of Americans. The volume is indeed a revelation of our literary pioneering.

English Lands, Letters, and Kings: The Later Georges to Victoria. By Donald G. Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 307. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

In this volume the "Ik Marvel" of other days is pleasantly discursive as he entices the reader into imaginary rambles through the lake country of England and over the hills of Scotland. Southey, De Quincey, "Christopher North," Thomas Campbell, Sir Walter Scott, Sydney Smith, Landor, Leigh Hunt, Tom Moore, Lord Byron, Shelley, and Macaulay are among the personalities that pass and repass before us, and the plan of sketching these masters of our literature with the background of their actual environment in life adds much to the charm of the essays.

Talks on the Study of Literature. By Arlo Bates. 12mo, pp. 260. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Bates' "Talks" seem to us, in the main, to be sensible and fruitful of suggestion. We are unable to see why he should take so great pains to argue the question whether the material of which the magazines are made up is, or is not, literature. Assuredly, much of this material is as destitute of the literary quality as is far more than half of the product that every year issues from the press in the form of bound books. Probably if a critic sought to apply this test to Mr. Bates' own book, the author's immediate plea would be that it was unfair to judge his performance as a piece of literature at all, since it did not pretend to be that. Can not the magazines avail themselves of the same plea? The magazines should be commended, at least, for what they have done and are doing to stimulate a love of the best literature for its own sake. Mr. Bates is engaged in the same laudable endeavor, and it seems strange that he fails in so marked a degree to recognize the merits of an important agency in the cause he has at heart. On the whole, we believe that our readers will find in Mr. Bates a safe and in every way competent guide.

RELIGION AND MISSIONS.

A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age. By Arthur C. McGiffert, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 681. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Dr. McGiffert states in the preface of his book that while Harnack's recent work on the chronology of early Christian literature was published too late to be utilized by him in any way he finds himself in general agreement with Harnack on most points. Students will be interested in noting this agreement in the conclusions of independent scholars on such controverted subjects as the Pauline chronology, the authorship of Second Peter, and the sources of the Book of Acts. As to the solid merits of Dr. McGiffert's work nothing need be said; the scholastic and critical abilities of the Union Seminary professor are sufficiently well-known. The reputation of the "International Theological Library" will be greatly enhanced by this volume, which we believe makes the fifth in the series.

The Bible and Islam; or, The Influence of the Old and New Testaments on the Religion of Mohammed: Being the Ely Lectures for 1897. By Henry Preserved Smith, D.D. 12mo, pp. 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Dr. Smith's critical estimate of the progress and fruits of the Mohammedan faith is most timely. In the wave of indignation at Turkish atrocities that has rolled over Christendom we are not sure but that the real merits of the religion professed by the Turks were in danger of being altogether lost to sight. That Mohammedanism owes much to Christianity, and that as a religious system it still stands for pure and lofty ideals, is ably demonstrated by Dr. Smith's lectures. The subject has seldom been approached by any Christian writer in a spirit at once so tolerant and so open to the reception of truth. Dr. Smith, while freely admitting the virtue of Islam in replacing heathenism with something better, does not hesitate to condemn its ultra-conservatism, its rigorous formalism, which is a bar to further progress.

The Holy Land in Geography and in History. By Townsend Mac Coun, A.M. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 104–139. New York: Townsend Mac Coun, 29-33 East Nineteenth Street. $2.

We are acquainted with no other work that combines the attractive features of Mr. Mac Coun's compact little volumes—maps based on actual surveys and showing the topography as well as the political geography of the country, text containing the results of the most recent archæological discoveries and the best critical scholarship in epitome, neat print and arrangement, convenient size, and low price. Mr. Mac Coun has availed himself freely of the survey maps and other publications of the Palestine Exploration Fund, of London, and the numerous relief maps included in his series of one hundred and fifty-four full-page plates are to be especially commended.

Christian Missions and Social Progress: A Sociological Study of Foreign Missions. By the Rev. James S. Dennis, D.D. In two vols., 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 468. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2.50.

Dr. Dennis has attempted an altogether novel treatment of the hackneyed subject of missions. His point of view is a new one. Instead of regarding missions solely in the light of their evangelistic purpose and aims he endeavors to find out what they have actually done in the way of "lifting society to higher levels." To this end a systematic inquiry was instituted, and a great mass of evidence was gathered from the mission-fields of the world. This has been digested and arranged by Dr. Dennis, and the first volume of the completed work, the major portion of which is devoted to a discussion of the "Social Evils of the Non-Christian World," has just been published. We shall have more to say about this important work when the second volume appears.

Seven Years in Sierra Leone: The Story of the Work of William A. B. Johnson. By Arthur T. Pierson. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The Gist of Japan: The Islands, Their People, and Missions. By Rev. R. B. Peery, A.M. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Dr. Peery describes the land, the people, and the civilization of Japan, and the work of the Christian missions there. The whole subject is treated from the missionary point of view.

The Non-Religion of the Future: A Sociological Study. Translated from the French of M. Guyau. Octavo, pp. 554. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.

M. Guyau in this volume voices the last word of the modern French school of "free thought." He defines religion from the point of view of sociology, rather than from that of metaphysics or ethics. "Religion," he says, "is the outcome of an effort to explain all things—physical, metaphysical, and moral—by analogies drawn from human society, imaginatively and symbolically considered. In short, it is a universal sociological hypothesis, mythical in form." With this conception as a starting-point M. Guyau proceeds to expound his theory of the ultimate decomposition of all systems of dogmatic religion, although he freely admits the temporary value and utility of such systems. His book is clearly written and is a brilliant example of vigorous dialectics.

Clerical Types. By the Rev. Hames Mann. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: Funk & Wagnall's Company. $1.

These sketches of "clerical types" are all drawn from the life. The "successful preacher," the "popular preacher," the "plodding parson," the "regular hustler," the "revivalistic preacher," the "book-worm," the "fighting parson," the "ministerial Greatheart," the "priestly priest," and the other "types" are so very real that we can easily understand why the Rev. Hames Mann sought refuge behind a pen-name. A country parson such as he describes himself would not care to brave the fury of the wounded among his brother clerics; but several of the "types" are far from unattractive. Surely of "ministerial Greathearts" and "priestly priests" we shall never have too many, and even the "book-worm" has his lovable qualities.

The Greater Gospel. By John M. Bamford. 18mo, pp. 159. New York: Eaton & Mains. 50 cents.

The Fifth Gospel; or, The Gospel According to St. Paul. Revised Version. By Charles Roads, D.D. 12mo, pp. 112. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. 50 cents.

History of the Christian Church. By George H. Dryer, D.D. Vol. II.: The Preparation for Modern Times, 600-1517 A.D. 12mo, pp. 631. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $1.50.

Manual of Ecclesiastical Architecture. By Prof. William Wallace Martin. Octavo, pp. 444. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $2.

The Golden Passional, and other Sermons. By David James Burrell, D.D. 12mo, pp. 338. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. $1.50.

Presbyterianism: Its Relation to the Negro. By Matthew Anderson, A.M. 12mo, pp. 263. Philadelphia: John McGill White & Co. $1.25.

SACRED MUSIC.

Praise Songs: A Collection of Hymns and Tunes. Compiled by Arthur H. Dadmun. With introduction and notes by Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D.D. Octavo, pp. 250. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

This collection has been made especially with reference to the needs of the Y. M. C. A. It has been thought desirable that more of the hymns and tunes recently brought into use in American public worship should be adopted by the Association in its work. The selection made by Mr. Dadmun is also adapted for use in the Young Women's Christian association, in Christian Endeavor societies, in Epworth League meetings, in Sunday-schools, or in small churches.

The Church Choir Collection of Anthems, Offertories, Responses for the General Use of Quartet and Chorus Choirs. Compiled by John E. Pinkham. Octavo, pp. 127. Boston: John E. Pinkham, 15 Essex Street. $1.25.

The music in this volume is of a high order, and great care has been taken in its arrangement. Technically difficult compositions have been avoided, as a rule, but with no sacrifice of dignity.

SANITATION.

How to Build a Home: The House Practical. By Francis C. Moore. 16mo, pp. 158. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

One of the first books to issue from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company, the new publishing house, is Mr. Moore's intensely practical little handbook of home-building. Even in this difficult and seldom wholly satisfactory business of house construction one feels that he cannot go very far astray with so safe and well-informed a guide as Mr. Moore. So thoroughly explicit and well-considered is his treatment of the subject that next to nothing is left for the intending house-builder to worry about. Even the forms of contract for the work are given in full, and in this matter, as well as in questions of plan or materials, the reader has the benefit of the author's experience and special knowledge.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. November.

The Place of the Political and Social Sciences in Modern Education. Edmund J. James.
The Political Philosophy of Aristotle. Isaac Loos.
Utility and Cost as Determinants of Value. Carl Stroever.
The Administration of Prussian Railroads. B. H. Meyer.
Association Meetings in 1897.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. November.

The Life of Tennyson. Hamilton Wright Mabie.
The Frigate Constitution. Ira N. Hollis.
Democracy and the Laboring Man. F. J. Stimson.
Peculiarities of American Municipal Govenment. E. L. Godkin.
Forty Years of Bacon-Shakespeare Folly. John Fiske.
Some Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift—III. G. B. Hill.
The Coming Literary Revival. J. S. Tunison.

The Arena.—Boston. November.

Freedom and Its Opportunities. John R. Rogers.
"The Case Against Bimetallism." George H. Smith.
The Initiative and the Referendum. Elihu F. Barker.
The Telegraph Monopoly—XIV. Frank Parsons.
How the Laborer Feels. H. M. Ramp.
The Farm-Hand: An Unknown Quantity. William E. Kearns.
Practical Measures for Promoting Manhood and Preventing Crime. B. O. Flower.
The Demand for Sensational Journals. John H. Garnsey.
Is History a Science? John Clark Ridpath.

The Bookman.—New York. November.

Sketches and Essays by Charles Dickens.
The Progress of "Fonetik Refawrm." H. T. Peck.
Emerson and Concord. M. A. DeWolfe Howe.
An Epoch-Making Lexicon. John C. Rolfe.

Century Magazine.—New York. November.

Mrs. Cameron, Her Friends and Her Photographs. V. C. Scott O'Connor.
A Great Naturalist—Edward Drinker Cope. H. F. Osborn.
Strange Creatures of the Past. W. H. Ballou.
The Last Days of Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette. Anna L. Bicknell.
The Growth of Great Cities. Roger S. Tracy.
Andrée's Flight Into the Unknown. Jonas Stadling.
The Story of Chitral. Charles Lowe.
An Imperial Dream—I. Sara Y. Stevenson.
An Interview With Sultan Abdul Hamid. A. W. Terrell.
Mozart. Edvard Grieg.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. November.

The Modern Tall Building. Owen Brainard.
Goethe: His Life and Work. R. W. Moore.
The Physical Changes of Autumn. N. S. Shaler.
Imperial Germany. H. P. Judson.
The Economic Power of Germany.
Lightning Since the Time of Franklin. John Trowbridge.
A Glimpse of the Moonshiners. Emil O. Peterson.
The Rise in the Price of Bread. Maggiorino Ferraris.
The Japanese on the Pacific Coast. John E. Bennett.
Fever Panics. Felix L. Oswald.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. November.

Beauty and Charm in India. Julian Hawthorne.
The Castle of the Thane at Cawdor. Ellen P. Cunningham.
Some Cuban Photographic Sketches.
Some Curiosities of Farming. John L. Heaton.
A Glance at the Dark Arts. F. W. Fitzpatrick.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. November.

Andrew Jackson—I. A. Oakey Hall.
The Moqui Snake Dance in Arizona. Lieut. E. H. Plummer.
Columbia University. J. Frederic Thorne.
The Fisher-Folk of Scotland. M. E. L. Addis.
Amidst the Shades of Umbrian Painters. E. C. Vansittart.
The River Eden. E. R. Dibdin.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. November.

The Centennial of the American Navy. James M. Whiton
The Music of the Streets. Rupert Hughes.
Four Months in Paradise (Hawaii)—II. John R. Musick.
Among the Cheyennes. Frances Drake.
A Poet of the Civil War.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. November.

With the Greek Soldiers. Richard H. Davis.
The City to the North of "Town." James Barnes.
The New Japan. Toru Hoshi.
The Pardon of Sainte-Anne D'Auray in Brittany. G.W. Edwards.
The Century's Progress in Biology. Henry S. Williams.
Daniel Webster. Carl Schurz.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. November.

The First Thanksgiving Dinner. Clifford Howard.
How I Do My Tricks. Harry Kellar.
How Oregon Was Saved for the Union. G. L. Weed.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. November.

Government by "Gentlemen." Fred. P. Powers.
The Day of Dialect. C. De Leon.
Banquets of the Olden Time. Francis J. Ziegler.
Oddities of a Famous Climate. F. H. Dewey.
Vegetables. Calvin D. Wilson.
On Small Courtesies. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
Novelists as Costumers. Eva A. Madden.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. November.

From India to South Africa. Mark Twain.
The Government Collection of Civil War Photographs. A. W. Greeley.
Reminiscences of the Civil War. Charles A. Dana.
A French Critic's Impressions of America. F. Brunetière.
Edison's Revolution in Iron Mining. Theodore Waters.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. November.

Homes of Lady Henry Somerset. Alice R. Willard.
A New Route to Alaska's Eldorado. Mrs. Frederick Schwatka.
Vinnie Ream Hoxie. Isadore Baker.
Sketches of Egyptian Life. Florence Kerr-Hillhouse.
The Gregarious Animal Man. Brigham Johnson.
William M. Evarts. Henry O'Connor.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. November.

Our Citizen Soldiery.
The Parliaments of the World. Thomas B. Reed.
My Favorite Novelist and his Best Book. W. Clark Russell.
Our Mid-Pacific Outpost. Hernando De Soto Money.

New England Magazine.—Boston. November.

The Town of Brandon, Vermont. Augusta W. Kellogg.
Importance of Illustrating New England History by Romance. Rufus Choate.
Daniel Webster on Cape Code and Its People.
The Children's Institutions of Boston. William I. Cole.
Two Champions of Religious Liberty in New England. W. A. Slade.
Esek Hopkins, First Admiral of the American Navy. R. Grieve.
A Painter of Monadnock. Charles E. Hurd.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. November.

The Business of a Wheat Farm. William Allen White.
Sainte Beuve. George McLean Harper.
The Country Church in America. William B. Bigelow.
Aerial Photography. Gilbert T. Woglom.
Night Photography. James B. Carrington.
Confessions of a College Professor.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

ımateur Photographer.—New York. October.
ks on Lantern Slides. Alfred Steiglitz.

:rican Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) October.
ı Campaign of 1758. Herbert L. Tuttle.
Victim of the Lettres de Cachet. F. M. Fling.
ary Province as a Form of Colonial Govern-. Mary E. Woolley.
f Know-Nothing Success in Massachusetts. G. :s.

ınthly Review of Reviews.—New York. October.
lden. Emily Crawford.
A Newcomer Among the Metals.
f the World's W. C. T. U. Frances E. Willard.
ederation of Women's Clubs. Helen M. Hen-
Club Movement in London. Mrs. Sheldon
olboys on the "Trek."
y and the "Civic Renaissance" in New York.
ıe English Universities. Mary T. Blauvelt.

opular Science Monthly.—New York. October.
eography of Europe.—IX. W. Z. Ripley.
ite Experiment. A. McAdie.
gy of Belief. W. B. Parker.
rawing in Education. H. G. Fitz.
Taxation.—XI. David A. Wells.
gnized Laws of Nature. C. H. Henderson.
e University of Chicago. F. Starr.
Murder Among Men and Animals. G. Ferrero.
Federal Railway Regulation. H. T. Newcomb.
can Chemical Societies. H. C. Bolton.
c Value of Animals. Charles F. Holder.

minton Magazine.—London. October.
. C. E. A. L. Rumbold.
l Harrow Cricket Match. R. D. Walker.
tridges Under a Kite. J. A. Milne.
Position of the Game of Croquet. Leonard

hill October. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy.
aracter. Garden G. Smith.
ı India. Col. T. S. St. Clair.

nkers' Magazine.—London. October.
e Bank Reserve.
urrency Position. Hermann Schmidt.
f the Royal Mint.
England. Illustrated.
c Situation in the United States.

kers' Magazine.—New York. October.
Fall in Prices Since 1872. J. W. Jenks.
Hungarian Bank.
ıpital: Its Privileges and Its Duties.
ıtion is Needed with Respect to the Currency.

Biblical World.—Chicago. October.
inker. Ernest D. Burton.
he Jordan Valley. Shailer Mathews.
in Universal History. George H. Schodde.
entury Gospels Manuscript. Edgar J. Good-

Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) October.
on of the Hindus.—I. H. W. Magoun.
Zechariah. Walter R. Betteridge.
ge Platonists. F. J. Powicke.
Fathers on Property. Henry H. Swain.
ner. Samuel C. Bartlett.
gious Philosophy. Edwin S. Carr.
ion and the Churches. Henry Davies.
ion and the Kenosis. F. C. H. Wendel.
ı Problem in Chicago. Edward W. Bemis.
ıyings of Jesus." G. F. Wright.

wood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. October.
etsche: His Life and Works. Andrew Seth.
Library. J. M. Stone.
r of Scottish Crime.—I. Herbert Maxwell.
ors.
French Fiction.
English in the Basin of the Niger.

ress in India.

f Trade Journal.—London. September 15.
on of Petroleum.
Fabrics of Bombay.
New Customs Tariff of Canada. Continued.
New Customs Tariff of Cape Colony.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. October.
The Days of Rest of Prehistoric Man. R. G. Haliburton.
The Making of a Dollar Bill. Alexander C. Campbell.
Premiers of Prince Edward's Island. W. L. Cotton.
The Universities of Nova Scotia. Mina A. Reade.
A Glimpse of Norway. Winnifred Wilton.
The Royal Society of Canada. J. G. Bourinot.
My Contemporaries in Fiction.—XII., XIII. David C. Murray.
American Trade Relations. John Charlton.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. October.
Women as Animal Painters. Mary E. Garton.
Their Bravest Deeds: The Story of Four Living Generals.
Costume and Character. Continued. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
All About Champagne. Robert Machray.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. October.
Turbine Building in Switzerland. Alph. Steiger.
The Story of the Oil-Fields. G. E. Walsh.
Is the Inventive Faculty a Myth? W. H. Smyth.
Corn as Fuel. C. R. Richards.
Electric Power in a Great Railway Shop. F. W. Webb.
Non-Flammable Wood. Charles E. Ellis.
Marine Feed Water Filtering. Nisbet Sinclair.
Water-Tight Compartments and Bulkheads. J. H. Morrison.
Carburetted Water Gas. Arthur G. Glasgow.
Brakes for High-Speed Railway Trains. L. H. Walter.

Catholic World.—New York. October.
Ancestor Worship the Origin of Religion. George McDermot.
A Lay Sermon on Truth.
Theosophy: Its Leaders and Its Leadings. A. A. McGinley.
A Phase of Parisian Socialism. A. I. Butterworth.
Early Critics of Shakespeare. W. H. Sheran.
How a Bible Student Came to be a Catholic.
The French Expedition to Ireland in 1798. G. McDermot.
"Democracy and Liberty" Reviewed. Hilaire Belloc.
The Art of Lying. Lelia H. Bugg.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. October.
The Education of John Bull, Junior. Ernest Protheroe.
The Forfeited Estates in Scotland.
The Old-Fashioned Collier.
Electricity from the Dust-Bins.
The Colonies of Germany.
The Yukon Gold-Fields.

Charities Review.—New York. September.
The Problem of Pauperism. Frederick H. Wines.
Thomas Chalmers. Elizabeth Gilman.
Dependent Children and Family Homes. W. P. Letchworth.
The Law Affecting Immigrants and Tramps. Harry A. Millis.
District Charity Organization. J. B. Brackett.

Contemporary Review.—London. October.
Richard Holt Hutton. Julia Wedgwood.
The Prospects of Rhodesia. F. Catesby Holland.
Bimetallism and the Bank. Corn Hill.
The Crisis in the East. Canon MacColl.
An Australian in Europe Thirty Years Ago. Charles Gavan Duffy.
The Celtic Mind. Sophie Bryant.
Beauty and Ugliness. Vernon Lee and C. Anstruther-Thomson.
The Zionist Congress. Theodor Herzl.
Wanted—A Leader. A New Radical.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. October.
Agincourt—An Anniversay Study. J. W. Fortescue.
The Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857.—II. E. Vibart.
The Romance of Race. Grant Allen.
The Mechanism of the Stock Exchange.
Some Spies. Andrew Lang.

Cosmopolis.—London. October.

(In English.)

Beggars. F. Max Müller.
Dreamers of the Ghetto in Congress. I. Zangwill.
"The Promised Land" of the Balkan Peninsula. W. Miller.
Contemporary Scandinavian Belles-Lettres. R. N. Bain.

(In French.)

Foreign Diplomats of the Eighteenth Century. V. du Bled.
Dramatic Renaissance in Spain. Clément Rochel.

(In German.)
Von Moltke's Military Correspondence. I. von V. du Vernois.
Social Problems of the Modern State. Rudolph Sohm.
Ernst Curtius and Heinrich von Freitschke. H. Grimm.

Demorest's Magazine.—New York. October.
The Gold-Fields of the Yukon Valley. Mary A. Fanton.
New Sayings of Our Lord. Clifton Harby Levy.
How to Pose Children. Cuyler Reynolds.

The Dial.—Chicago. October 1.
A Literary Anniversary.
Literary Values. Charles L. Moore.

Education.—Boston. October.
Our American Highlanders—Problems and Progress. C. J. Ryder.
Kindergarten Methods in Higher Education. Minnie M. Glidden.
Thoughts on the Correlation of Studies.—II. John Ogden.
Dialectical Germany. E. I. Antrim.

Educational Review.—New York. October.
Classification and Instruction in Rural Schools. W. T. Harris.
The New Harvard Entrance Requirements. A. B. Hart.
Scope of the Science of Education. J. J. Findlay.
Problems in the Education of Women. Marion Talbot.
The Spirit of the Practice School. Wilhelm Rein.
Some Aspects of Drawing. M. V. O'Shea.
On Teaching Argumentation. G. J. Smith.

Educational Review.—London. September.
The Women's Section at the Victorian Era Exhibition. A. J. Ward.
The Schoolmaster in His Post. F. Watson.
The Inspiration of Modern Education. W. K. Hill.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. October.
Electric Power on Trunk-Line Railways. George Forbes.
Modern Wharf Improvements. Foster Crowell.
Enormous Possibilities of Rapid Electric Travel. C. H. Davis, F. S. Williamson.
Cost-Keeping Methods in Machine-Shops. H. Roland.
Industrial Awakening of the Russian Empire. F. J. Guyon.
Exploring and Exploiting a Gold Country. Albert Williams, Jr.
Progress in Perfection of the Rack Railway. E. L. Corthell.
The District Distribution of Energy. C. E. Emery.
Esthetic Treatment of Engineering Work. H. H. Statham.
Ericsson's First Monitor and the Later Turret Ships. G. L. Fowler.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. October.
Studies and Sketches of the First Napoleon.
Chat With a Squire's Game-keeper. Y. Stewart.
How Wolfe Changed the History of the World.
The Hidden Treasure of Windsor Castle.
The Meanness of Millionaires.
The First Long Voyage in a Balloon.

Fortnightly Review.—London. October.
Khartoum in Sight. Major Arthur Griffiths.
At Arcachon. W. M. Fullerton.
The Lord-Lieutenancy and a Royal Residence in Ireland.
Imagination in Modern Art. Vernon Lee.
An Object Lesson in Politics. W. S. Lilly.
The Hates of Napoleon. Charles Whibley.
Love-Letters of Guy de Maupassant.
Scandinavia and Her King. Constance Sutcliffe.
The Speed of Warships: a Reply. W. H. White.
An Apology for Unprincipled Toryism. A. A. Baumann.
The Triumph of the Cossack.

The Forum.—New York. October.
England, Turkey, and India. Thomas G. Bowles.
Notable Letters from My Political Friends. Justin H. Morrill.
Our Need of Merchant Vessels. E. T. Chamberlain.
The Protective Features of "Section 22." Joseph Nimmo, Jr.
The Impending Deficiency of Breadstuffs. C. W. Davis.
Statistics Versus Socialism. W. T. Harris.
The Heredity of Acquired Characteristics. Cesare Lombroso.
Bimetallism a Necessity. Edward Tuck.
A Single Standard Inevitable. W. M. Grinnell.
Universities and the Higher Education of Women. O. Browning.
Naval Warfare: Present and Future. Fred. T. Jane.
Paul Verlaine. S. C. de Soissons.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. October.
The Queen in the Highlands. James Milne.
Shakespeare's Copy of Montaigne. Arthur Nicholson.
Reconquering the Sudan. Frederick A. Edwards.
Prince Bismarck as a Student of History. W. Miller.
The Distances of the Stars. J. Ellard Gore.
A Visit to the Western Sahara. Harold Bindloss.

The Green Bag.—Boston. October.
Joan of Arc and Bluebeard.—II. R. V. Rogers.
Some Old Law Books.
The Barbarian Codes. Guy C. Lee.
Chapters in the English Law of Lunacy.—II. A. W. Renton.
Inviolability of the Human Body. Irving Browne.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. October.
The Truth About Trusts. R. P. Flower.
The Theory and Practice of Non-Partisanship.
Is the Silver Question Dead?
Farming and Farm Labor.
The Growth of Trades-Unionism.

Hartford Seminary Record.—Hartford, Conn. (Quarterly.) August.
Truth of the Incarnation in Certain Practical Relations. A. J. Lyman.
The Christ of Yesterday and "The Christ of To-day." J. S. Davenport.
Hartford Seminary Revisited. L. W. Hicks.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. October.
Flowers of All Nations. Addison Ellsworth.
The Defenders of the Chew House. W. L. Calver.
The Initiative and Referendum. Marion Butler.
The Coöperative Colony at Ruskin. John Southworth.
The Dread Plague—Consumption. C. W. Ingraham.

The Homiletic Review.—New York. October.
The Plan of the Sermon. W. G. Blaikie.
The Problem of the Sunday School. J. B. Shaw.
International Problems of Theology. G. H. Schodde.
Second Chapter of Genesis. J. F. McCurdy.

Intelligence.—New York. October.
The Dogma of Inspiration. Henry Frank.
Social Relations of the Cosmos. G. S. Wake.
The Metaphysics of Courage. Charlotte Hellmann.
Inductive Astrology.—II. John Hazelrigg.
The Evolution of Consciousness. W. T. James.
The Songs of the Master.—II. Charles Johnston.
Centres of Force and "Being."—XXV. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
The Infinity of the Soul. Eugene Skilton.

International.—Chicago. October.
The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. Ellye H. Glover.
The Transformation of Russia. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) October.
Nansen. Leslie Stephen.
Citizenship. P. E. Matheson.
Professor Jowett. Edward Caird.
Relation of Pessimism to Ultimate Philosophy. F. C. S. Schiller.
Our Social and Ethical Solidarity. Edmund Montgomery.
Some of the Leading Ideas of Comte's Positivism. S. H. Mellone.
History and Spirit of Chinese Ethics. Keijiro Nakamura.

The International Studio.—New York. October.
Marc Antocolsky. Frances Keyzer.
The Coloring of the Venetians. Thomas Schäfer.
Some Glasgow Designers.—II. Gleeson White.
Algraphy: A Substitute for Lithography.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. September.
Conduits and Cables. Alex. Dow.
The Construction of the Hemet Dam. J. D. Schuyler.
The New Road Law of Montana. M. S. Parker.
The Consulting Engineer in Municipal Affairs. W. H. Searles.
Average Life of Cross-Ties in Colorado. W. Ashton.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe. (Bi-Monthly.) July-August.
Development of a Photo-Velocimeter. Lieut. B. W. Dunn.
The Synchronograph. A. C. Crehore and Lieut. G. O. Squier.
History of Sea-Coast Fortifications of the U. S.—III. Gen. G. W. Cullum.
Adaptability of the Bicycle to Military Purposes.—III. W. C. Davis.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. October.
The Social Settlement Vacation School. Nina C. Vandewalker.
Excess in Kindergarten Symbolism. E. E. Sterns.

Knowledge.—London. October.
Bird-Songs in Autumn. Charles A. Mitchell.
Greek Vase-Painting in Italy. H. B. Walters.
The Prime Movers of Nerve and Muscle.
Calcium in the Sun. Agnes M. Clerke.
Some New Views as to the Planet Venus. Camille Flammarion.

. Alex. B. MacDowall.
ation of Australasia. Continued. W. B. Hems-

Leisure Hour.—London. October.
. W. J. Gordon.
of the Pampas. Ann Scott.
rliaments. Edward Porritt.
ious Ages and Occupations. Alfred Schofield.

a Quarterly Review.—London. October.
eat.
of the Incarnation.
nt of Dissent in English Fiction.
of the New Testament.
ecle Woman.
and Supremacy of the Bible.
of London During the Queen's Reign.

gman's Magazine.—London. October.
Cricket Book." Andrew Lang.
lowers. Alicia Amherst.

Ludgate.—London. October.
a Storm. Robert Machray.
rf; What We do with Our Buoys.
Stones of Cornwall. A. S. Hurd.
ot Gymnasium; Military Muscle. H. C. Shelley.

an Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. October.
in the Light of Scripture and Nature. W. F.

apper. Frank P. Manhart.
tude at the Marburg Colloquy. J. J. Young.
ental Doctrines. L. S. Keyser.
lars. S. F. Breckenridge.
holar. H. H. Hall.
leon Scherer. James A. Brown.
ious Spirit of Heresy. J. F. Seebach.
aeology and the Old Testament. J. B. Fox.

millan's Magazine.—London. October.
tric Telegraph Saved India. P. V. Luke.
t at Athens.
oncourt. A. F. Davidson.
of July in Ireland. A. D. Godley.
iversity? E. A. Sonnenschein.
d of Horace. Professor Ramsay.

e Menorah.—New York. October.
New Year's Day in the Light of History. K.

e Jews of Prague. A. Kohut.
's Trip to Germany. H. Greenebaum.
s. Spirituality. Henrietta Szold.

issionary Herald.—Boston. October.
f the Pacific.
City Scientific Institute. L. P. Peet.

Review of the World.—New York. October.
Life on a Persian Highway. Robert E. Speer.
Iconer, Pioneer in Arabia. A. T. Pierson.
Missions in Persia. S. G. Wilson.
k in Arabia. S. M. Zwemer.
State in Russia.—I. Vladimir Solovief.
en a Religion of Progress? Is it Now? F. F.
i.

onist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) October.
of Experience. C. Lloyd Morgan.
in Organic Revolution. George J. Romanes.
nber of Society.—II. P. Topinard.
s of Orientation. Ernst Mach.
ormation. Th. Eimer.
iller's Theory of Self. Paul Carus.

Affairs.—New York. (Quarterly.) September.
ivate Operation of Street Railways. J. DeW.
E. E. Higgins.
in Civic Service. Robert C. Brooks.
iers. E. C. O'Brien.
on in the Department of Street Cleaning. G.
g, Jr.
atistical Offices in Europe. E. M. Hartwell.

Music.—Chicago. October.
with Madame Patti. W. Armstrong.
Iusical Memory. J. S. Van Cleve.
s of Carissimi. M. Brenet.
Zion. Elizabeth Cumings.
neapolis. Edwin Biorkman.

ational Review.—London. October.
on the Indian Frontier. Robert Low.
n Enigma. Arthur Shadwell.
esia. J. Y. F. Blake.
r's Opportunity. A Symposium.
George Gissing's Novels. Frederick Dolman.
Religion and the London School Board. Evelyn Cecil.
Naval Warfare. H. J. May.

New Review.—London. October.
Imperialism. Continued. C. de Thierry.
The Crisis in the Civil Service.
Unpublished Napoleon. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
The Art of Cricket. Cantab.
More Farmyard Criticism. Ernest E. Williams.
International Morality. T. G. Law.

Nineteenth Century.—London. October.
The Breakdown of the "Forward" Indian Frontier Policy.
A Moslem's View of the Pan-Islamic Revival.
The Coming Revolt of the Clergy. Heneage H. Jebb.
Machiavellism: the Law of the Beasts. Frederick Greenwood.
Fifty Years of the English County Courts. Judge Snagge.
Consumption in Cattle Conveyable to Man. James Long.
Specimens of Italian Folk-Songs. Translated by Mrs. Wolffsohn.
The Protection of Wild Birds. Harold Russell.
Philo-Zionists and Anti-Semites. Herbert Bentwich.
Our Custom House Regulations. Algernon West.
The Promised Irish Local Government Bill. John E. Redmond.
British Suzerainty in the Transvaal. Edward Dicey.

North American Review.—New York. October.
Man and the Machine. Henry C. Potter.
Immigration and the Educational Test. Prescott F. Hall.
College Discipline. David Starr Jordan.
The Torpedo Boat in Naval Warfare. B. Micou.
Canada and the Dingley Bill. John Charlton.
Another View of the Union Label. S. H. Nichols.
The Coming Sea-Power. Charles H. Cramp.
The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mayo W. Hazeltine.
To Abate the Plague of City Noises. J. H. Girdner.
Present Status of the Silver Question. R. P. Bland.
India's Case for Silver. A. S. Ghosh.
The Rejuvenation of the Jew. H. P. Mendes.
Some Important Results of the Jubilee. Andrew Carnegie.

The Open Court.—Chicago. October.
Municipal Life in New Zealand. Robert Stout.
History of the People of Israel.—IV. C. H. Cornill.
The Mission Ruins of California. J. M. Scanland.
The Personality of God.

Outing.—New York. October.
The Cyclists' Annual Frolic. A. H. Godfrey.
The Beginnings of Fox-Hunting in America. Hanson Hiss.
Review of the Football Season of 1897. Walter Camp.
In the Teeth of the Mistral Awheel. P. E. Jenks.
The International Tennis of 1897. J. P. Paret.

The Outlook.—New York. October.
Chicago's New Public Library Building. Forrest Crissey.
The Story of Gladstone's Life.—XXVIII. Justin McCarthy.
The Higher Life of Berlin. Hermann von Soden.
Wisby, an Ancient Hanseatic Town. Walter Hyams.
Travel in America in the Nineteenth Century. C. M. Depew.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. October.
Two Pictures of an Unknown Bit of the Monterey Coast. H. W. Fairbanks, L. M. Dixon.
Early Days in San Francisco.—X. Maria Knight.
The Story of the Yukon Valley. T. Evans.
Discoverer of the Yukon Gold-fields. W. R. Quinan.
Some Impressions of Washington State. A. B. Coffey.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. October.
Wilton House. Countess of Pembroke.
Lee of Virginia. Continued. Henry Tyrell.
Partridge-Shooting. Lord Ernest Hamilton.
Card-Playing. Louisa Parr.
Northamptonshire Village Jottings. Alice Dryden.

Photo-American.—New York. October.
The Value of Suggestion in a Photograph.
Negatives and Pictures.
Economy in Cover Glasses. Robert Humphrey.
Stepping Stones to Photography.—IX. Edward W. Newcomb.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. October.
Short Talks on Picture-Making.—IV. F. Dundas Todd.
Color Photography. H. T. Wood.
My Method of Making Lantern Slides. T. M. Brook.
New Method of Developing Film. F. Dundas Todd.

Photographic Times.—New York. October.
Adaptation of Telescope Lenses for Photography. H. S. Curtis.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
The Art of Moving Photography.

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. September.

Military Government in the South. W. A. Dunning.
Washington City Government. C. Meriwether.
Treaties and Treaty-Making. F. S. Jones.
The Southern Farmer and Cotton. M. B. Hammond.
Insurance Against Unemployment. W. F. Willoughby.
Tarde's Sociological Theories. Justavo Tosti.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. October.

The Fact of the Trinity and Facts of Experience. J. E. Fogartie.
The Old Testament Eldership. H. R. Schenck.
The Main Mark of the Church. P. D. Stephenson.
The Second and Third Epistles of John. J. R. Smith.
Latter-Day Judaism. W. A. Alexander.
"May Know That I Am Jehovah." J. W. Primrose.
An Infallible Revelation Practicable and Necessary.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) October.

The Ethical Gospel. John M. King.
The German-Reformed Coetus. James I. Good.
Princeton College in the Nineteenth Century. J. DeWitt.
The Dramatic Character and Integrity of Job. W. H. Green.
Conservatism. S. M. Woodbridge.
Apostolic and Modern Missions. Chalmers Martin.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. October.

The Cathach of St. Columba. Laura Grey.
The Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary. F. R. Havergal.
Assisi—St. Francis. Bernard O'Reilly.
Father Ryan.—II. Louis B. James.
Hawaii.—II. George W. Woods.
The Rosary and the Holy Land. A. Azzopardi.

The Sanitarian.—New York. October.

Tubercle Bacillus—How It Is Communicated. H. Bryn.
Value of Sterilized Milk.
The Sanitary Disposal of Garbage.
Village Sanitation. H. B. Bashore.
Mortality from Sunstroke and Heat Exhaustion. F. L. Hoffman.
Treatment of the Insane in France. J. P. Beecher.
The Yellow Fever Outbreak. A. N. Bell.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. September.

The Vale of Alford.
The Barone Hill, Rothesay.
Who Are the Scots? K. Mathieson, Junr.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. October.

Omissions and Errors in Stenographers' Minutes. H. W. Thorne.
The "Speed Secret." C. T. Platt.

The Strand Magazine.—London. (American Edition.) (October.)

Skin Writing. Jeremy Broome.
Tornadoes. James W. Smith.
A Beast of Prey. Grant Allen.

Sunday Magazine.—London. October.

Sayings of Our Lord. R. C. Nightingale.
Miss Weston's Work in the Royal Navy. Charles Middleton
The Forty Days of the Risen Life. W. Boyd Carpenter.

Temple Bar.—London. October.

Theodore Fontaine's Child-Life. Lily Wolffsohn.
Impressions of Yumoto and Its Surroundings. G. B. Wolseley.
Adam Lindsay Gordon. C. R. Haines.
The Multifarious Duties of a British Consul.
Christopher Smart.
Calabrian Sketches.

United Service Magazine.—London. October.

The System of Command.
Atkins and the Drama. Horace Wyndham.
The Medical Service and War. Surgeon-Major Foreman.
"The Apotheosis of Hypocrisy:" a Rejoinder. J. Kirk Maconachie.
Early Rising in the East.
Mahmoud II. Lieut.-Col. F. White.
The Turko-Grecian War: a Retrospect. Maj. C. E. de la Poer Beresford.
With the Turkish Army in the Epirus. Capt. G. B. Norman.

Westminster Review.—London. October.

Women's Suffrage.
Spain's Colonial Policy. John Foreman.
Mr. Pitt in Private Life. William Toynbee.
British Progress and Free Banking. Robert Ewen.
Germany; the Home of Our Forefathers. Maurice Todhunter.
The Financial Relation Between England and India. A. S. Ghosh.
The Liberal Party and the Church. C. F. Garbett.
Bees and Flowers. G. W. Bulman.
Suggestive Features of Our Last Sixty Years' Literature. Thomas Bradfield.
Magic and Primitive Man.
A Sessions Paper Two Hundred Years Ago. C. H. Vellacott.
Colonial Expansion; the Australasian Dependencies. O. Smeaton.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. October.

Portraiture. W. A. Cadby.
The Photographers' Association of Ohio.
Papers for Professional Photographers.—XXIX. J. A. Tennant.
Posing, Lighting, and Arrangement. Thomas Aquinas.
Printing Methods. D. Bachrach.
Lenses for Portraiture.
Strength of Hypo Solutions. A. Haddon, F. B. Grundy.
Modifications of Platinotype Printing. W. J. Warren.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

September 4.

Floods in Bohemia and Saxony. A. O. Klausmann.
The Thuringia Frontier. H. Fershke.

September 11.

The Chinese Language. H. Leisering.

September 18.

The People's High Schools and the University Extension Movement.
Pleissenburg, Leipzig. R. Paul.

September 25.

Margarete von Kunheim. Pfarrer Nietzki.
A Pompeiian Home. T. Trede.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 17.

Billerbeck, Westphalia. M. F. Knüppel.
Carnivorous Animals. B. Tümler.
The Grande Chartreuse. Continued. J. Odenthal.
Nineveh Then and Now. Dr. J. Mikel.
The Goldfish. J. Dackweiler.

Heft 18.

St. Ambrosius.
Low German Literature and Its Relation to High German. *F. W. Grimme.*

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. September.

The Bunsen Family Archives. Continued. F. Nippold.
Josef Viktor von Scheffel on Visions and Presentments.
Present Day Conservatives in England and Germany.
A Lohengrin Reminiscence. E. Lindner.
Human Pygmies of the Stone Age. Prof. L. Büchner.
Schmerling's Life. Concluded. F. Lemmermayer.
Russia and England and India. M. von Brandt.
Adelaide Ristori. Concluded. Leone Fortis.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. September.

Gustav Theodor Fechner. W. Bölsche.
The Antique in the Middle Ages. Concluded. L. Friedlaender.
J. J. Mounier. Concluded. P. von Bojanowski.
Michael Pacher; a Mediæval Alpine Artist. R. Stiassny.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 26.

Plankenstein Tegernsee. E. Platz.
First Aid in Poisoning Cases. Dr. G. Kreusner.
The Horse. Dr. L. Heck.

Heft 1.

Salzstadt, Tyrol. G. Loesch.

Heft 2.

The Wetterhorn. H. B. Wieland.
Cannstatt Festival. W. Widmann.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

theque Universelle.—Paris. September.

id Philosophy. Ernest Naville.
g. Continued. Louis Monastier.
Tales. Henri A. Junod.
vernment Ownership of Swiss Railways. Con-

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

September 1.

; a Modern Englishman. Paul Hamelle.
avigation. G. L. Pesce.
Perversity. Camille Mauclair.
oreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

September 15.

etters of Barbes.
Betha.
nd Magnetism. Th. Pascal.
. Paul Hamelle.
ural Problem and the French Chamber. Gas-
rt.
oreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

forme Sociale.—Paris. September 16.

l Illustration of Proportional Representation.
f Civil Engineers of France. M. de Chasseloup-

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

September 4.

ongress for the Protection of Workmen. L. de

Russian Alliance. Gh. Giraudeau.

September 11.

ment of Modern Literatures. Ed. Rod.

September 18.

assalle. Emile Faguet.
Marshal Pélissier. H. Teichmann,

September 25.

e Crisis. G. Art.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

September 1.

rmany. George Goyau.
Rousseau. Eugene Ritter.
Castillo. Charles Benoist.
rmation of Rome Into a Modern Capital. A,

Artists of Sweden. Maurice Gandolphe.

September 15.

ethe. Edouard Rod.
cploit China? Rene Pinon.
he Directoire. Albert Sorel.
in Wheat and the Fall in Silver. Raphael-
Levy.
Diplomat. Emile Michel.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. September.

P. Van Tricht and His Work.
Judaism. A. Castelein.
Lemennais and the Catholics After 1830. A. Laveille.
Van Eyck and His Idea of Paradise. L. Souguenet.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

September 1.

Impressions of Annam.—I. Pierre Loti.
Louis IX. Ch.-V. Langlois.
A Friend of Liszt. D. Melegari.
In Sweden. Erik Sjoestedt.

September 15.

The Education of the People in France and in England.
Letters to a Puritan. Alfred de Vigny.
The Madness of Auguste Comte. Georges Dumas.
Recollections and Impressions. Mme. Alphonse Daudet.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. September.

Accidents to Workmen in Germany. Yves Guyot.
The Elections in the Netherlands. Lefèvre Pontalis.
The Woman Movement in Italy. Emilia Mariani.
Direct and Indirect Government. R. de la Grasserie.
Maritime Assurance. Jean Durieux.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

September 1.

The Sultan of Turkey at Yildiz. Concluded.
The Hygiene of Sleep. Dr. Gaston Poix.
The Japanese Theatre. Dr. A. de Banzemont.

September 15.

Russian Women. Mme. Zenaïde Wenguerow.
The Gold Mines of Yukon. G. Saint-Aubin.
International Brotherhood by Correspondence. W. T. Stead.
The Japanese Theatre. Concluded. A. de Banzemont.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris.

September 4.

From Senegal to Dahomey. M. Hourst.
The Breeding and Domestication of Aigrettes. Jules Forest.

September 11.

Hermann von Helmholtz. E. du Bois-Reymond.
The Venom of Serpents. M. Phisalix.

September 18.

The Early Ages of Humanity. John Evans.
Hermann von Helmholtz. Continued. E. du Bois-Reymond.

September 25.

The Economy of the Depopulation Question. A. Duponchel.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. September.

The Protection of Children. J. Hudry-Menos.
The Belgian Socialist Party. Jules Destrée.
The Women's Congress at Brussels. Paule Mink.

OTHER EUROPEAN MAGAZINES.

Nuova Antologia.—Rome.

September 1.

mini. A. Fogazzaro.
Jubilee. A. de Gubernatis.
ertrand de Borne. M. Scherillo.
Penal System. Continued. Jessie W. Mario.

September 16.

ital. G. Gadda.
nternational Exhibition in Venice. T. Massa-

the Far East After the Franco-Russian Alli-

Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence.

September 1.

Telegraphy. R. Ferrini.
ornarina. O. Roux.
es. G. B. Salvioni.
e Civil Commission. R. Giannelli.

pana Moderna.—Madrid. September.

ian Laws Graven in Bronze. J. R. Mélida.
the Spanish Provinces. P. de Alzola.
d His Times. C. Araujo y Sanchez.

Revista Contemporanea.—Madrid.

August 30.

What Shall be Done Against Anarchism? G. M. Vergara y Martin.
The History of a Grain of Wheat. L. Carrillo.
The Spanish Theatre. V. R. Intilini.

September 15.

The Cuban Problem. Pablo de Alzola.
The Coming Spanish Revolution. L. Mallada.
Anarchism in Spain. M. G. Maestro.

De Gids.—Amsterdam. September.

The Present Position of South Africa. J. van Oordt.
Georg Brandes, the Novelist.—I. Dr. Boer.

De Hollandsche Revue.—Haarlem. September.

N. G. Pierson, the New Minister of Finance.
The Third International Co-operative Congress.
D. de Klerk. Frans Netscher.

Kringsjaa.—Christiania.

August 31.

Peat as Fuel.—II. Adolf Dal.
The Fruits of Civilization.

September 15.

Edinburgh. Oscar Julius Tschudi.
"The Word of Jesus"—A New Document.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the October numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see page 640.

Africa:
Native Rhodesia, J. Y. F. Blake, NatR.
The Prospects of Rhodesia, F. C. Holland, CJ.
British Suzerainty in the Transvaal, E. Dicey, NC.
Twenty-five Years' Progress in Equatorial Africa, AM.
French and English in the Basin of the Niger, Black.
Agincourt—An Anniversary Study, J. W. Fortescue, C.
Alaska:
The Story of the Yukon Valley, T. Evans, OM.
Discoverer of the Yukon Gold-Fields, W. R. Quinan, OM.
Around Alaska's Metropolis, Mrs. F. Schwatka, MidM.
The Gold-Fields of the Yukon Valley, Dem; CJ.
Gold-Fields of Alaska and the Yukon, Chaut.
Aluminum: A Newcomer Among the Metals, RR.
Ancestor Worship the Origin of Religion, G. McDermot, CW.
Animals, Historic, F. G. De Fontaine, Lipp.
Animals, Wild, in a New England Game Park, CM.
Animals, The Economic Value of, C. F. Holder, APS.
Annunzio, Gabriel de, and Decadent Literature, AM.
Archæology, Oriental, and the Old Testament, LuthQ.
Argumentation, On Teaching, G. J. Smith, EdRNY.
Art, Imagination in Modern, Vernon Lee, FR.
Assisi—St. Francis, B. O'Reilly, R.
Astrology, Inductive—II., J. Hazelrigg, Int.
Athens, A First Night at, Mac.
Athletic Pastimes, The Rise and Fall of, Agnes C. Sage, Lipp.
Aurora, What is an, A. McAdie, CM.
Australian in Europe Thirty Years Ago, The, C. G. Duffy, CJ.
Australasia, On the Vegetation of, K.
Australasian Dependencies, The, WR.
Baby Community, A, N. O. Nelson, NEM.
Balkan Peninsula, "The Promised Land" of the, Cosmop.
Ballooning: The First Long Voyage in a Balloon, EI.
Banking: See contents of Bank.
Barrie's Early Days in Journalism, Bkman.
Beauty and Ugliness, Vernon Lee, CJ.
Beggars, F. Max Müller, Cosmop.
Belief, The Psychology of, W. B. Parker, APS.
Belles-Lettres, Contemporary Scandinavian, R. N. Bain, Cosmop.
Berlin, The Higher Life of, H. von Soden, Out.
Bible: See contents of HomR; PQ; BSac; LQ; BW.
Bicycling:
Awheel in Germany, H. E. Northrup, Chaut.
The Cyclists' Annual Frolic, A. H. Godfrey, O.
In the Teeth of the Mistral Awheel, P. E. Jenks, O.
Bimetallism and the Bank, C. Hill, CR.
Bimetallism a Necessity, Edward Tuck, F.
Birds:
Bird-Songs in Autumn, C. A. Mitchell, K.
Autumn Birds of New England, W. E. Cram, NEM.
The Protection of Wild Birds, H. Russell, NC.
Bird Life in the Grand Canyon, H. L. Graham, MidM.
Birmingham, W. J. Gordon, LH.
Bismarck as a Student of History, W. Miller, GM.
Breadstuffs, The Impending Deficiency of, C. W. Davis, F.
Breton Folk, G. W. Bardwell, FrL.
British Progress and Free Banking, WR.
Buaux, Cecelia, William Walton, Scrib.
Calcium in the Sun, Agnes M. Clerke, K.
California: The Mission Ruins of California, OC.
Canada, The Royal Society of, J. G. Bourinot, CanM.
Canadian Parliaments, Edward Porritt, LH.
Caribbean Sea, A Strategic Study of the, A. T. Mahan, Harp.
Celtic Mind, The, Sophie Bryant, CJ.
Champagne, All About, CFM.
Characteristics, Acquired, The Heredity of, C. Lombroso, F.
Charity Organization, District, J. B. Brackett, CRev, Sept.
Chemical Societies, Early American, H. C. Bolton, APS.
Chemistry, The Century's Progress in, H. S. Williams, Harp.
Chicago Since the World's Fair, H. B. Fuller, AM.
Chalmers, Thomas, Elizabeth Gilman, CRev, Sept.
Children, Dependent, and Family Homes, CRev, Sept.
Chinese Censors, Black.
Chinese Ethics, History and Spirit of, K. Nakamura, IJE.
Christ and His Time.—XII; D. L. Sharp, NatM.
Christ's Life, The Oldest Record of, B. P. Grenfell, McCl.
Citizenship, P. E. Matheson, IJE.
Civic Service, Business Men in, R. C. Brooks, MunA.
Civil Service, The Crisis in the, NewR.
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, The, M. W. Hazeltine, NAR.
Clergy, The Coming Revolt of the, H. H. Jebb, NC.
Codes, The Barbarian, G. C. Lee, GBag.
College Discipline, David Starr Jordan, NAR.
College Professor, The Life of a, Bliss Perry, Scrib.
Collier, The Old Fashioned, CJ.
Consciousness, The Evolution of, W. T. James, Int.
Conservatism, S. M. Woodbridge, PRR.
Consumption in Cattle Conveyable to Man, J. Long, NC.
Cosmos, Social Relations of the, G. S. Wake, Int.
Cossack, The Triumph of the, FR.
Courage, The Metaphysics of, Charlotte Hellmann, Int.
Crime, The Calendar of Scottish—I., H. Maxwell, Black.
Crops of the World, Harvesting the, Joanna R. Nichols, NatM.
Custom House Regulations, British, Algernon West, NC.
Customs Tariff of Canada and Cape Colony, BTJ, Sept.
Dana, Charles A., in the Civil War, Ida M. Tarbell, McCl.
Dingley Bill, Canada and the, J. Charlton, NAR.
Dollar Bill, The Making of a, A. C. Campbell, CanM.
Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary, R.
Drawing, Some Aspects of, M. V. O'Shea, EdRNY.
Duels: The Last Duel in the Place Royale, FrL.
East, The Crisis in the, Canon MacColl, CR.
Economic Situation in the United States, The, BankL.
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdR.
Modern College Education—VII., Grant Allen, Cos.
Egyptian Life, Sketches of, MidM.
Electricity in the Household, G. H. Guy, Chaut.
Electric Power in a Great Railway Shop, F. W. Webb, CasM.
Elephant Round-up in Siam, An, T. Cockroft, McCl.
Engineering: See contents of EngM; CasM: JAES.
Estates, Forfeited, in Scotland, CJ.
Ethics, Chinese, History and Spirit of, K. Nakamura, IJE.
Evolution, Organic, On Isolation in, G. J. Romanes, Mon.
Experience, Realities of, C. Lloyd Morgan, Mon.
Farmer, The Southern, and Cotton, M. B. Hammond, PSQ.
Farming and Farm Labor, GMag.
Fever: The Yellow Fever Outbreak, A. N. Bell, San.
Fiction, Two Principles in American, J. L. Allen, AM.
Filtering Marine Feed Water, N. Sinclair, CasM.
Flowers, Fashions in, Alicia Amherst, Long.
Folk-Song, Specimens of Italian, NC.
Food for Various Ages and Occupations, A. Schofield, LH.
Football Season of 1897, Review of the, Walter Camp, O.
Fox-Hunting in America, Beginnings of, H. Hiss, O.
Franklin's Kite Experiment, A. McAdie, APS.
Fuel: Corn as a Fuel, C. R. Richards, CasM.
Gadara and the Jordan Valley, S. Mathews, BW.
Garbage, Sanitary Disposal of, San.
Gas, Carburetted Water, A. G. Glasgow, CasM.
Gaucho of the Pampas, The, Ann Scott, LH.
German Empire, The Building of the, H. Sears, Chaut.
Germany, Imperial, and Imperial Rome, G. E. Vincent, Chaut.
Gettysburg, The Battlefield of, J. B. McPherson, Cos.
Gladstone's Life, the Story of—XXVIII., J. McCarthy, Out.
God, The Personality of, OC.
Golf: The Golfer's Conquest of America, C. Whitney, Harp.
Goncourt, Edmund de, A. F. Davidson, Mac.
Gospels Manuscript, A Twelfth Century, BW.
Government, Military, in the South, W. A. Dunning, PSQ.
Government, Self, A Russian Experiment in, G. Kennan, AM.
Grant, General:
Campaigning with Grant, Gen. Horace Porter, CM.
Grant's Life in the West—XIII., J. W. Emerson, MidM.
Great Britain's Opportunity, NatR.
Greece:
The Wreck of Greece, Henry Norman, Scrib.
With the Turkish Army in Epirus, G. B. Norman, USM.
Grimm, Herman, Bkman.
Hackensack Valley, Landmarks and Memories of the, FrL.
Hawaii:
Hawaii—II., George W. Woods, R.
Four Months in Paradise, J. R. Muscik, G.
The Hawaiian Islands, G. H. Johnson, FrL.
Kilauea, the Home of Pele, William Libbey, Harp.
Heresy, The Unconscious Spirit of, J. F. Seebach, LuthQ.
Heroes in Fiction, LHJ.
Ireland:
The French Expedition in 1798, CW.
The Promised Irish Local Government Bill, NC.
The Lord-Lieutenancy and a Royal Residence, FR.
The Twelfth of July in Ireland, A. D. Godley, Mac.
Hindus, Early Religion of the—I., H. W. Magoun, BSac.
Holden, Sir Isaac, Emily Crawford, RR.
Holmes, Dr., Letters of, to a Classmate, CM.
Horace, The Childhood of, Professor Ramsay, Mac.
Hypnotism in its Scientific and Forensic Aspects, A.
Immigrants and Tramps, The Law Affecting, CRev, Sept.
Immigration and the Educational Test, P. F. Hall, NAR.
Immortality in the Light of Scripture and Nature, LuthQ.

ılism, C. de Thierry, NewR.
ıtion, The Mystery of the, LQ.

ſative Press of India, Black.
tisings on the Indian Frontier, Robert Low, NatR.
ınd, Turkey, and India, T. G. Bowles, F.
epoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857—II., E. Vibart, C.
:down of the "Forward" Indian Frontier Policy, NC.
the Electric Telegraph Saved India, P. V. Luke, Mac.
ıcial Relation Between England and India, A. S.
ısh WR.
ualism, J. F. Goucher, Chaut.
y: Treatment of the Insane in France, San.
tion, The Dogma of, Henry Frank, Int.
Place in Universal History, G. H. Schodde, OC.
ın and His Political Philosophy, Mary P. Parmalee, A.
s a Thinker, E. D. Burton, BW.
The New Sayings of, G. F. Wright, BSac; SunM; Dem.

tejuvenation of the Jew, H. P. Mendes, NAR.
ry of the Jews of Prague, A. Kohut, Men.
ewish New Year's Day in the Light of History, Men.
Arc and Bluebeard—II., R. V. Rogers, GBag.
ıe Dramatic Character and Integrity of, W. H. Green,
R.
Professor, Edward Caird, IJE.
, Some Important Results of the, A. Carnegie, NAR.
n, Latter-Day, W. A. Alexander, PQ.
Charles, The Art of, J. Pennell, CM.
New Hampshire, F. S. Fiske, NEM.
um in Sight, Major A. Griffiths, FR.
cperiment, Franklin's, A. McAdie, APS.
Nothing Success in Massachusetts, Causes of, AHR.
Insurance Against Unemployment, W. F. Willough-
PSQ.
Question in the Department of Street Cleaning, MunA.
tte, Marquis de, and President Monroe, M. Halstead,
.
Autumn, D. T. Macdougal, Harp.
Virginia, Henry Tyrrell, PMM.
es:
ſarlein Library, J. M. Stone, Black.
go's New Public Library Building, F. Crissey, Out.
ısks of Great Americans, Unknown, McCl.
y Shrines of Manhattan, Some.—I., Lipp.
y Values, C. L. Moore, D, Oct. 1.
, Growth of, During the Queen's Reign, LQ.
Supper, The, F. P. Manhart, LuthQ.
, Chapters in the English Law of—II., A. W. Renton,
ıg.
's Attitude at the Marburg Colloquy, LuthQ.
's Influence on Literature, D. C. Munro, Chaut.
The Art of, Lelia H. Bugg, CW.
vellism; the Law of the Beasts, F. Greenwood, NC.
ınd Primitive Man, WR.
ıud II., F. White, USM.
d the Machine, H. C. Potter, NAR.
a Member of Society—II., P. Topinard, Mon.
n, The Island of, Emile Verhaeren, FrL.
Antoinette as Dauphine, Anna L. Bicknell, CM.
'he Planet, S. F. Breckenridge, LuthQ.
ısant, Guy de, The Love Letters of, Fr.
medanism: Has Islam Been a Religion of Progress?
R.
ınt Marine: Our Need of Merchant Vessels, F.
aires, The Meanness of, EI.
au, a Victim of the Lettres de Cachet, F. M. Fling,
R.
ıs: See contents of MisR; MisH.
ıs, Apostolic and Modern, C. Martin, PRR.
ippi River in 1835, Up the, MidM.
r, Ericsson's First, and the Later Turret Ships,
:M.
gne, Shakespeare's Copy of, A. Nicholson, GM.
and Sankey, N. P. Babcock, LHJ.
y, International, T. G. Law, NewR.
nism, Anti-Polygamy, H. Lesan, MidM.
ıs a Scholar, H. H. Hall, LuthQ.
pal Life in New Zealand, Robert Stout, OC.
pal Problems, American, Peculiarities of, E. L. God-
, AM.
, The Idea of, Among Men and Animals, G. Ferrero,
S.
, Leslie Stephen, IJE.
ket in Bygone Days and Now, T. M. Prentice, G.
on:
Iates of Napoleon, C. Whibley, FR.
blished Napoleon, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, NewR.
es and Sketches of the First Napoleon, EI.
, Some Unrecognized Laws of, C. H. Henderson, APS.
Warfare, H. J. May, NatR.
Warfare; Present and Future, F. T. Jane, F.
:
'orpedo Boat in Naval Warfare, B. Micou, NAR.
'oming Sea-Power, Charles H. Cramp, NAR.
, LQ.

New Orleans, The Under Side of, Frances A. Doughty, Lipp.
Newspaper, the Business of a, J. L. Steffens, Scrib.
New York, The Greater, Certain Wonders of, McCl.
New York, Local History and the "Civic Renaissance" in,
RR.
New Zealand, Municipal Life in, Robert Stout, OC.
Nietsche, Freidrich: His Life and Works, Andrew Seth,
Black.
Noises, To Abate the Plague of City, J. H. Girdner, NAR.
Nom-de-Plumes, A Chapter on, C. T. Scott, NEM.
Northamptonshire Village Jottings, PMM.
Norway, A Glimpse of, Winnifred Wilton, CanM.
Norway, A Glacier Excursion in, H. H. Boyesen, Cos.
Nova Scotia, Universities of, Mina A. Reade, CanM.
Oil-Fields, The Story of the, G. E. Walsh, CasM.
Optic, Oliver, Character Sketch of, J. A. McPherson, NatM.
Orientation, On Sensations of, Ernst Mach, Mon.
Ostracism, The New, C. A. Towne, A.
Pan-Islamic Revival, A Moslem's View of the, NC.
Paris, The Commune of—III., Molly E. Seawell, MM.
Patti, An Afternoon with Madam, W. Armstrong, Mus.
Pauperism, The Problem of, Frederick H. Wines, CRev, Sept.
Pessimism, Result of, to Ultimate Philosophy, IJE.
Peter the Great, LQ.
Petroleum, The Production of, BTJ, Sept.
Philippines, Spanish Rule in the, Cos.
Photography: See contents of AP; PA; PT; WPM.
Pitt, Mr., in Private Life, W. Toynbee, WR.
Platonists, The Cambridge, F. J. Powicke, BSac.
Police, Roll of Honor of the New York, T. Roosevelt, CM.
Political Problem, Our Greatest, J. H. Eckels, MM.
Political Tricks and Tribulations, Allan Hendricks, Lipp.
Positivism, Comte's, Some of the Leading Ideas of, IJE.
Prehistoric Man, The Days of Rest of, R. G. Haliburton,
CanM.
Prince Edward's Island, Premiers of, W. L. Cotton, CanM.
Princeton College in the Nineteenth Century, J. DeWitt,
PRR.
Prosperity: The Sham and the Reality, J. C. Ridpath, A.
Protective Features of "Section 22," J. Nimmo, Jr., F.
Province, The Proprietary, as a Form of Colonial Govern-
ment—II., AHR.
Prussia: The Prussian Campaign of 1758, H. L. Tuttle, AHR.
Putnam, Israel, The Homes and Haunts of, W. F. Livingston,
NEM.
Race, The Romance of, Grant Allen, C.
Racial Geography of Europe, The—IX., W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Railways:
The Future of Railroad Investments, W. A. Crane, Harp.
Brakes for High-Speed Railway Trains, L. H. Walter, CasM.
Electric Power on Trunk-Line Railways, G. Forbes, EngM.
Progress and Perfection of the Rack Railway, EngM.
Possibilities of Rapid Electric Travel, EngM.
A Decade in Federal Railway Regulation, H. T. Newcomb,
APS.
Public vs. Private Operation of Street Railways, MunA.
Recreation Piers, E. C. O'Brien, MunA.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, CM.
Rocking-Stones of Cornwall, The, A. S. Hurd, Lud.
Ruins, The Mission, of California, OC.
Russian Experiment in Self-Government, G. Kennan, AM.
Sahara, A Visit to the Western, H. Bindloss, GM.
San Francisco, Early Days in—X., Maria Knight, OM.
Sanitation: See contents of San.
Scandinavia and Her King, Constance Sutcliffe, FR.
Schoolboys, English, on the "Trek," RR.
Science at the University of Chicago, F. Starr, APS.
Scots, Who are the? K. Mathieson, Scots, Sept.
Self, Prof. Max Müller's Theory of, P. Carus, Mon.
Sermon, The Plan of the, W. G. Blaikie, HomR.
Shakespeare, Early Critics of, W. H. Sheran, CW.
Shakespeare's Copy of Montaigne, A. Nicholson, GM.
Shorthand: See contents of Sten.
Silver Question: Is the Silver Question Dead? GMag.
Silver Question, Present Status of the, R. P. Bland, NAR.
Skin-Writing, Jeremy Broome, Str.
Social Evolution and the Churches, Henry Davies, BSac.
Social and Ethical Solidarity, Our, E. Montgomery, IJE.
Social Vision, The Latest, B. O. Flower, A.
Socialism, Parisian, A Phase of, A. I. Butterworth, CW.
Sociological Theories, Tarde's, Gustavo Tosti, PSQ.
Soul, The Infinity of the, E. Skilton, Int.
Species Formation, On, Th. Eimer, Mon.
Spies, Some, Andrew Lang, C.
Sport: See contents of O; Bad; PMM.
Stars, The Distance of the, J. E. Gore, GM.
Statistical Offices, Municipal, in Europe, E. M. Hartwell,
MunA.
Statistics vs. Socialism, W. T. Harris, F.
Stock Exchange, The Mechanism of the, C.
Story-Telling, Bad, F. M. Bird, Lipp.
Style, The French Mastery of, F. Brunetière, AM.
Sterilized Milk, Value of, San.
Sudan, Reconquering the, F. A. Edwards, GM.
Suicide: Is It Worth While? C. B. Newcomb, A.
Sunstroke and Heat Exhaustion, Mortality from, San.

Tarde's Sociological Theories, Gustavo Tosti, PSQ.
Tariff, Customs, of Canada and Cape Colony, BTJ, Sept.
Taxation, The Principles of—XI., David A. Wells, APS.
Taxation Problem in Chicago, The, E. W. Bemis, BSac.
Teachers, The Training of, F. Burk, AM.
Tennis, International, of 1897, J. P. Paret, O.
Theosophy: Its Leaders and Its Leadings, A. A. McGinley, CW.
Tornadoes, J. W. Smith, Str.
Trade Relations, Canada's American, J. Charlton, CanM.
Trades-Unionism, The Growth of, GMag.
Tramps and Immigrants, The Law Affecting, CRev, Sept.
Travel in America in the Nineteenth Century, C. M. Depew, Out.
Treaties and Treaty-Making, F. S. Jones, PSQ.
Treaty, The Clayton-Bulwer, M. W. Hazeltine, NAR.
Trusts, The Truth About, R. P. Flower, GMag.
Trinity, The Fact of the, and Facts of Experience, PQ.
Turbine Building in Switzerland, A. Steiger, CasM.
Tubercle Bacillus—How It Is Communicated, H. Bryn, San.
Universe, Latest Discoveries Touching the History of the, AM.
Universities:
What is a University? E. A. Sonnenschein, Mac.
Universities and the Higher Education of Women, F.
Universities of Nova Scotia, Mina A. Reade, CanM.
The Leland Stanford, Jr., University, O. L. Elliott, FrL.
The New Columbia, MM.
Valle Crucis, The Abbey of, Helen M. North, G.
Vase-Painting in Italy, Greek, H. B. Walters, K.
Venus, Some Views as to the Planet, C. Flammarion, K.
Verlaine, Paul, F.
Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, Joe M. Chapple, NatM.
Warships, The Speed of, W. H. White, FR.
Washington, Booker, and the Tuskegee Institute, NEM.
Washington State, Some Impressions of, A. B. Coffey, OM.
W. C. T. U., Origin of the World's, Frances E. Willard, RR.
Wealth, Concentration of—II., H. E. Taubeneck, A.
Wharf Improvements, Modern, Foster Crowell, EngM.
White House, The New Tenants of the, LHJ.
Windsor Castle, The Hidden Treasure of, EI.
Wisby, An Ancient Hanseatic Town, W. Hyams, Out.
Wolfe: How Wolfe Changed the History of the World, EI.
Women;
Women's Suffrage, WR.
The Fin-de-Siècle Woman, LQ.
Women's Clubs, Helen W. Moody, Scrib.
Women in Finance, Ellen M. Henrotin, NatM.
Among Veiled Women, Eliza P. Heaton, Chaut.
The Woman's Labor Bureau, Walter Besant, Bkman.
Universities and the Higher Education of Women, F.
The Evolution of Woman in the South, W. Gregory, G.
Are Women Hurting Men's Chances in Business? Chaut.
Women at the English Universities, Mary T. Blauvelt, RR.
State Federation of Women's Clubs, Helen M. Henrotin, RR.
A Woman's Club Movement in London, Mrs. Sheldon Amos, RR.
Origin of the World's W. C. T. U., Frances E. Willard, RR.
Yumoto and Its Surroundings, Impressions of, TB.
Zion, In the City of Elizabeth Cumings, Mus.
Zionist Congress, The, T. Herzl, CJ.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1897.

sing of Lazarus.....Frontispiece.

gress of the World—

aling Conferences at Washington..... 643
's "Coming-out" Party..... 643
acific Ocean in Its New Importance..... 644
l Assignments in Diplomacy..... 644
light of the West Indies..... 645
wo West Indian Republics..... 645
and Germany..... 646
s New Cuban Policy..... 646
Waiting Game of the Patriots..... 647
Will Break the Deadlock? 647
iplomatic Preliminaries..... 648
ctual Record as a Neutral 648
ritical Point Approaching..... 648
ed: A Firm Policy..... 649
Countries Gaining Time..... 649
hilippines Pacified..... 649
eath of Henry George..... 650
any's Victory..... 650
iberate Choice..... 651
ruckmen, for Instance..... 651
Partisan Bearings..... 651
he Machines "Live and Let Live."..... 652
a Platt Legislature..... 652
ess Despite Politics..... 652
ovember Elections in General..... 653
l Savings Banks..... 654
ncy and Banking Reform..... 654
nd's Rejection of Bimetallism..... 654
ia Sets Us an Example..... 655
any on the Chinese Coast..... 655
ia's Home Troubles..... 656
Influences at Constantinople..... 656
nd's Frontier War..... 657
iberals Oppose This Tory War..... 658
nd in Africa..... 658
reat English Strike..... 659
rctic Rescue..... 660
merican Artist in Paris..... 660
merican Anniversary..... 661
w Fever and Its Prevention..... 661
bituary Record..... 662

raits of the members of the International Seal-onference, John A. Kasson, W. F. Powell, s Taylor, Charles P. Weaver, Alton B. Parker, Malster, J. Hoge Tyler, Leslie M. Shaw, Sir t Giffen, Henry O. Tanner, the late Henry Beecher, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Charles A. Berry, te Justin Winsor, and the late Thomas W. , a map of the disputed territory on the Niger, her illustrations.

of Current Events..... 663

raits of Charles Page Bryan, L. S. Swenson, e H. Bridgman, Charles M. Dickinson, William ich, Thomas E. Kinney, M. Zaimis, the Lord of London, the late Dean Vaughan, and a view Yerkes Observatory.

History in International Cartoons.... 667

oductions from various American and foreign ils.

bert and Illustration in the Victorian 673

By Ernest Knaufft.

ortraits of Mr. Gilbert, and other illustrations.

How the Bible Came Down to Us..... 690

By Clifton Harby Levy.

With reproductions from ancient manuscripts, and other illustrations.

The Duchess of Teck 702

By Lady Henry Somerset.

With portraits of the late Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Teck and his sons, and the Duchess of York, and other illustrations.

Abdur Rahman, Ameer of Afghanistan..... 705

By One Who Knows Him.

With portrait of Abdur Rahman.

The New Canadian Reciprocity Movement.. 712

By E. V. Smalley.

Our American Republics—Their True Lines of Progress..... 715

By Alex. D. Anderson.

With map showing growth of American republics.

Leading Articles of the Month—

Ex-Minister Taylor's Views on the Cuban Question..... 719
Lessons of the Yellow Fever..... 720
Mr. Bryce on the New York Election..... 721
"Junior Good Government Clubs"..... 722
The Three-year Undergraduate Period..... 722
Tennysoniana..... 723
Present-day Poets..... 726
"Hymns that Have Helped"..... 727
Two English Artists and Their Work..... 728
American Comic Opera..... 728
The Queen's Jubilee..... 729
How England Betrayed the Bechuanas..... 730
A Swedish Explorer in Central Asia..... 731
The Caucasus Crossed on Bicycles..... 732
The United States in the World's Iron Markets. 733
Street-car Fares..... 734
Compulsory Arbitration in Labor Disputes..... 735
A Scheme of Workingmen's Insurance..... 736
The Horrors of English "Home Work"..... 737
The Duc d'Aumale..... 738

The Periodicals Reviewed..... 739

The New Books—

I. Some American Novels and Novelists..... 753

With portraits of William Dean Howells, Paul Leicester Ford, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Jeannette L. Gilder, Charles Keeler Lush, Henry James, Mary E. Wilkins, John Fox, Jr., and Ruth McEnery Stuart, and other illustrations.

II. The Season's Books for Young People and Children..... 760

With illustrations.

III. Other Books of the Season..... 766

With portraits of R. Lanciani, Ernest Ingersoll, George E. Waring, Jr., Justin McCarthy, John Fiske, and other illustrations.

IV. Classified List of Titles..... 772

Contents of Reviews and Magazines..... 773

Index to Periodicals..... 782

$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage $1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us ost-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and dealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of $2.50 he yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., ator Place, New York City.

THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.

From the new painting by Mr. H. O. Tanner, an American artist in Paris. (See Page 699.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XVI. NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1897. No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Sealing Conferences at Washington.

It is too early to note the full results of the interesting diplomatic conferences that were held in Washington in November. Representatives from Russia and Japan conferred with our own special agents upon the need of a prohibition of the slaughter of seals in the North Pacific and the best way to save those animals from extermination. The conferees were clothed with treaty-making powers, and an agreement was readily secured. This conference was followed by a session of expert students of the seal herd who were qualified by their recent investigations to compare notes touching the facts as to the relation of pelagic sealing to the rapid reduction and threatened extinction of the species. The leading personages were President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford University, who is a zoölogist of international repute; Professor Thompson, representing England, and Mr. Macoun as the Canadian expert. The prestige of this meeting of experts was greatly enhanced by the very opportune visit to Washington of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, accompanied by Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. These distinguished visitors were received with all the honor and courtesy that was their due, and with evidences of a good feeling that was as sincere in its expression as it was unostentatious. There are numerous questions which concern Canada and the United States jointly, the chief difficulty in the settlement of which has been due to the anomalous political connection of Canada with a European country and the necessity of settling our strictly North American issues by reference to a monarchical government across the ocean. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to a far greater extent than any of his predecessors, sees both the propriety and the need that Canada should have a far more direct voice in her own international affairs. Sir Wilfrid, of course, did not expect that by spending a few days in Washington he would secure the settlement out of hand of the seal question, and much less did he expect that a reciprocity treaty could be negotiated and signed on a week's notice. Nevertheless, he hoped undoubtedly that some of the main principles affecting the solution of several questions might be brought nearer to the point of mutual acceptance by his personal exchange of views with the officials at Washington. His plan of a joint commission to deal with all pending issues, and especially to consider reciprocity ought to be carried out. The prospect for it is favorable.

Japan's "Coming-out" Party.

It is interesting to observe that the appearance of Japan in this conference with the United States and Russia marks the beginning of a new era in the diplomatic and international life of the Japanese kingdom. Never before, if we mistake not, have the representatives of Japan been called into conference on equal terms with those of great world powers like Russia and the United States upon a topic of general concern. Japan has suddenly become a power to be reckoned with and respected. However we may regard the merits of Japan's pretensions in the Hawaiian controversy, we are bound to respect the astuteness and vigor with which she has conducted her diplomatic correspondence, both with the Hawaiian Government and also with our own. The people and Government of the United States have always been Japan's best and most sincere friends: and that fact is not likely to be forgotten by the Japanese, even though the sudden rise of their fortunes may for the moment have turned their heads a trifle. They are bending all their energies toward the very rapid increase of their navy. They intend to play an important part in the history of the next twenty-five years.

The Pacific Ocean in its New Importance.

These conferences at Washington have an interest far beyond the topic which has given occasion for them. The question of the seals, to be sure, is important enough to be treated seriously, and it is to be hoped that it may be settled in some enlightened manner creditable to the progress of civilization. Yet the question is not worth any real friction or irritation between nations. But meanwhile the conferences in Washington must needs invite attention to the Pacific Ocean as the theater of various new and important commercial and international developments. The rise of Japan, with her great navy; the approaching completion of Russian railways across Siberia and Northern China, with the accompanying development of Russian ports, fortresses, and naval forces on the Pacific coast; the excitement about Alaska, with its gold fields; the impending annexation of Hawaii and the general advance of American interests on the Pacific coast; the talk of transpacific cables; the remarkable development of the Canadian-Pacific steamship connections with India, China, and Japan; the prospect of a ship canal somewhere across the neck of land between North and South America—all these and many other matters lend a fresh and powerful glamour to any occasion that brings together representatives of the nations that are most keenly interested in the future of the Pacific Ocean.

Special Assignments in Diplomacy.

It is, in our opinion, an excellent thing for the administration at Washington to employ trained diplomatic talent for the exclusive treatment of particular topics of importance. For concentration is a very large element of success, and the State Department itself is always occupied with a multitude of matters that arise in the course of ordinary administrative work. It is plain enough, therefore, that when Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin are especially commissioned to deal with the question of the seals something is likely to be accomplished. When one man like Mr. Handy is made a special commissioner with a quasi-ambassadorial status to represent us at Paris in all

George A. Clark (Secretary). Pierre Botkine (Russia). Shiro Fujita (Japan). David S. Jordan (U. S.). John W. Foster (U. S.), Chairman. Kakichi Mitsukiri (Japan). C. S. Hamlin (U. S.). M. de Routkowsky (Russia). M. de Wallant (Russia).

MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEALING CONFERENCE.

(Courtesy of the New York *Tribune*.)

HON. JOHN A. KASSON.

that have to do with American repre-
n at the great exhibition of 1900 it be-
t once practically certain that our inter-
hat matter will be cared for, and that as
we shall make a suitable display three
ence. If the special mission of Senator
; and his colleagues as regards the rehabili-
f silver has not been definitely successful,
ucceeded in arousing an unexpected in-
ı the subject, and has certainly gone far
success than we should ever have been
by negotiations through ordinary diplo-
nannels. The most recent instance of the
of a special diplomatic agent for the ac-
nment of a particular task is the selection
Ion. John A. Kasson as a special ambas-
or the negotiation of reciprocity treaties
ne new tariff. Mr. Kasson has had much
nce in diplomacy, having been United
Minister to Austria, besides holding other
tic positions; and in his long and able
s a member of Congress from Iowa he
an expert in tariff legislation. It is not
herefore, that we have many men as well
Mr. Kasson for the difficult work of ne-
g commercial treaties under the recipro-
ovisions of the new tariff. France and
y are already actively at work studying
ations of the tariff preliminary to the dis-
of reciprocity arrangements, while Canada is, of course, entirely prepared to take up the subject, and several of the South American countries will afford an advantageous field for negotiation. Let our trading zone be extended.

The Plight of the West Indies.

The future of the West Indies must henceforth be observed by the United States with an ever-increasing degree of curiosity and concern. Nature has been prodigiously bountiful in the endowment of these islands, and they have at times contributed a great deal to the wealth of Europe. But their industrial development has been slight and superficial, and they have been subject to the sharpest reactions. At present their fortunes are at an extremely low ebb. Even if Cuba should be kept by Spain, there is no prospect that it will yield further streams of wealth to Spanish coffers. Its tobacco and some other crops may become measurably profitable again in the early future; but the great sugar crop, once the source of immense wealth, is probably a thing of the past —at least as a revenue-producing factor. American capital and ingenuity might do something for Cuba, in spite of the permanent victory that beet sugar seems to have won over cane sugar; but Spain can never bring back smiling prosperity to the Gem of the Antilles. As for the great British island of Jamaica, its industrial decline, owing chiefly to the changed economic position of cane sugar, has of late proceeded very rapidly. A royal commission on the serious industrial crisis in the British West Indies has lately reported in the most gloomy and discouraging vein. The great island of Hayti-San Domingo, divided between two retrograde and farcical republics, is fabulously rich in soil and in possibilities of development, but is little above Central Africa in actual advancement. As compared with the West Indies, moreover, the march of improvement all over the continent of Africa is in this decade at a many times greater rate. If any influence and energy can ever be effectively applied to lift the West Indies out of the political, social, and industrial quagmire into which they have sunk such rescue must come from the United States.

The Two West Indian Republics.

We should not hesitate to bring the republics of Hayti and San Domingo under our moral influence and protection to a far greater extent than heretofore. To that end our Government might well attach greater importance to our representation in those republics by increasing diplomatic and consular salaries, by sending naval vessels more frequently to visit the island, and by pressing to a conclusion our long-continued negotiations for a port

and a coaling station. American commercial interests in the island might moreover be increased very considerably under a reasonable amount of encouragement. It was reported in the newspapers last month that the American company which holds the foreign debt of San Domingo, farms the revenues, manages the banking and currency of the republic, and holds various other concessions, had sold out to an English chartered company of some kind. This would be regrettable; but so far as we can ascertain, it is not true. The report would seem to have grown out of the American syndicate's attempt to place its securities on the London money market. It is important for the United States that this company should not yield its political influence to any European syndicate.

Hayti and Germany.

As for the republic at the other end of the island, it has been in a high state of excitement this past month over a dispute with Germany. We are not in possession of the precise merits of the controversy. It seems that the local authorities had arrested a resident whose mother is a native Haytian but whose father is of German origin, and had in due course incarcerated him for a violent assault. As the result of a second trial the term of imprisonment was extended from three months to a year. It seems that the man had at some earlier time given up the Haytian citizenship which he had long exercised and had enrolled himself at the German legation as a subject of Germany. The German Minister went directly to President Sam, the head of the Haytian state, and not only demanded the immediate release of the prisoner, but also an indemnity of a thousand dollars a day for each day of his imprisonment, with a further indemnity of five thousand dollars for every day that the release should be postponed. The German Minister accompanied his demands with threats that German warships would bombard Port au Prince. When the excitement was at its highest pitch the United States Minister, Mr. W. F. Powell, intervened and requested that the prisoner be released as a courtesy to the United States. This solution was gratefully welcomed by the Haytian Government, which in its action virtually recognized in the United States the character of a protector of the legitimate rights of the small American republics. It is charged that Germany had really welcomed the difficulty as an excuse for sending some warships to make a demonstration in the West Indies, and that the intervention of the United States was resented at Berlin. Much, of course, depends upon the essential merits of the case If Hayti had done Lueders a real injustice Germany had a perfect right to resent it promptly and to make good its threats. It is obvious that all interests, both American and European, would be subserved by the development at these petty West Indian and Central American capitals of a large American influence, supported by very careful diplomatic appointments, with suitable permanent accommodations for our representatives, and with frequent visits from American men-of-war. Such an influence on the part of the United States would help to avert revolutions, and would make for steady and equable administration.

HON. W. F. POWELL, OF NEW JERSEY, U. S. Minister to Hayti.

Spain's New Cuban Policy.

It soon became evident to the world that Sagasta's return to power in Spain had brought neither harmony nor strength into the political counsels of that unhappy country. Still further was it evident that there was nothing in the programme of Spain's new Cuban policy that had any serious value. The autonomy proposals of the Sagasta cabinet were not of a kind to be entertained for a moment by the friends of the Cuban cause. No Spanish government, whether conservative or liberal, has at any time made even a paper programme of Cuban reforms under which Cubans were really to be permitted to manage their own affairs. As the Hon. Hannis Taylor has learned by his four years' residence as our Minister at Madrid, the Spanish political mind does not appear to be even capable of understanding the significance of freedom and home rule as they are understood among English-speaking people. Inasmuch as these latest Spanish proposals embody the greatest concessions that Spain is willing to make toward Cuba, and inasmuch as the Cubans regard the proposals as the merest sham, it may now be considered certain enough that

Cuban war cannot be terminated by any kind ›olitical compromise between Spain and her ›lted colony. If Spain is to retain Cuba at it must be by sheer force of arms. But the ıre and recall of Weyler, after the confident rance that had been made to the world long that the insurrection was practically stamped were absolutely fatal to Spain's military tion in Cuba. From the very outset of the rrection to the present time the insurgents ɜ never had so good a reason for confidence ·as given them in the recall of Weyler. And · have not persisted throughout the better of three years merely to give up the cause n their prospects have immeasurably bright- l. For everything is now turning their way.

HANNIS TAYLOR, EX-MINISTER TO SPAIN,
Who has returned to advocate Cuban freedom.

Waiting e of the ıtriots.

It must be remembered that the Cuban game is a comparatively easy one to play. The insurgents have ıing to lose by the continuance of the strug- for, since agriculture and industry are al- t wholly paralyzed in the island, the masses of men are safer and better off under the stand- of Gomez and the patriot leaders than they d otherwise be under existing circumstances. interior of the country readily yields the ›le food supplies that have always sufficed for Cuban population. It is not the insurgent ps, but the "pacificos," or non-combatants, en by the Spanish soldiery into the large ıs, who have suffered for lack of food. Gen- Gomez has never from the first had occasion nodify his theory of the methods by which Cuba would win independence. He has been well aware that in the lack of warships and heavy artillery the insurgents could not hope in the early stages of the war to gain possession of fortified seaports. But he has always believed that they could so sweep the interior and harry the Spanish forces as gradually to wear out the resources of the mother country, with the inevitable result of grave discord in Spain's home affairs. This game of waiting has been played with masterly skill by the venerable leader of the Cuban forces. He has made no needless sacrifice of his men, nor has he ever shown any vengeful feeling toward his opponents. On the contrary, he has treated military prisoners with great consideration, and has never forgotten that Cuba has no reason to hate the brave and unfortunate young fellows who come from the villages and farms of Spain under military duress to participate against their own wills in an unfortunate struggle three thousand miles away from home. A general who can play a successful game of military strategy with the minimum loss of life by gunshot, saber-stroke, bayonet charge, or machete thrust is worthy of the highest praise. The future military historian will probably show that the thing for which Gen. Maximo Gomez deserved the highest praise was his ability, with a comparatively small force of men and very limited resources, to keep a quarter of a million troops of the enemy expensively idle for a period of several years, while living upon, and gradually exhausting, a base of supplies three thousand miles distant. Now, what Gomez has done thus far either he or his successor, in case of his death, can apparently continue to do for years to come.

Who Will Break the Deadlock?

Here, then, is the situation in Cuba. No political compromise between the contending parties is possible, and no military solution by the complete victory of one side or the other is in prospect. The insurgents cannot be conquered, nor can the Spanish troops; for one party is invincible in the hills and fastnesses of the interior, while the other party is invincible in the fortified towns, particularly on the seaboard. It is evident that the deadlock can only be broken through the strained situation of affairs in Spain or outside intervention. Unfortunately, there is too good reason to fear that the evacuation and abandonment of Cuba would result in the overthrow of the present dynasty and a fierce civil strife. There has been much within the past few weeks to confirm the impression that the Spanish politicians are now fully resolved to charge the United States with responsibility for the prolongation of the Cuban strife, and to seek a pretext of war with this country, under cover

of which to withdraw from Cuba and to avert civil war at home. For a long time our Government has been anxiously watching the Cuban situation and endeavoring to ascertain what course this country ought to pursue. Logically, there has been really nothing to do except to decide firmly and finally between letting the situation entirely alone or demanding the immediate restoration of peace and order in Cuba, and undertaking to secure it with the assumption of full responsibility for Cuba's future. We have, however, been postponing the choice between these two logical alternatives, in the hope that something might happen to relieve us, in part, at least, of the necessity for exercising so grave a decision. It now seems not unlikely that Spain's peculiar predicament may lead to some overt act on her part which would compel us, whatever we might otherwise have intended, to settle the Cuban question for all time.

The Diplomatic Preliminaries.

Reducing the recent diplomatic discussion to its simplest terms, it is understood that our new Minister to Spain, General Woodford, was instructed by the administration to inform the Spanish Government that we thought the Cuban war ought to be ended, and would like to have Spain name a day (earlier than December of the present year) within which Spain would expect to restore order in Cuba. This mode of approach gave Spain an obvious diplomatic opportunity, which she did not fail to improve. The Spanish foreign office, after taking plenty of time, in order to make its answer as effective as possible, informed our Government, through General Woodford, that Spain could set no precise date for the end of the war, but that she would spare no efforts to bring it to an end as soon as she could, and that meanwhile her efforts would be greatly facilitated if the United States would observe more faithfully the duties of neutrality. The answer then proceeded to charge that the insurrection would have been suppressed long ago but for the constant streams of material and moral support that had been flowing from the United States to the aid of the insurgents. Lists of filibustering expeditions were included in the answer, and various other incidents were set forth to show the nature and extent of American aid to the Cuban cause. Our Government itself was accused of laxity in its efforts to prevent the fitting out of expeditions. The purpose of this reply was to influence the European powers, and to establish a basis for future claims against the United States, analogous to our claims against England after the conclusion of the Civil War. It was scarcely fortunate that we should have invited such a statement.

Our Actual Record as a Neutral.

The plain facts, of course, are that our Government has used great diligence, and has actually expended money reaching into the millions, for the prevention of filibustering expeditions to Cuba. It has been our duty, under international law, to use all reasonable diligence to prevent the use of our territory for the organization and departure of military expeditions designed to make war upon any power with which we are at peace. But the private sale and shipment of arms, ammunition, and other supplies is a perfectly legitimate business. The Cuban insurgents have not desired to recruit men in the United States, and there has been no filibustering worth mentioning. The smuggling of arms and ammunition into Cuba is not filibustering, and is no concern of ours whatever. It is for the Spanish civil and military authorities to guard their own coasts; and if they have not been able to prevent the landing of supplies on so comparatively limited a coast line as that of Cuba they have no right to ask that the United States Government should prevent the shipment of munitions of war from a coast line as vast as ours. The thing has been manifestly impossible. Much of the material purchased by the agents of the Cuban patriots in this country has gone first to ports in the British West Indies, to be subsequently reshipped, or else has found its way into Cuba by way of a Central or South American republic.

The Critical Point Approaching.

Naturally our Government was not pleased with Spain's answer, and it is reported that Minister Woodford received cable instructions to inform the Spanish foreign office, in a sharp note, that we resented and repudiated the charges contained in the Spanish answer. To this note, it is alleged, Spain made an equally sharp retort, containing the threat that Spain might see fit to overhaul and search American vessels on the high seas. There could be no possible justification for such a proceeding in the actual state of facts, and it could signify nothing but Spain's deliberate intention to force this country into a war. Our forbearance in the presence of Spain's infamous barbarities in Cuba, and in view of the prolongation of a hopeless struggle that has destroyed our great commerce with Cuba, has been without parallel in the history of international relations. So far as we have owed any duty of neutrality toward Spain we have far more than performed it, and it simply remains for us to decide on other grounds what we will do. Diplomatic conference with Spain is altogether futile. This country must determine for itself what its proper course should be, and then it must assume full responsibility.

[rresolution is unpardonable in the foreign policies of a great government, and irresolution has for a number of years past marked a characteristic of the foreign : the United States that it has cost us estige and done us serious harm. There ıg that the world respects so much in a attitude and policy as firmness and fixity ıse. If the people of the United States intervene in Cuban affairs they have the ındant moral justification for doing so. ı thing that could condemn such a move- the part of our country would be doubt ınds as to the wisdom or justice of our American intervention in Cuba at any hin the past year and a half would have epted by the whole world with even less or criticism than the Russian intervention lf of Bulgaria twenty years ago. The ın of the "reconcentrados" has given us ıest grounds for interference. Spain has ry reasonable chance to regain her lost and she has hopelessly failed. The osten- conciliatory policy of the new captain- Blanco, promises to have even less effi- ıan the criminally brutal policy of his pred- The Spaniards in Cuba themselves re- proposed policy of autonomy as an insult loyalty, while the insurgents look upon ; merest sham. The brutalities of the policy which concentrated the farming ın in the garrisoned towns are now fully l by the new authorities, and there is at pretense of an effort to feed the remnant starving people, and some, at least, of is said, are to be allowed to go back to astated homes and fields. But this change , far from softening their hearts toward nust only serve to convince them that clutch is weakening, and they will help rgents more than ever. In any case they nearly all starved to death. There seemed ght prospect that Weyler's policy of ex- ion, applied to women and children as o men, might some time possibly restore ı the control of a depopulated province. Sagasta-Blanco policy comes three years The fact is that this policy has been with sole reference to its effect upon pub- ın in the United States. It is a measure ing time. The Spanish Government asks ted States to be patient until the new as been tested by results. Meanwhile resorting to every conceivable means to her naval strength, and there can be lit- t of her intention to use her navy against ted States. The frankness with which attempted to purchase ships and secure financial support in other countries, with scarcely a pretense of concealing the direction of her hostile designs, might justify a very pointed inquiry and protest on the part of the Government of the United States.

Both Countries Gaining Time.

It is quite clear that all the very surprising reports of a delightful state of diplomatic harmony between Spain and the United States that filled the newspapers during November were due to the fact that both governments had strong reasons for desiring to postpone an open break. Spain was engaged in the difficult operation of swapping horses amid stream. A new captain-general had been sent to Cuba, accompanied by a new commander of the forces in the field, while a new admiral, also, Landero, had been sent to relieve Admiral Navarro as commander of the fleet on the Cuban station. Moreover, the financial and naval programme at home was meeting with some disagreeable checks and delays. As for our own administration, it had staked its success upon a policy for the improvement of industrial conditions, and nothing could have been further from its tastes and preferences than so disturbing a condition as foreign warfare. The President, moreover, was not to be blamed for wishing to throw upon Congress the lion's share of the responsibility for any part we might see fit to take henceforth in the Cuban imbroglio. Congress will convene on December 6. Its Western and Southern members particularly will bring to Washington with them from their constituencies a strong sentiment in favor of the recognition by this Government of the independence of Cuba, with the further understanding that this country will help make that independence a universally admitted fact.

The Philippines Pacified.

The Madrid authorities pretend to have received dispatches from the Governor-General of the Philippines, Prèmo de Riviera, to the effect that the rebellion in that island is entirely at an end. The report is probably true, although it may have been colored somewhat at Madrid for effect upon the Cuban situation. The Philippine insurrection began just fifteen months ago. Its prime mover was a remarkable man named Dr. Rizal, whose influence with his fellow-natives of the Philippines was even greater than that of the idolized Marti among the Cubans. Dr. Rizal was captured, court-martialed, and shot by the Spaniards a few months after the outbreak of the rebellion. After the sentence was pronounced, he was married to a Philippine girl of Irish origin, Miss Josephine Bracken. The rebellion was serious

enough to require the shipment of numerous reinforcements from Spain, but there was never much prospect of its ultimate success. When, some months ago, it seemed practically at an end through the surrender of a large body of the insurgents, the field was taken by the young widow of Dr. Rizal, whose appearance as the Philippine Joan of Arc fanned the insurrection into new and vigorous life. The final pacification of the island, according to the reports from Madrid, has come about through a policy borrowed from the methods used by the English in India. The terms of peace, it is said, were prescribed by the rebel chiefs themselves, and of course full amnesty and many administrative reforms were promised by the Spaniards. General Blanco, now in Cuba, it will be borne in mind, was the Governor-General of the Philippines through most of the trouble, but failed to restore harmony.

The Death of Henry George.

The conditions of the great municipal campaign in New York were seriously altered by the sudden death of Mr. Henry George, on October 29, some four days previous to the election. Mr. George's health was known by his close friends to be extremely precarious. He had once before been the victim of a slight stroke of apoplexy, and the high pressure to which his candidacy subjected him seems to have been the cause of this second stroke which ended fatally. The whole city was in a state of unusual excitement, and the death of Mr. George added a tragic element to a situation already full of dramatic intensity. Even the political opponents whom he had denounced most unsparingly joined with all the rest of the community in paying high tributes to his memory. A public funeral was attended by thousands of people, and a great procession of organized bodies of workingmen made a profoundly impressive spectacle. It is too early as yet to make an estimate of the place which history will assign to Henry George as an economic writer and a social and political reformer, but it is pertinent to note the fact that all disposition to question the sincerity of Mr. George's beliefs, the honesty of his character, and the unselfish devotion of his life to the general welfare has entirely disappeared. Apart from his specific proposals for social progress, the spirit of his life and work has won the respect of the country and the world. On the very night of his death Mr. George had been addressing great audiences, and the burden of all his last speeches was fierce denunciation of government by bosses and rings, and particularly of the Tammany system. He had repeatedly expressed his good will toward Mr. Seth Low and the Citizens' Union movement, and he had made it perfectly plain that the thing he supremely desired was the triumph of honest and decent government. His warnings and rebukes were in the tone of a grim Hebrew prophet rather than that of an adaptable nineteenth-century politician. He died, and the whole city paid him tributes that seemed well-nigh extravagant; for all the well-known politicians, clergymen, and leaders of opinion seemed to be competing with one another in the effort to say the most glowing thing about Mr. George as a martyr in a sacred cause. And the voiceless thousands seemed even more deeply and sincerely impressed than the few scores of men who are always heard on such occasions.

Tammany's Victory.

There were those who supposed that this great wave of emotion meant some general and serious respect for the immediate cause to which Henry George had sacrificed his life; but they were destined to be disillusionized in very short order, for Mr. Richard Croker's Tammany Hall ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the essential flippancy of the community was thus more clearly revealed than ever before. It was our remark last month that New York City had a great opportunity to achieve such good government as would mean substantial benefits to all the people, but that, whatever decision the ballots might register, the people would get what they really wanted, and what they wanted would be quite as good as they deserved, and probably better. We have now no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, it is the sincere intention of Mr. Croker, and of the persons whom he has caused to be placed in the positions of authority in the most important city government in the world, to give to the people a far better administration of their affairs than their own conduct entitles them to have. The serious thing about the result of the election is not the probable inefficiency or possible mismanagement of the affairs of the city by a Tammany administration, but the irresponsibility of the voters who have voted to abdicate real democratic government and to install a vulgar boss in supreme authority. It has sometimes been difficult for Americans to comprehend how the French people could have permitted the Second Republic to be broken down, and could have voted their cheerful acquiescence in the usurpation of an adventurer who subjected the whole political fabric to his personal rule. It ought not now to be so difficult for us to understand. The citizens of the great American metropolis have deliberately voted that they do not want government under men selected for public spirit or high character, but that they prefer above all things to be governed by one Richard Croker, for whose

ıd character not a single voter in New has a particle of sincere respect.

rate e.

What Mr. Henry George just before his death was saying every day on public platforms about Mr. Croker did not present the prevailing opinion among all s of people in the community. The people voted to make Mr. Croker master of the city e next four years were undoubtedly of the opinion as Mr. Henry George. They ed enlightened, decent, and progressive nment because they did not want it; and did not want it because their motives in the matter were selfish ones. It is not more le now than it was in the days of Edmund to indict a whole community, and nothing be farther from our meaning than that the of New York are prevailingly vicious and ved. Our assertion simply is that there is mense body of voters in New York who do efer the best things, and who are willing to he city over to the tender mercies of Croker 'ammany for some reason personal to them-. This can be better understood with con- illustration. To begin with, there is in a city like New York a large element who ositively vicious, belonging to the criminal emi-criminal classes. These men, for obvi- asons, prefer Tammany government. Next, 'ammany machine itself, which has been up by a long process, has a great body of directly attached to it, who as petty poli- s with little or no other means of support a pecuniary interest in Tammany's success. comes the liquor interest, which went in a body for Tammany this year, as it has y done heretofore. Even admitting that selling is a legitimate and honorable busi- it is not for a moment to be denied that the thousand saloons of the Greater New York rrounded by vicious and law-breaking ten- s, that they are the supporters always of overnment, and that they are able to com- a following, which reduced to its very low- rms must mean from forty to fifty thousand on election day.

ckmen, r nce.

When the reform administration of Mayor Strong temporarily took the place of the Tammany government reet-cleaning department found a great ob- to its work in the trucks and wagons, some thousand or more of which when not in use were left standing on the streets. At and on Sundays the cross streets of New were lined with these trucks. For many ıs the practice was seriously objectionable. One of the best things accomplished by the reform administration was the removal of these vehicles, whose owners were accordingly obliged to pay for shed room or yard room. The objectionable practice had always been connived at by Tammany, which had found it both politically and financially profitable to "protect" the truckmen. Civilization makes some progress even in New York, and it is not likely that these truckmen will succeed again in appropriating the streets for their stable-yards. Nevertheless, they have their hopes, and of course they voted the Tammany ticket. The case of the truckmen gives a sufficient clue. There are various other private interests that wish to violate municipal ordinances or break the State laws, and that seek the connivance of public officials. These interests naturally vote for Tammany. The street railroad organizations, gas companies, and other franchise-using or franchise-seeking concerns are in position to control a great many votes, and the reasons why they should favor a Tammany government rather than a Citizens' Union government are too plain to require any explanation.

Some Partisan Bearings.

The reasons why the great bulk of the voters who were expected to support the Henry George ticket resorted to Tammany after the death of their leader cannot be explained in a word. In any case, these men would never have voted for General Tracy and the straight Republican ticket. As between that ticket and Tammany, their preferences could not have been in doubt. Nor were their instincts in that respect other than sound, for Tammany represents a much greater capacity for a reasonably well-conducted municipal government than is represented by the local Republican machine. It must be remembered that New York has always been an overwhelmingly Democratic city. In the recent campaign the best Republicans, with a few exceptions, supported Seth Low and the Citizens' Union. What remained of the Republican party that rallied around Mr. Platt's ticket represented in New York City almost exactly what Republicanism has represented in some of the strongly Democratic Southern States. Mr. Henry George's movement had been launched not as an independent local effort to secure emancipated municipal government, but as the movement of the Simon-pure National Bryan Democracy, as against a Tammany which had refused to indorse the Chicago platform. The death of Mr. George seemed so clearly to foreshadow the dissolution of the "Democracy of Thomas Jefferson" that a great many plain Democratic voters of Bryan affiliations promptly decided that Tammany's, after all, was the only remaining Demo-

cratic standard, and to that standard they flocked. This was made the easier for them by the fact that Judge Van Wyck, the candidate for mayor, had supported Mr. Bryan last year, while the army of Tammany workers throughout the great metropolis was, by direction from headquarters, set at work upon most conciliatory tactics. Taking round figures, the Tammany ticket received 230,000, the Seth Low ticket 150,000, the Platt Republican ticket 100,000, and the ticket headed by Henry George, junior, as a substitute for his father, 20,000. Mr. Low's vote, under all the circumstances, was a magnificent tribute to his high personal character and eminent qualifications. Further than that, it was a splendid object lesson to the machine politicians.

How the Machines "Live and Let Live."

Up to the very last moment, Mr. Platt had assured President McKinley and the administration at Washington that the Tracy ticket would be elected beyond a peradventure, and that Mr. Low's vote would be the smallest cast for the four principal tickets. Mr. Platt most strenuously endeavored to implicate the McKinley administration in the local New York contest in such a way as to make it a sharer in the disgrace of the Republican defeat. The fact of course is that the Republican machine was not in ignorance of the facts of the situation. It was aware all the time that General Tracy did not stand the ghost of a chance of being elected. There has never been the slightest prospect that the Greater New York would fall into the hands of the Republican machine, and the Republican machine has always perfectly understood this. The separate Republican ticket, and the refusal of the machine to support Seth Low, were a part of the plan to make certain the success of Tammany. It is a great pity that so plain a political game should find the general public so easily imposed upon. What the Republican machine desires for itself is to maintain its control of the State government at Albany. So long as it can control the law-making power, which is always superior to the power of the municipal government in New York City, the Republican machine has the advantageous position in a trading bargain with the Tammany Democracy.

Again A Platt Legislature.

After the election it was found that the regular or Platt Republican members of the Legislature would probably fall just short of a clear majority, and a great deal was said for a few days about the ability of six or seven anti-Platt or Citizens' Union members to virtually control the Legislature by reason of their exercising the balance of power between the large group of Democrats and the still larger group of regular Republicans. The absurdity of this idea lay in the assumption that there was any honest and complete antagonism between the two large machine groups on matters involving profit and advantage to the political machines. The Republican side of the Legislature will have no trouble in drawing sufficient support from the Democratic side to insure easy success for machine measures. The trading basis is beautifully free from difficulties, and for the present moment the two machines have everything that they could reasonably have hoped for. To be sure, the spoils contingent of the New York City Republican machine would have been glad to have the offices that Mayor Van Wyck will distribute to Tammany Democrats; but since there was never any chance that these offices could go to Republican henchmen, there is no keen disappointment. Their reward comes to them in other ways; for the control of the State government makes the Republican machine rich and powerful enough to scatter crumbs of comfort among the faithful who keep up the fraudulent enrollments and manipulate the dishonest caucuses of the metropolis. The great corporations that are robbing the people of the city and State of New York will be quite amply protected this coming year, although they will have paid more handsomely for their protection than ever before. And the price of that protection will not be monopolized by a single political machine.

Progress Despite Politics.

Meanwhile the general progress of the great community in the arts and methods of civilized life will not be completely checked by the success of Tammany. Public opinion will demand clean streets, and there will not be a complete lapse from the Waring standard. Sites for a number of additional small parks and children's playgrounds in the densest portions of the city were definitely announced last month, and there is good reason to expect that this programme will be carried through. Within a month the courts have secured a highly favorable report upon the feasibility of the proposed underground rapid transit line, which is to be constructed with municipal funds, and the prospects for that great enterprise are now altogether bright. The remarkable beginnings of educational reform that have been made within the past year are likely to suffer a great deal from Tammany's victory, for in nothing has Tammany administration in times gone by been so far below the average American standard as in this matter of schools. Nevertheless, the gains that have been made will not be altogether lost. There is much reason to believe that Mr. Richard Croker has advanced a good deal in his apprecia-

HON. CHAS. P. WEAVER,
mocratic Mayor-elect of Louisville, Ky.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER,
Elected Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

HON. W. T. MALSTER,
Republican Mayor-elect of Baltimore, Md.

n of the true requirements of modern munici- l progress, and that he would greatly prefer ıt the next four years of Tammany rule should marked by some attractive gains in New ɔrk's municipal appointments, rather than by a ·venly retrogression. But these things are not ·. Croker's first consideration, and real progress modern municipal methods is almost impossi- ; under the class of men that Tammany will ·tainly select to be heads of the great adminis- .tive departments.

November lections General.

In general the elections throughout the country showed Democratic gains as against the great Republican wave of last year; but the reaction would not appear to have been sharp enough to have any striking party significance. Governor Wolcott was re-elected in Massachusetts by a Republican majority of more than 80,000 votes. The only State office of significance in the New York election was that of the chief judge of the highest court, and the Democratic candidate, Judge Parker, was victorious by a plurality of more than 50,000 votes. The Republicans carried the New Jersey Legislature, but by a reduced majority. In Pennsylvania the Republican ticket was successful by considerably less than half of last year's plurality. In Maryland, despite his strenuous efforts, Senator Gorman was defeated, and the

HON. J. HOGE TYLER,
Democratic Governor-elect of Virginia.

HON. LESLIE M. SHAW,
Republican Governor-elect of Iowa.

Republican Legislature will name his successor. A Republican was elected Mayor of Baltimore. In Ohio the contending forces were led by Senator Hanna, whose continuance at Washington depended upon the election of a Republican Legislature, and Mr. John R. McLean, of Cincinnati, who expected the senatorial seat if the Democrats should gain a majority of the law-making body at Columbus. Mr. Hanna was successful "by a close shave," and Governor Bushnell was re-elected. In Iowa the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw was elected governor by a large Republican majority. In Nebraska the fusion of Populists, silver Democrats, and silver Republicans carried the day; and in Kentucky the silver Democrats were successful—the gold Democrats, who ran a separate ticket, having cut a lamentably small figure in the result. It may be fairly predicted as a result of this year's elections that the National Gold Democrats, as a distinct organization, will disappear, and that those who were most earnest in the movement will probably act henceforth with the Republicans, while Bryanism, so-called, will have almost undisputed sway in Democratic councils.

Postal Savings Banks.

The report of Postmaster-General Gary, embodying as it does the reports and recommendations of the assistant postmasters-general, is an exceptionally important document. A large part of the volume is devoted to an argument, to our mind unanswerable, in favor of the prompt institution by this country of a postal savings bank system. The array of facts and figures marshaled to show the timeliness and importance of this step ought to make a deep impression upon the Congressional mind. The enormous growth of the postal money-order business is adduced as showing how the people already patronize the postal service for the transmission of funds. That they would avail themselves of it to deposit their savings is beyond question. Within a very few years the deposits would be counted by the hundreds of millions. The time is certainly auspicious for the adoption of this policy of postal savings banks. Further than that, however, it ought to be possible to combine that policy with some plan for the improvement of the currency system.

Currency and Banking Reform.

The study of the currency and banking question has been progressing steadily, and recommendations will be well formulated early in December. In our next number we shall present a careful summary and explanation of the proposals that are to be made by Secretary Gage on behalf of the administration, and by the currency commission that has been at work under the auspices of the Indianapolis Convention, with ex-Senator Edmunds as its chairman. It is thought in many quarters that the political complexion of the Senate will prevent the passage of any measure whatsoever for the improvement of the national banking system and the simplification of the currency; but at least it will do no harm to try. The failure of the Wolcott mission ought to promote currency reform, for any kind of silver policy is out of question.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN,
Eminent English opponent of bimetallism.

England's Rejection of Bimetallism.

Senator Wolcott and his colleagues have come back from their unavailing efforts abroad, and international bimetallism, for the present, at least, is as hopeless an enterprise as a railroad to the moon. There is no doubt that Senator Wolcott and his fellow-commissioners have some grounds for the feeling of disgust they are said to entertain toward the present English cabinet. Undoubtedly they had been led to believe some months ago that if France and the United States should be willing to take a certain agreed position as to free coinage England would for her part agree to throw open the mints of India to the free coinage of silver rupees, would avail herself of the existing legal right to maintain a certain proportion of the reserve of the Bank of England in silver, and would perhaps still further agree to extend the

silver as subsidiary money. France hav- eclared herself ready to meet her part of rangement, England finally withdrew from at had been tentatively promised. The of opinion in financial circles, led by the bankers of London and by such eminent ary scientists as Sir Robert Giffen, forced abinet to change its front rather ignomin-. For a moment the situation seemed to en withdrawals from the cabinet, and per- a ministerial reorganization. But nothing e kind has happened. The disgust of the ican commissioners and the French Gov- ent would seem to be directed not so much st the English cabinet, as a whole, as against or two members of it, particularly Lord ge Hamilton, the Secretary for India, who l seem to be, judging from recent occur- s, a good many different kinds of an ob- nable public character.

ria s an ple.

It is to be remarked that the swiftness of Germany to vindicate the apparent- ly dubious rights of a Haytian claiming an citizenship might well serve as an ex- to the United States. There was a time in history—many years ago, be it said—when d the reputation of being the swiftest and courageous nation in the whole world to pro- he rights of our citizens in other lands, re- ess of consequences. From that reputation ve fallen a long ways. One of the note- y incidents of this last month has been the cation by Austria of the rights of an Austrian n in Turkey. It seems that certain indigni- had been suffered by an Austrian merchant d Brazzafolli, at Mersina, who had been kind menians. Without a particle of delay, the de Calice, Austrian ambassador at Con- nople, made his demands upon the Turkish rnment, accompanying them with the state- exactly as did the German Minister at Port- ince, that if the demands were not immedi- complied with, his orders were to withdraw ce from the country and terminate diplo- relations. The Porte dallied one day, ia prepared to bombard Mersina, and of e the consequence was that Turkey made equired apology, dismissed and disgraced fficials in Asia Minor who had committed vrong against the Austrian citizen, and d respect to the offended power by saluting Austrian flag. This closed the incident. for the moral: The disrespect shown this ian merchant in Adina was as nothing com- with the frightful indignities that Turkish ls and Turkish soldiers, in violation of treaty s, have visited against as honorable and up- right American citizens as this country possesses. Our recent representative at Constantinople, Mr. Terrell, of Texas, who has come home to sing in glowing terms the praises of the Sultan of Turkey, was allowed by the Cleveland administration to spend whole years remonstrating mildly with the Turkish Government, but there is no evidence, so far as we are aware, that the slightest attention was ever at any time paid to Mr. Terrell's demands. In the early days of the republic we should have followed up those demands for apology and compensation by a fleet of warships, and we should certainly have gained our point and won the respect of the world. As a plain matter of fact, we were in a far better position to make a demand of this sort against Turkey than was Austria. The superiority of our position lay in the fact that no European power could for a moment suppose that we had any ambitions to gratify in the Turkish empire, or that we would pursue any advantage further than the mere enforcement of existing treaty rights—rights that had been violated not only with the connivance but with the active assistance of Turkish officers and soldiers. The time to enforce a demand of that kind is at the moment when the offense is committed. The dallyings of Mr. Cleveland's administration have made it practically impossible for us to proceed summarily now. The McKinley administration ought, however, to understand that if any fresh instance should arise in Turkey, the only decent and self-respecting course to pursue would be exactly the course that Austria has taken with such complete success.

Germany on the Chinese Coast.

Austria's peremptory dealing with Turkey was more than matched, however, in the same week by an act of Germany's on the coast of China. Two German missionaries were recently murdered in the Province of Chan-Tung, and the subsequent behavior of the governor and officials of the province increased the wrath of the German Government. Several warships were sent to the port of Kiao-Chan, and on Monday morning, November 15, six hundred marines were landed with several pieces of artillery. The garrison of the Chinese fort, variously reported as numbering from one thousand to five thousand men, fled precipitately. The Germans took possession and hoisted their imperial flag over the fort. Naturally it was rumored that Germany had some ulterior designs, and that the attack on the missionaries was an excuse to obtain a foothold on the Chinese coast that would not soon be relinquished. There is, however, no apparent foundation for such statements. The provincial governments in China are so tardily reached by diplomatic pressure

brought to bear at Pekin that European governments have on various occasions found it necessary to act as Germany has now done.

Austria's Home Troubles.

While Austria in its outward affairs—as for example its prompt action at Mersina—keeps up the appearance of an orderly government, its inner constitutional life has been subjected during the past few weeks to an almost intolerable strain. If the Emperor Francis Joseph were less beloved, and less skillful as a ruler, the imperial structure could hardly have survived the recent crisis. Hungary is a separate kingdom, with its own parliament and interior organization, joined to Austria by a compact which makes the Austrian emperor the Hungarian king, and which provides for joint military, naval, and diplomatic services. These services are sustained by joint contributions under an agreement renewed periodically. Of late the Austrian half of the dual monarchy has been in a state of parliamentary anarchy. Count Badini, the prime minister, whose retirement seemed inevitable last month, has been kept in his place by the emperor, and the daily riots in the Reichsrath have been gradually losing their violence. The clash of races and creeds is at the root of all these Austrian troubles. Lately the Bohemians have been allowed to use their own language officially in schools and courts of justice. This has met with the bitter antagonism of the German element. The standing crusade against the Jews has also played a part in these latest troubles. While the Austrian Parliament was completely deadlocked by these dissensions, the time came for the renewal of the arrangement with Hungary, and it was impossible to get a bill passed. This situation was fraught with great danger to the empire; but the steadiness and patience of the Hungarian Government, under the leadership of Baron Banffy, has saved the dual scheme. It was reported on November 19 that the Reichsrath at Vienna would approve the bill providing for a provisional renewal of the Hungarian compact. It will not be surprising if the end of Francis Joseph's reign should be speedily followed by important changes in the political map.

THE CONDITION OF AUSTRIA.

Badeni dragging the chariot of state, driven by the priest, the capitalist, the landowner, and the Young Czechs.

From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Rival Influences at Constantinople.

For some time past it has seemed evident enough that some very especial understanding had been reached between Germany and Turkey. The revival of Turkish military strength appears to have been due in large part to the training of German officers, and to a modern military equipment obtained from German manufacturers. The attitude of Germany, moreover, in the protracted negotiations at Constantinople over the question of Crete was stubbornly and persistently pro-Turkish. During the past month it has been declared with more definiteness than ever in the European press that the arrangement between the German empire and the Sultan is in fact of a kind which practically adds Turkey to the Triple Alliance. In case of a great European war the coöperation of the Turkish army would be a very desirable thing to obtain. A year or two ago Turkey seemed to have fallen almost completely under the spell of Russia's influence. Certainly nothing but the very strongest combination can avail to check Russia's ultimate progress toward Constantinople. It has been thought that Austria and Russia had come to something like an understanding touching their respective spheres of influence in the Balkans. The whole situation is bafflingly intricate, and it must not be supposed that the rumors regarding an alliance between Germany and Turkey are authentic enough to be accepted as conclusive. It is significant, however, that Russia should now have

ded the Turkish Government that a large f the war indemnity of twenty years ago ıs unpaid. Hitherto Russia has not pressed y for the money, and has seemed to regard cuniary claim as a means by which to keep y under moral domination. But it has eported that the Turks intended to use the nity paid them by Greece for the purpose abilitating the Turkish navy, and this idea ıot find a pleasant reception at St. Peters-

If Turkey's indemnity is to be spent for ınder the tutelage of Germany, with a view reasing the aggregate strength of the com- on against the Dual Alliance, Russia may refer to collect her outstanding bill against y, and apply the proceeds in naval con- ion on her own account. The gathering in antinople of agents representing the Krupp orks of Germany and the Armstrong works ıgland found their negotiations seriously upted by the Russian attitude. In order to her diplomacy the proper impressiveness, ı has allowed it to be known that her strong n the Black Sea is in a state of entire ıess, a squadron of eleven vessels, includ- ur first-class battleships, being now ready oceed to the Bosphorus on a few hours'

. Russia, by the way, has informed Tur- ıd the powers that the proposed Christian nor of Crete must be a member of the : orthodox Church; an dthe case of Colonel ffer, of Luxembourg, whose qualifications d to make his candidacy so satisfactory, is lisposed of, and the Cretan situation remains ted and unsettled as ever.

The valor shown by the Anglo-Indian troops in the fierce campaign that continues to rage against the hill tribes on ontiers of Afghanistan has been truly splen- It will have resulted in a long list of inci- to be added to the already huge collection lorous achievements in minor wars that are ch gloated over in the English army and e English newspapers, although not often ar to any one outside of England. It seems , if England must fight and do deeds of : valor, that it should always be against poor ınfortunate peoples, who labor under the ssion that they are fighting for their own ı and firesides against a cruel and ambitious er. This statement by no means sums up ight and wrong of England's everlasting of petty wars. But it partly explains the ness of some of these campaigns, and the ndous demands that even such warfare ı upon the undoubted courage of English ıs and troops—for it is no child's-play to go into a distant region and attack men on their own ground. Whether England has entered Zululand to fight savages, the Transvaal to attack the Dutch farmers of South Africa, the Soudan to assail the fanatic Arabs, or the mountain valleys northwest of India to conquer the self-reliant hill tribes who acknowledge no master,—she has in every such case occupied the position of an invader attacking brave men in their own homes; and she has had to pay pretty dearly in many instances for her experiences. It is the opinion of a large part of England, and quite the unanimous opinion of all the rest of the world, that England has no business whatever to be fighting these hill tribes on the confines of Afghanistan. The studious acknowledgment of their independence, together with some shrewd and tactful favors, might have kept them friendly enough toward England; and thus they would have served admirably to strengthen the frontiers of India against the insidious approach of Russia. Nothing could have been finer, according to the descriptions published in the newspapers on November 15, than the recapture of Dargai Ridge by the Gordon Highlanders on October 20, meager accounts of which had been forwarded at the time. But this desperate bravery, equal in its magnificent display of discipline to the charge of the Six Hundred at Balaklava, would seem, from all we can learn, to have been just about as needless a sacrifice of good men, and just about as much of a military mistake as that famous exploit of the Crimean War. Although it is principally their native Indian troops that the English are sacrificing in this bloody frontier campaign, they have also lost some brave officers and men of British blood.

LENDING A HAND.

AMEER: "Allow me to assist you!"

JOHN BULL: "Thanks very much, but it's pretty well under now!"—From *Punch* (London).

The Liberals Oppose This Tory War.

The English Liberals are beginning to ask with a great deal of point whether the war is not the direct consequence of the breach of faith as to the withdrawal from Chitral, which is chargeable against Lord George Hamilton in particular and this Tory administration in general. The by-elections for seats in Parliament have of late shown very remarkable gains for the Liberals, although not long ago their party seemed to be almost extinct. If the iniquity of this war against the tribesmen on the Indian frontier should result in the overthrow of the Salisbury government it would be a just retribution. England needs a successor to Gladstone.

Engla.·i in Africa.

The people of England last month had three topics of especial importance that called their attention to their interests in Africa. The most pressing of these was the difficulty with France concerning "Hinterland" rights in the interior. The other two matters were (1) the advance of the expedition that is proceeding toward Khartoum, and is destined to recover the Soudan, and (2) the opening of the railroad which Cecil Rhodes has constructed to connect Buluwayo with Cape Town—an event of very great significance which was duly celebrated. We shall know better, now that this railroad is opened, what the real value of Rhodesia is for white colonists. The advance up the Nile is one of the most definite and deliberate projects England has on hand. It means civilization even more than imperial extension. A picture on this page shows the work of the railroad builders who are completing a road to connect the navigable stretches of the Nile at that part of the river which is broken by cataracts. Another picture shows one of the new light-draught gunboats which have just been built in London and shipped in parts, to be put together and used on the upper Nile, and which are destined to open the way straight to Khartoum. The seriousness of the trouble between England and France in the Niger country is not to be denied. The territory in dispute is that which appears white on the map presented herewith. Both England and France have made treaties with the tribes inhabiting the interior back of their strips of frontage on the Gulf of Guinea. The English treaties were made prior to the French; but England has not occu-

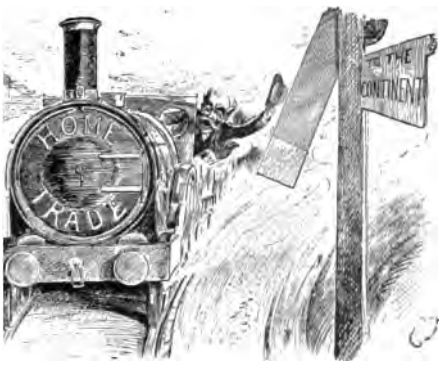
LAYING THE LAST MILES OF THE RAILWAY FROM WADY HALFA TO ABU HAMED.

ONE OF THE NEW GUNBOATS DESTINED FOR THE NILE CAMPAIGN, ON TRIAL IN THE THAMES.

THE NEW RAILWAY TO BULUWAYO.

MAP OF THE NIGER, SHOWING TERRITORY IN DISPUTE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

ound, and the French have proceeded In a game of grab of this kind neither ny really serious rights. Neverthe- r matters have led to bitter strife. n can be seen at a glance by an ex- f our map. The French of late have been gaining a good many points in the game of colonial acquisition, and they bid fair to outwit the English in this matter of the Niger hinterlands. They are also determined to get control of the remote upper Nile, a thing that England cannot for a moment contemplate with equanimity.



RS' STRIKE—As it strikes all but their leaders. From *Moonshine* (London).

The Great English Strike.

The strike of the engineers, or machinists as we should say, has proved to be one of the most stubbornly contested industrial conflicts in the history of Great Britain. The trouble began July 13, in London, where the eight-hour day and the rate of overtime payment were the points in dispute. Most of the great engineering establishments had conceded the eight-hour day, but a few employers were stubborn and instituted a lockout. This was followed by a general strike, until 100,000 skilled machinists were idle and many great machine-building and manufacturing establishments were brought to a standstill. The general sympathy of the English press and public has undoubtedly been with the strikers. For a long time all at-

tempts at conciliation or arbitration failed through the stubborness of the employers. The whole nation became anxious, because the strike was delaying the completion of new warships and was also giving rival manufacturing nations, particularly Germany and the United States, a great opportunity to force their iron and steel products into markets which England had previously dominated. Never at any time before have American steel products competed so successfully with English wares, not only in outside markets, but at various points in the British empire itself. On November 17 it was agreed between the engineers and their employers to come together on the 24th in a conference of fourteen on each side. It is hoped in England as we go to press with this number that the strike may be completely ended by December 1. The danger of a paralyzing trade dispute over the question of wages in the Manchester cotton district was keenly realized in England last month, when the mill-owners decided that they must make a general 5 per cent. reduction or shut down, offering, however, to submit the question to arbitration. Competition of other countries has of late seriously affected the cotton textile industry of Lancashire, and the mill-owners are probably sincere in their opinion that they must cut wages or close their mills until prices improve.

An Arctic Rescue.

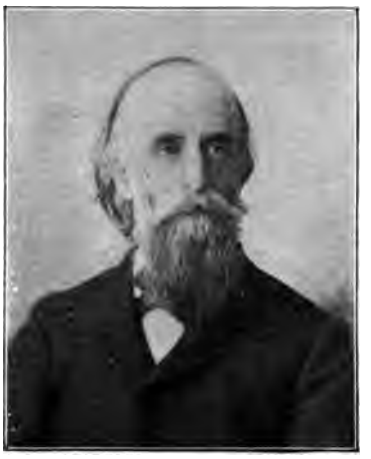
In the last days of November the steamship *Bear*, of the United States revenue service—a vessel whose exploits in Alaskan and Arctic waters have been so various and often so thrilling—was under orders from Washington to set forth on a winter expedition as far as she could proceed toward the frozen north. Her object is the rescue of the crews of some five or six whaling ships from San Francisco which have become imbedded in the ice of the Arctic Ocean beyond Point Barrow. These whalers go northward on three-year voyages. It takes them the first open season to get fairly into the whaling waters. They then take refuge for the winter in the lee of Herschell Island, where they are tightly frozen in. The next brief Arctic summer is their harvest time, and they capture whales in the open sea. The season is too short, however, to permit them to get back, and they are obliged to spend another winter and wait for the short season of open water to make their way homeward through Bering Straits. This year the fleet started on the home voyage too late. Some of the ships got through, but a number were caught in the ice. Since they were far from their island of refuge, it is considered impossible that their ships should withstand the crushing power of the ice-pack. It is hoped, though, that the crews—about one hundred and fifty men in all—may survive until a rescue expedition can reach them. The *Bear* makes a visit every summer to Point Barrow, but of course at this time of the year she cannot possibly get through Bering Strait. It is expected that she will get about as far north as St. Michael's, whence the rescue expedition must proceed by sledges overland to Point Barrow, a total journey of perhaps a thousand miles. It is reported that the Government's herd of reindeer in Alaska will be drawn upon for the food purposes of this overland expedition, although dogs will be practically relied upon for sledging. The result of this heroic enterprise will be awaited with intense interest.

An American Artist in Paris.

Our frontispiece this month is a reproduction of a notable painting produced under interesting circumstances by a young American now living in Paris. The artist is Mr. Henry O. Tanner, a negro, whose home is Philadelphia, and whose father is Bishop Tanner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Young Tanner's artistic promise was recognized by Philadelphians some years ago, and he considers himself much indebted to a well-known citizen of that philanthropic community for encouragement and substantial aid. Mr. Tanner has been very successful in Paris under the instruction of Benjamin Constant, and has had a good picture on exhibition in the salon each season for the past three or four years. Last year his "Daniel in the Lion's Den" received honorable mention, and this year his "Raising of Lazarus," which our frontispiece reproduces, has had the very great honor of being purchased by the French Government and placed in the Luxembourg gallery. One of his pictures is now in the library at Hampton Institute, Virginia, and another has been on exhibition this season in New York. Our opportunity to reproduce from Mr. Tanner's latest picture is due to the courtesy of Mr. Robert C. Ogden. The original will be exhibited in this country in the coming year.

MR. HENRY O. TANNER.

ht by Rockwood.
HENRY WARD BEECHER.



DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE REV. DR. CHARLES A. BERRY.

ary. An event of more than local interest was the celebration in November of the fiftieth anniversary of the found- : Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. For forty Henry Ward Beecher's genius made uth pulpit one of the great agencies for igious and social progress of the American . A man of Mr. Beecher's precise mental ould hardly have taken up and carried on sfully the work that he laid down. Dr. ı Abbott has proved himself in fact the nan to succeed Henry Ward Beecher, and his ministrations Plymouth Church has ued to be a distinct and valuable factor in the best thought and life of our times. The anniversary brought to this country the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry, of Wolverhampton, England, who now stands foremost in the ranks of the Congregational ministers of the old country, and who has been improving his visit to America to assist the Hon. William R. Cremer in the expression here of the desire of the plain people of England for an arbitration treaty with the United States. Dr. Berry was invited after Mr. Beecher's death to succeed him as pastor of Plymouth Church. It was a mark of Dr. Berry's sound judgment that he declined the call. A mature man who has already made his mark often loses nine-tenths of the leverage wherewith he may influence not only his own countrymen but the world at large if he attempts to shift his position to another country. Dr. Berry, as an Englishman who knows and appreciates America, serves both nations best by holding and strengthening his place at home. He has visited America half a dozen times, and with an ever-growing welcome.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

Yellow Fever and Its Prevention. Yellow fever is a western hemisphere disease which has its favorite habitat in the West Indies, and is always liable to be communicated by infection to our southern seaboard, particularly along the Gulf coast, and to the Mexican, Central American, and South American ports. Thus far the principal measures of protection against it have been quarantine, sanitation, and the prompt isolation of every suspicious case at its inception. There is now much encouragement to believe that the efforts of bacteriologists, working on the Pasteur lines, will succeed in discovering an effective remedy by inoculation. It is, indeed, reported that a young

Italian scientist, Dr. Guiseppe Sanarelli, who is a director of the Uruguayan National Institute of Experimental Hygiene, has succeeded in isolating the yellow fever germ. In South America there has been much experiment with inoculation, and it is claimed that a good deal of success has been attained. The epidemic which has, during the past few months, afflicted our Southern States has presumably come from Havana. The sanitary conditions of that city are so frightful that it is a constant menace to the health of the United States. The yellow fever epidemics, scores in number, that have come to us from the island of Cuba have cost this country many thousands of valuable lives and many hundreds of millions of dollars. If we had years ago bought Cuba and paid five hundred millions for the sole purpose of putting its seaports into a wholesome sanitary state, the bargain would have saved us money. Our own southern cities have within the past few years greatly improved their health conditions, but they are constantly menaced by the nearness of such plague spots as Havana. The actual number of deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans alone this fall will, according to reports in November, scarcely have reached two hundred and fifty—and those at all other points in the South taken together would hardly be more numerous. The number of cases of illness was something more than ten times the number of deaths. The alarm, however, throughout the South resulted in local quarantines of the harshest character and in a fearful paralysis of business. It is generally admitted now that quarantine operations in the case of any such outbreak should be controlled altogether by the United States Government.

THE LATE JUSTIN WINSOR.

The Obituary Record.

Two days after our obituary list was closed last month came the sad news of the death of Dr. Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University and eminent as the editor and principal author of "The Narrative and Critical History of America." And two days after the death of this eminent son of Harvard occurred that of Prof. Fr Turner Palgrave, of the University of Oxf an essayist and poet of great distinction. most elaborate article this month explains many pictures the work of John Gilbert. English artist and draughtsman, who died eral weeks ago, and whose long career a illustrator gave him a representative place in history of the pictorial press. On our own of the water there has passed away John Sart an artist and engraver, of Philadelphia, who completed his eighty-ninth year, and could l back upon an active artistic career of more t sixty years. Half a century ago he was edi and publishing illustrated magazines of wide culation in this country. In 1876 he had ch of the art department of the "Centennial." He in many ways identified with the higher interes Philadelphia. Dr. James Carey Thomas, of B more, who died on November 9, was eminent in medical profession, a trustee of the Johns Hop University, an influen member of Society Friends. T Rev. Dr. Sa Morais, pr dent of the J ish Theolo Seminary New York. one of the f most schol and philant pists of his r Dr. Thomas Evans, American tist of P who died

THE LATE DR. THOMAS W. EVANS.

November 14, had for many years been on the celebrities of Europe. He accumulate great fortune, the crowned heads of Europe ing him extravagant fees for professional w He returned to this country to take a lea part in the sanitary service during the Civil W and was also eminent in the Red Cross hos work of the Franco-Prussian campaign. It been understood that his great fortune is t devoted to educational purposes in the Un States. The Duchess of Teck, who died lat October, was a cousin of Queen Victoria, and of the most attractive and popular persons connected with the royal family. Her fri Lady Henry Somerset contributes to this num of the REVIEW a brief article, paying tribut the character of the lamented Duchess.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From October 21 to November 20, 1897.)

HON. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN,
United States Minister to China.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

October 25.—That portion of the United States military reservation of Fort Randall which is situated in South Dakota is opened to settlement.

October 26.—Chief of Police Kipley, of Chicago, issues an order discharging 434 policemen and reinstating men discharged by the preceding administration.

October 27.—The Citizens' Union of the Greater New York announces that no further contributions of money for campaign expenses are solicited.

October 29.—Henry George, the candidate of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson for Mayor of Greater New York, dies suddenly, and his son, Henry George, Jr., is selected by the campaign committee to take his place on the ticket.

November 2.—Elections are held in twelve States; in Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio, the legislatures chosen are Republican, in Kentucky and Virginia, Democratic; Republicans are chosen to the governorship in Iowa, Massachusetts, and Ohio, a Democrat in Virginia; the Republicans win in elections to judicial and other State offices in Pennsylvania and South Dakota, Democrats in Kentucky and New York and fusions of Democrats and Populists in Colorado and Nebraska. A Tammany Democrat is elected Mayor of Greater New York, and Democratic mayors are also chosen in the cities of Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, Louisville, Providence, Rochester, Syracuse, and Troy; a Republican mayor is chosen in Baltimore, and independent candidates in Salt Lake City and Utica. The victory of Tammany in the Greater New York election for city offices is complete.

November 9.—The Philadelphia Select Council passes, by a vote of 25 to 13, the ordinance leasing the city's gas plant for a term of thirty years.

November 12.—Mayor Warwick, of Philadelphia, signs the gas lease ordinance.

November 15.—The Wyoming Supreme Court decides that foreign-born citizens must be required to read the Constitution in the English language in order to vote.

November 16.—The Whiteway ministry of Newfoundland resigns office.

November 17.—The Citizens' Union of New York City decides to continue its organization.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

October 21.—Medical Director W. K. Van Reypen, Surgeon-General of the Navy, to succeed the late Dr. Newton Bates.

October 22.—Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

October 29.—Gen. James Longstreet, of Georgia, Commissioner of Railroads....Henry S. Pritchett, of Missouri, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

November 11.—Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, Minister to China.

November 12.—Gen. George S. Batcheller, of New York, to represent the United States as judge on the mixed tribunal in Egypt.

PROF. L. S. SWENSON,
United States Minister to Denmark.

DR. GEO. H. BRIDGMAN,
United States Minister to Bolivia.

HON. CHAS. M. DICKINSON,
United States Consul-General to Turkey.

HON. WILLIAM R. FINCH,
United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

October 21.—The lower house of the Hungarian Diet passes the bill prolonging the compact between Austria and Hungary for one year.

October 23.—The French Chamber of Deputies declares confidence in the government by a vote of 398 to 76, on the question of reduction of the wheat duties.... A new Servian cabinet is formed, with Dr. Wladan Georgevitch as prime minister.

October 24.—Sir Richard Henn Collins is appointed lord justice of appeal in England to succeed Sir Nathaniel Lindley.

October 25.—The French Budget Commission adopts a proposition to tax foreign securities that have heretofore escaped taxation; the increase of revenue is estimated at 10,000,000 francs. It is also proposed to increase the stamp duty on foreign government bonds.

October 28.—The Spanish cabinet approves several Cuban reforms.

October 29.—The session of the Austrian Reichsrath is definitely closed.

October 30.—Marshal Blanco arrives in Havana and enters on his duties as Governor-General of Cuba.

November 9.—The foreign minister of Japan, Count Okuma, resigns, and is succeeded by Count Nishi.

November 18.—The budget committee of the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath adopts the bill for the provisional renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compact.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

October 21.—The Sultan of Turkey grants permission to refugees to return to Thessaly.

October 22.—Japan consents to arbitrate all questions at issue with the Hawaiian republic....An account of the negotiations between the American Bimetallic Commissioners and the governments of Great Britain and France is made public in London.

October 23.—The conference on the seal question by representatives of the United States, Russia, and Japan begins at Washington....The Sultan of Turkey demands the recall of two American missionaries from the province of Aleppo, Asiatic Turkey.

October 27.—Spain's reply to Minister Woodford's note on the Cuban question is received in Washington.

October 29.—It is officially announced in Washington that the conference of representatives of the United States, Russia, and Japan has agreed to a proposition for complete suspension or material limitation of pelagic sealing....Turkish consuls receive orders to resume their duties in Greece.

November 6.—The sealing treaty between the United States, Russia, and Japan is signed in Washington.

November 10.—The conference between the sealing experts of the United States, Great Britain, and Canada begins in Washington.

November 11.—Conferences between Premier Laurier, of the Dominion of Canada, and Secretary Sherman on behalf of the United States are begun.

November 13.—The Austrian Ambassador to Turkey demands the dismissal of the two Turkish officials responsible for a recent indignity to an Austrian merchant, and a salute to the Austrian flag....German warships are ordered to the scene of the recent outrages on missionaries in China.

HON. T. E. KINNEY,
Mayor-elect of Utica, New York.

ıber 15.—Germany lands troops at Kiao-Chan, ınd takes possession of four Chinese forts.

ıber 16.—The sealing conference at Washington e experts agreeing on the condition of the seals, diplomats accepting the Canadian proposition sis for future negotiations....President Mo- ıigns the Postal Congress treaty.

ıber 18.—The *Competitor* prisoners are released ɜ Havana prison.

nber 19.—The Dominion of Canada agrees to the ·ion of the United States for a joint commission : controversies.

nber 20.—Russia demands of Turkey the arrears ;usso-Turkish war indemnity.

STRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

er 22.—The closing of the National Bank of le, N. C., leaves but one bank in the city open, ın is begun on that bank....The Iowa Supreme ecides adversely on the legality of contracts be- peculators in grain.

er 23.—Bank deposits in Kansas are reported as ,ting $40,000,000—an increase in one year of more 000,000....An arbitration commission grants an ıf over $450,000 to the Cauca Railway and Land ıy against the Republic of Colombia.

er 30.—The Tennessee Centennial Exhibition, ıpened May 1, is brought to a successful close.

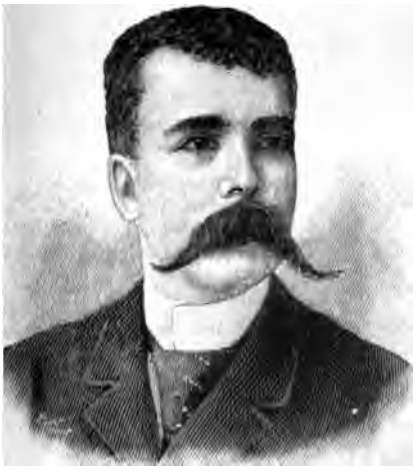
nber 1.—The reorganization committee of the Pacific Railway bids in the Government lien, the mortgage, at $57,564,932.76 at the sale in Omaha.

nber 2.—The Union Pacific reorganization com- purchases the first mortgage, by which the con- ın bonds were secured, for $50,637,475.

nber 3.—Plans are made for the formation of a trust to include the New York, American, and States Companies.

mber 11.—The cotton operatives of Manchester, d, consent to an arbitration of the questions in with their employers.

mber 12.—Henry A. Hicks, of New York City, is General Master Workman of the Knights of



M. ZAIMIS,
The new Greek Prime Minister.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

October 21.—Dedication of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago.

October 23.—Meeting of the World's W. C. T. U. in Toronto.

October 24.—An express train on the New York Central plunges into the Hudson River near Garrison's; twenty persons are killed, and many injured.

HORATIO DAVID DAVIES,
The new Lord Mayor of London.

October 27.—Fire in a St. Louis office-building causes a loss of $800,000.

October 30.—The Norwegian Government orders an expedition to start from Tromsoe for Spitzbergen for the relief of the Andrée balloon expedition.

October 31.—The British forces in India capture the Arhanga Pass....The public funeral of Henry George is held in New York City....Marshal Blanco arrives at Havana and issues a proclamation to the Cubans.

November 4.—The Buluwayo Railway, in South Africa, is opened to traffic.

November 6.—The steamer *Idaho* founders in a gale on Lake Erie, and nineteen of her crew are drowned.

November 8.—A monument to Elijah P. Lovejoy, the abolitionist, is dedicated at Alton, Ill....Horatio David Davies is installed as Lord Mayor of London.

November 16.—Hamilton College dedicates two new buildings.

November 18.—Mt. Holyoke College dedicates four new halls and a chapel.

November 19.—A fire in the Cripplegate district of London destroys property to the value of $10,000,000.

November 20.—Yale defeats Princeton at football, and the University of Pennsylvania defeats Harvard.

THE LATE DEAN VAUGHAN.

OBITUARY.

October 21.—Dr. Newton Bateman, former president of Knox College, Ill., 75.

October 22.—Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, 67.

October 24.—Francis Turner Palgrave, English poet and essayist, 73.

October 25.—John Sartain, artist and engraver, 89.... Rev. Dr. John Stoughton, English Congregationalist, 90.

October 26.—Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Gold Alvord, of New York, 87.

October 27.—The Duchess of Teck, 64....Dr. Alexander Milton Ross, Canadian physician and author, 65.

October 28.—Lord Rosmead, 73....Chief Justice Hiram C. Truesdale, of Arizona, 37.

October 29.—Henry George, 58....Prof. Edward Rush Ruggles, of Dartmouth College, 61.

November 1.—Prof. William Royall Tyler, of Quincy, Mass., 45.

November 2.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, 88.

November 3.—Ex-United States Senator Thomas Lanier Clingman, of North Carolina, 85....Baron d' Itajuba, Brazilian Minister to Germany.

November 4.—Prof. George Frederick Holmes, of the University of Virginia, 77.

November 5.—Ex-Governor James Ponder, of Delaware, 78.

November 6.—Gen. Hans von Werder, formerly German Ambassador to Russia, 63.

November 7.—Edmund S. Holbrook, a veteran of the Illinois bar, 81.

November 8.—Ex-United States Senator Nathan Fellows Dixon, of Rhode Island, 50....Rear-Admiral Alexander Colden Rhind, U. S. N., retired, 76....Gen. James C. Duane, formerly Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

November 9.—Dr. James Carey Thomas, a well-known Baltimore physician, 64.

November 11.—Rev. Dr. Sabato Morais, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of New York, 73.... Henry Augustus Hurlbut, New York merchant and financier, 89.

November 12.—John Bagnold Burgess, distinguished British painter, 67.

November 14.—Dr. Thomas William Evans, a famous American dentist resident in Paris, 74....Dr. Harrison Allen, of Philadelphia, 56....Col. John Jameson, former head of the Railway Mail Service, 56.

November 16.—Prof. William Henry Riehl, German publicist and historian, 74.

November 17.—Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, rector of the "Little Church Around the Corner," New York City, 77.

November 18.—Sir Henry Doulton, English manufacturer of art pottery, 77.

THE NEW YERKES OBSERVATORY,
University of Chicago.

November 19.—Prof. William Seymour Tyler, D.D., LL.D., for 56 years head professor of Greek in Amherst College, 87.

November 20.—Henry Calderwood, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, 67.

CURRENT HISTORY IN INTERNATIONAL CARTOONS.

TUT! THE AMERICAN EAGLE WANTS EVERYTHING.
From *Moonshine* (London).

THE European cartoonists often manage to disclose real sentiment as respects international affairs, where the editorial writers are under restraint for reasons of diplomacy. A number of the cartoons selected for our department this month are of a kind that show national animus in various matters of international concern. For example, while in their serious utterances the European newspapers have been slow to admit that the loss of Cuba by Spain is inevitable, the cartoonists, exercising more liberty to express the opinion that everybody holds, do not fail to show that they think the Cuban question one that the United States must and will settle in its own way.

The English papers in particular do not like the later developments of the Monroe Doctrine, as two cartoons on this page will clearly indicate. But since the Venezuela episode they have perceived that the Monroe Doctrine is henceforth to be reckoned with. The little cartoon from the Zurich paper (reproduced on this page) showing Uncle Sam as getting ready to rescue Cuba, and the German cartoon on the next page, are fairly representative of European opinion respecting the atrocious methods of the Spaniards. The plain truth is that Europe has been not merely surprised but a good deal shocked at the failure thus far of the people of the United States to rescue Cuba from a situation decidedly worse than that of Armenia. There has been a pretense in certain quarters in this country that the Spanish outrages in Cuba have been grossly exaggerated, but Europe is in no doubt about the facts.

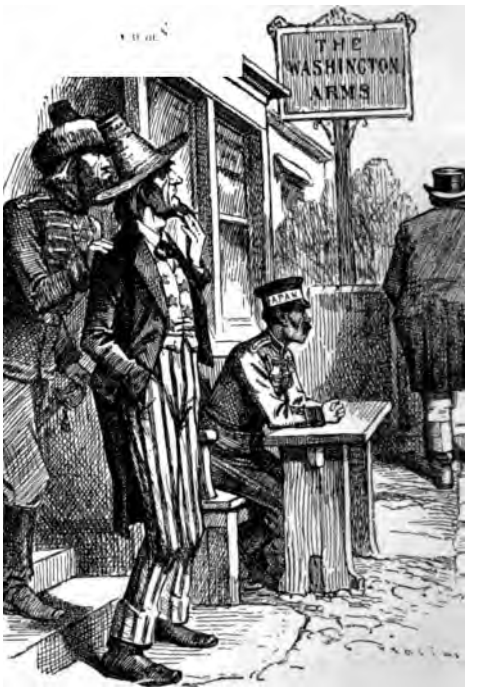
SPAIN: "Just as I am about to burn down the whole shanty that wretched fellow over there begins to grind once more."
From *Der Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

The annexation of Hawaii is looked upon in Europe as a matter of course, and nobody there questions for a moment the advantages of such an acquisition by the United States. Mr. Bush, in the New York *World*, makes Uncle Sam shrug his shoulders and look sour at the Hawaiian prospect, but Mr. Bush in this instance represents a very scanty fraction of American opinion.

The recent sealing conferences at Washington have not been pleasantly regarded by our English friends. The well-known political cartoonist of *Fun*, London, represents John Bull as turning his back upon the first conference, in which the United States, Russia, and Japan entered into an agree-

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.
BROTHER JONATHAN: "After we've done for you and got Cuba, we'll have a turn at John Bull and Jamaica."
From *Judy* (London).

THE CUBAN BLOODHOUND WHISTLED BACK AT LAST.
rom *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



NOT EQUAL TO BEARING STRAITS.
BROTHER JONATHAN (astonished): "I guess you tw better scoot, as he won't stand in with you."
From *Fun* (London).

OUR SUSCEPTIBLE UNCLE.
Noticeable cordiality in his neighborly reception of "Our Lady of the Snows."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

UNCLE SAM: "Heavens, Mr. McKinley, haven't we had of this sort of thing?"—From the *World* (New York).

"SHAKE, OLD MAN! WE DID IT!"
From the *World* (New York).

"'TWASN'T ME, 'TWAS HIM!"
From the *Herald* (New York).

ment to prohibit pelagic sealing. The American cartoons, on the other hand, so far as they deal with these matters, particularly with the Canadian visit to Washington, have been very complimentary and agreeable to our neighbors across the boundary line. Mr. Kipling has made it inevitable that Canada should henceforth be presented in cartoons as "Our Lady of the Snows."

We have in recent previous numbers of the REVIEW given the American political cartoons so much attention that this month we have preferred to look abroad. Nevertheless, the two cartoons from the New York *World* and New York *Herald* on the result of the great municipal election could not well be passed by. Mr. Platt's congratulation of Mr. Croker on the success of their joint efforts of course represents the view that all men must take who have looked plainly and squarely at the facts. In the *Herald* cartoon Mr. Platt is represented as pointing to Mr. Low as the bad boy who broke the Republican elephant, and who is therefore entitled to discipline. But the stern lady who wields the shingle is evidently not of the sort to be deceived.

The Hon. Marcus A. Hanna is represented in Ohio's political barber-shop, looking himself over after a

A CLOSE SHAVE.
From the *Herald* (New York).

LET WELL ALONE.
JOHN BULL: "No, thank ye, Jonathan. I've done very well with my gold, and I don't want any change!"
From *Punch* (London).

EUROPE AS IT REALLY IS.

The Master is the Czar driving the three-horse monster wagon, to which are harnessed the Kaiser, Felix Faure, and Emperor Francis Joseph, near whom the Czecks and Germans give one another brotherly beatings; Humbert, with the Pope in his pocket, implores the mercy of the Master; whilst Spain, with Portugal on its back and its feet in the Cuban inkpot, suppresses the Anarchists, but not without trouble. Queen Victoria reads from the *Times* the latest news from India.

From *Der Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

particularly close shave. Mr. Hanna finds himself safely through the ordeal, but he would not like such an experience every year.

Punch, which usually gives John Bull the air of superior virtue in dealing with Brother Jonathan, represents the old gentleman as declining the American proposals for a restoration of the use of silver.

GRACEFUL CONCESSIONS.

From *Picture Politics* (London).

"ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER."

IMPERIAL "TRAVELER" (to H. I. M. the Sultan): "I've been a good friend to you, and if you should be wanting anything in the cannon or rifle way, you really must give us the order."

[Sir Andrew Noble was in Constantinople with the object of getting for Armstrong's firm the order for the rearmament of Turkey, but the prospect of his succeeding is small, as the order will almost certainly go to German firms.—*Daily Papers*].

From *Punch* (London).

LIBERTY OF CARICATURE IN GERMANY.

'he mob hasn't an idea how difficult governing is—every the worry; shall I compose, or write poetry, or solve the ıl question to-day?"

he above cartoon is interesting because of its having been ıressed by the police for its allusion to the German em-r.—ED.]

From *Simplicissmus.*

ı uninteresting cartoon, which we do not repro-, *Punch* has improved the occasion of Tam-y's victory in New York to show by contrast the ıl superiority of London.

ıe of the most ingenious as well as frankest car-s of recent international politics is entitled rope as It Really Is," and we reproduce it from *Nebelspalter*, of Zurich. It represents the Czar ussia as the real master of the whole situation, it is true that nothing else furnishes so good an anation of a great many peculiar things that

MAKING HAY WHILST THE SUN SHINES.

From *Picture Politics* (London).

The German emperor is reported to have sent two pictures to the Bazaar at the Yildiz Palace. We venture a guess at the subject of one of them.

From *Picture Politics.*

have recently happened in European politics as the hypothesis that Russian power and influence are now supreme.

On the same page we reproduce a cartoon from *Punch* representing the Germans as getting ahead

PITY THE WOES OF THE POOR INDIAN TAXPAYER.

The *Hindi Punch* (Bombay).

"What do you little rogues want to quarrel with me for?"

—!!

ENGLAND IN INDIA.
From *Jugend* (Berlin).

of the English in the matter of orders at Constantinople for guns and military supplies. But after that cartoon was drawn, Russia made a few remarks to the Grand Turk which spoiled the prospects both of the German Krupps and the English Armstrongs. The remaining cartoon on that page is from an English paper, and represents France and Germany as both engaged in securing advantages while the British lion sleeps.

We have reproduced a caricature from *Simplicissmus* (one of the most remarkable of the German illustrated papers) which was recently suppressed by the police after its appearance on the news stands throughout Germany, because it seemed to allude pretty directly to the German emperor. The caricature is mildly humorous, but entirely without malice. Its suppression is a fair instance of the extent to which the liberty of the press is curbed in Germany.

In a little cartoon entitled "Making Hay While the Sun Shines," the French foreign minister is represented as adding one after another to his colonial triumphs, Tunis and Siam having followed Madagascar, while West Africa at the present moment occupies his attention, and Egypt is likely to come next.

The continental press shows no tender sympathy with England in the matter of her war on the Afghanistan frontier. We have reproduced on this page three cartoons from the three principal continental capitals, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, all of them representing John Bull as in an extremely disconcerted predicament by reason of the uprising of the hill tribes.

GOOD NEIGHBORS.
THE RUSSIAN: "Brother Turk, do you see anything? I don't."
THE TURK: "Brother, I also see nothing."
From *Der Floh*, Vienna.

JOHN BULL: "I begin to think I have had my Jubilee a little too soon."
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).

JOHN GILBERT AND ILLUSTRATION IN THE VICTORIAN ERA.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

FANCY-DRESS BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

One of John Gilbert's contributions to the first number of the *Illustrated London News*, 1842. Of course the drawing was made before the event, and is purely imaginative. Nearly all of the news-illustrating of the period was hypothetical; the sketch "made by our special artist on the spot" is a production of later times. The drawing was made with pencil on boxwood nine inches wide and engraved by hand. Photographing the artist's drawing upon the block was not done till about 1861, while photo-engraving, the process which allows the modern newspaper artist to make his drawing any size and in any medium has only been fully developed in our day.

JOHN GILBERT, who died October 5th, 1897, at Blackheath, England, had for over half a century devoted an extremely active life to the illustrating of books and newspapers, and for the greater part of this period he held, by common consent of the public, the unofficial position, as it were, of illustrator-laureate to the people. Whether the record of his life's work with the cognate topics of the illustrated book and picture-paper—the engraving of drawings and the printing of cuts—is a subject of interest or not depends on your point of view. If your heart does not throb at the sight of an illustrated book, if you do not so greatly covet an *édition de luxe* with beautiful plates that you spend your last cent to buy it, and then straightway borrow the money to procure an earlier edition with execrable plates, so that you may compare the two with the eye of an expert, you are *personâ non grata* at this our séance, where woodcuts of bygone days are to be made to appear and Dibdin's ghost invited to assist.

Since it is a recognized principle of constitutional government that a man is to be tried by a jury of his compeers, it is but fair that you should judge our heroes sympathetically, and therefore we ask you to conjure up memories of juvenile times, when reading was not yet a facile process and you preferred to trace the progress of a romance in the illustrator's graphic portrayal. Revert to the time when you followed the events of the day—the wars and catastrophes by flood and field and the ceremonies of state—in the pages of the illustrated newspapers, a time thus charmingly celebrated in verse by Andrew Lang—

> "I see the pictures from afar
> That pleased a child's sick-bed—
> The woodcuts of the Russian war,
> The fields we daubed with red.
>
> "An unacknowledged painter, I
> Improved the artist's work—
> How very blue I made the sky,
> How very brown the Turk!
>
> . . . . . .
>
> "Long is the pictured chronicle
> Of peace, of war, of mirth;
> A wondrous tale the woodcuts tell
> Of changes on the earth."

ILLUSTRATION FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES," LONDON, 1841-45.

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by H. R. Vizetelly.

We ask you to revert to a later period, when the comic weekly (*Punch*, very likely) was your hebdomadal theater; when you accepted or rejected a romance at the library according to the attractiveness of its illustrations; when you formed your conception of kingship from the crowned and sceptered monarch on the tapestried throne as depicted in the woodcut, and not from the verbal description of the text. For it was just this interest in the picture-book and the stories of the world's activity it told that interested young Gilbert in his boyhood and made him select the career of a history painter and illustrator rather than follow in the footsteps of the still-life painter, George Lance (for a short time his instructor—and his only one), and give to the world studies of onions, bisected watermelons, silver cake-baskets, and pearl-handled fruit-knives. We may picture young Gilbert, who was articled to an estate broker, chafing under the restraint of the office and looking wistfully out of the window upon the crowded London street and the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor's residence, which happened to be within eyeshot, longing to portray the drama of contemporary history which was being enacted before him. So strong was this desire that at the end of two years he resigned his clerkship and exhibited at the Society of British Artists, in 1836, when he was yet but nineteen, a water-color of "The Arrest of Lord Hastings at the Council Board in the Tower by the Protector, Richard, Duke of Gloucester." The next year he exhibited an oil painting, "The Coronation of Inez de Castro."

At this time the romanticism of Walter Scott was thrilling the British youth as that of Victor Hugo was exciting the ardor of the French, and it was but natural that an 1836 theme of Gilbert's should be taken from Scott, whose works the future artist was destined more than once to illustrate. Mr. John Sheepshanks, the donor of the Sheepshanks collection, came across some of the young artist's early efforts. These he showed to Mulready, who advised Gilbert to seek employment in drawing on wood for the publishers. This he successfully did, and in 1838 began his wonderfully productive career by illustrating a child's book of nursery rhymes.

Before chronicling his further success let us stop a moment to consider the character of

ILLUSTRATION FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES," LONDON, 1841-45

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by H. R. Vizetelly.

English illustration when Gilbert entered the field. First a few words concerning the history of illustration in England.

EARLY ENGLISH ILLUSTRATION.

The illustrated book was not a novelty to the Englishman. Before modern English was spoken the Irish and Northumbrian monks decorated their scriptures with vignettes, grotesques, and enormous initial letters. True, in these decorations there was no pictorial exposition of the text, but by the fourteenth century such works as Froissart's and Peter Langtoft's chronicles were beautifully embellished with court scenes that were, in the full sense of the word, illustra-

T FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES," LONDON, 1841–45.

y John Gilbert; engraved by H. R. Vizetelly. H. R. Viz-
one of the well-known engravers of the period and the
or of the *London News*.
e here the characteristic of the mid-century style of
ving;—the skies, water, and shadows on buildings and
e merely wood-engraved tones.

en to-day the historian authenticates the
and architecture of the different periods
very pictures. They, however, are con-
ith the written, not with the printed, book;
not without interest to note that the first
llustrations were in imitation of the dec-
of the manuscript book, as the first type
mitation of the handwriting in the same.
Game and Playe of Chesse (1474) con-
rude cuts, while his *Mirrour of the*
1481) was embellished with vignettes and
ter the example of the early manuscripts.
, it must be confessed that there were not
d, in the Middle Ages, artists comparable
ht Dürer, Schongauer, and Burgmair in
, who made illustrating a distinct part of
fession. Holbein did design the title-
the "Great Bibl," but his work in
was not sufficiently prolific to con-
im a factor in the history of British
g. It is not until the end of the
h century that a real activity is dis-
in the illustrating field in England, and
ind two distinct methods working toward
lishment of modern illustration; the one,
te engraving, highly popular, but des-
an early death; the other, the wood-en-
of Bewick, almost unrecognized, but, as
to prove, the germ of modern illustra-
was on copperplate that Hogarth (1697–
graved and etched his inimitable series of social satires, which were, and are likely to re main, the most powerful illustrations the world has ever seen. It is true that the most vigorous of his plates appeared in serial form merely as prints, but Hogarth illustrated books such as *Hudibras* and *Don Quixote* with copperplate engravings, or more often etchings. Similar plates, designed by Gravelot and Hayman, were used indiscriminately to embellish, now the tiny duodecimo, now the cumbrous folio.

THE BOYDELL SHAKESPEARE.

The copperplate reached its climax about the year 1800, when the Boydells, noted print publishers, deluged, not only Great Britain, but Germany and France, with their mammoth serials, among which the *Boydell Shakespeare*, with its reproductions after West, Reynolds, Romney, Fuseli, and Northcote, is most widely known. In 1804 Napoleon's embargo of British ports ruined many an industry, and among other victims was John Boydell. After his failure he testified as follows regarding the extent of his business:

"I have laid out, with my brethren, in promoting prints in this country, about £350,000. When I first began business the whole commerce of prints in this country consisted in importing foreign prints, principally from France, to supply the cabinets of the curious in this kingdom. . . . I set about establishing a school of engraving in England. . . . It is perhaps sufficient to say the whole course of that commerce is changed, very few prints being now imported into this country, while the foreign market is principally supplied with prints from England."

This was the period in which the sporting plates, mostly mezzotints, which are so conspicuous to-day in the shops, were produced in immense quantities for the sport-loving Britisher.

It was indeed the heyday of English illustration. Sir Joshua Reynolds and Benjamin West received a thousand guineas for one picture after another of their Shakespeare Gallery originals; and even later, in the middle of the century, when the commerce in prints became active again, Sir Thomas Lawrence received as much as ten thousand pounds for the right to engrave six pictures! These plates, however, appeared as prints, not in books; but in the earlier career of Boydell the *Shakespeare* was a bona fide piece of book-illustration.

THOMAS BEWICK.

At the very time that immense sums were being expended for these mammoth Boydell books—the subscription to the *Shakespeare* was over £5 per volume—a modest provincial workman on the banks of the Tyne was plying his graver on tiny pieces of boxwood, and rendering in

A WOODCUT ABOUT 1841–45 FROM "WAVERLEY ANECDOTES."

Though this is unsigned, it is from the same volume as the cuts on pages 674 and 675, all signed by Gilbert; and we do not doubt that this is an example of his very earliest work, and it is interesting to compare it with the adjoining authenticated Gilbert.

ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE LADY OF THE LAKE," EDINBURGH, 1853(?).

"The cross, thus formed, he held on high."—Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by W. H. Whymper.

By this time the engravers were beginning to introduce facsimile engraving into their work—that is, instead of making the background a series of parallel white lines, as in the Vizetellys, they imitated the pencil-hatching of the artist. This was a great waste of labor, but it led to good results—to the facsimile engraving of 1860 onward—and permitted the more autographic interpretation of the Walker and Millais drawings.

miniature the scenes of his native district with such fidelity and sentiment that he was destined entirely to revolutionize the methods of book-illustrating; for it was not long before book-lovers recognized in the tiny woodcut head-and tail-pieces of the *History of Quadrupeds* (1790) and the *British Birds* (1797) the hand of a master —Thomas Bewick.

Mr. De Vinne, with fine technical perception, points out that the invention of Lord Stanhope's iron printing-press, in 1798, was a potent agent in popularizing woodcuts, since it permitted a very much stronger pressure than the old-fashioned wooden press of Gutenberg and Franklin—a woodcut requiring twice as much pressure as type. Publishers, of course, hailed with delight this method of illustrating, which permitted text and cut to be printed together, while the public did not object, as now a book that had cost pounds could be bought for as many shillings; and the introduction of the steam press about 1815, and the practice of stereotyping later, made the woodcut a still more valuable adjunct to the illustrated book. Thenceforth the copperplate press was restricted to the production of etchings and engravings; and within the first quarter of the century wood-engraving became the popular method of illustrating books. Nesbit, Clennell, Jackson, and Harvey, all pupils of Bewick, popularized this art after his death; and the art which he had practiced as a pioneer became a recognized profession, so that at the time of John Gilbert's youth books with woodcut illustrations were issued on every hand. Gilbert may have seen Bewick's *Birds*, or his *Æsop*, Sherwood's *British Novelists*, with cuts engraved by Clennell, and Harvey's *Tower Menagerie*. The periodical of the day was the *Penny Magazine*, which had been started by Charles Knight in 1833. It contained woodcuts, principally by John Jackson, which were tame enough, but which were the connecting link between the tiny vignette of Bewick and the full-page illustration of the *London News*. But it was not till 1841 that *Punch* was started, and 1842 saw the inauguration of the *London News*.

BOOK ILLUSTRATION OF THE VICTORIAN ERA.

The Victorian era inaugurated a period of marked reform in the English nation. The excessive drinking of gin a century or so before had demoralized the people for several generations (vide Hogarth's plates, "Beer Lane" and "Gin Lane." It is also to be remembered that during the reigns of the Georges few great statesmen were able to hold office after their fiftieth year: hard drinking duly brought them down with the gout).

N VICTORIA AS QUEEN PHILIPPA AT THE FANCY-DRESS BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

ıwn by John Gilbert for the *Illustrated London News*, May 14, It must be remembered that drawings of this character at ime were made entirely from the artist's imagination, drawom photographs and photographing directly on the block not eing practiced.

grossness of the past literature and art was ifest, but whether the consciousness of a visita- of retribution in the form of gout (vide Cruik- k's caricature, "The Gout") had frightened people into a realization of their brutality, or her it was a happy blending of the salutary -effect of puritanic sincerity and the decided liness and healthy fun of the eighteenth cen- satirists, the Richardsons, the Hogarths, and ays, is hard to decide; but there is no deny- the unanimous outbreak of didactic humor. yle with his *Sartor Resartus*, Kingsley with *Yeast*, and, more important, Dickens and keray with their good-natured irony, were, l by the printing-press, enabled to civilize and to an extent the public inadequately esti- s, and a potent adjunct to their labors were English caricaturists, Doyle, Leech, Bennett, iel, Du Maurier, and Charles Keene, *protégés* ır good friend *Punch*.

echnically, the book-illustration of this period limited almost entirely to woodcuts of a de- ed character. They were neither the honest mile of the outline work of the Middle Ages he pure white line of Bewick, but a modifi- n of his white line, a conflicting mixture of ne and attempted rendering of artists' wash lor tones and values.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN GILBERT.
(Wood-engraving from a recent photograph.)
From the *Illustrated London News*.

We reproduce John Gilbert's first illustration for the *London News*, which demonstrates better than a chapter of words the style of the period; and in considering Gilbert, as well as his contemporaries, we must always bear in mind the fact that they had to fight against the conventionalism of this kind of engraving. We also reproduce two of Birket Foster's illustrations to bring out this point more strongly. The one is from an etching (page 679) in which the lines are autographic—that is, just as the artist intended them; the other is a wood-engraving by Vizetelly, in which we no longer see the artist's line, but his pencil line and wash tints translated by the wood-engraver so that nothing is autographic. And herein lies a factor that, next to the artist's inherent ability, most influences the character of book-illustration. If the method of engraving at any special period is universally poor, the illustrations, no matter how clever the draughtsmen, will be universally poor. If the standard of engraving is high, the illustrations of the time will be universally good, though some may, of course, be superior to all the rest. For this reason we are compelled to inflict upon the reader from time to time parenthetical observations as to the engraving of artists' drawings.

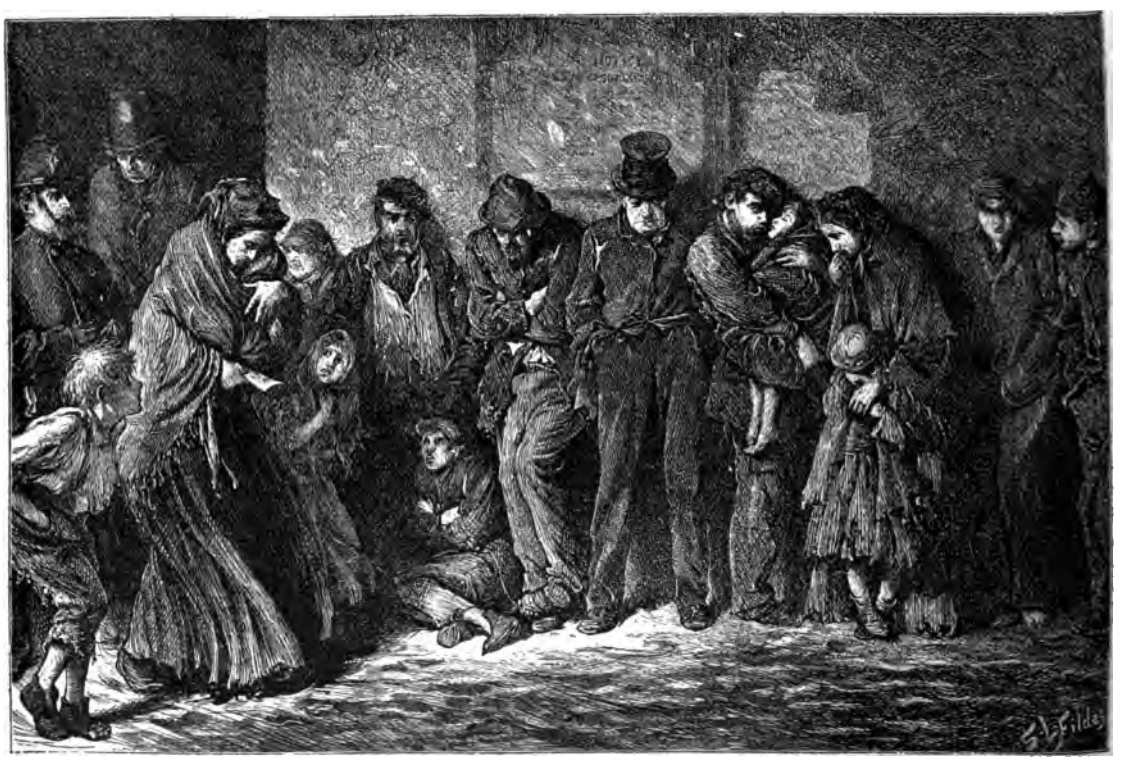
For example, the excellence of the Pre-Raphaelite illustrations is not solely a matter of draughtsmanship, for had they been reproduced in 1790 they would have been interpreted by etching or

"DISTRIBUTION OF COALS BY THE BEADLE OF THE PARISH."

Drawn, in pencil and wash, by Birket Foster, for an early number of the *Illustrated London News*. Half-tone, greatly reduced from the original drawing, which has been preserved. Birket Foster, born 1825, spent his life drawing English landscape as Gilbert drew figures. First work appeared about 1841, strangely enough in London *Punch*, for which he designed initial letters for some time; also worked for the *London News*; was a pupil in Landells' engraving shop.

ILLUSTRATION TO "BOYS' SUMMER BOOK," LONDON 1847.

Drawn by Birket Foster, engraved by Vizetelly. We can see from this cut how the engraver again interprets the sky, water, and shadows in an engraver's tone that has little or none of the spirit of an artist's drawing. By comparing it with the etching by Foster we can see how much inferior the woodcut of the time was to the autographic etching or the lithograph by Gilbert. Yet we must bear in mind that the cheapness of the woodcut excused its use.



"HOUSELESS AND HUNGRY."

By Luke Fildes, in the first number of the *London Graphic*, 1869. Afterward the same subject, slightly changed, was painted under the title of "The Casuals" (Royal Academy, 1874), and sold for two thousand guineas.

A single glance at the multitude of backs and the few expressionless faces in Foster's work, and then at this group facing us in the manner of the French stage, with the varied expression on the faces, makes us realize why it was that when a copy of the *Graphic* in which this appeared was forwarded by J. E. Millais to Charles Dickens the latter was so pleased with its character-delineation that he engaged Fildes to illustrate *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*.

Luke Fildes, born 1844, evinced great talent for drawing at the age of ten. He studied at the Warrington School of Art. When eighteen he came up to London and won a scholarship worth fifty pounds a year; worked for the then existing magazines, *Cornhill* and *Once a Week*; drew for the *London Graphic*, nearly all his compositions being genre subjects taken from London street life. His best-known paintings are "The Widower," "The Penitent," and "The Doctor." The last was undoubtedly *the* picture of the Academy of 1890.

copperplate engraving, while had they been reproduced in 1842 they would have been unmercifully cut to pieces by the wood-engraver of the time, and every particle of individuality taken out of them.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITES.

1857.

In the *Life of Birket Foster* we find the following anecdote of a publisher's attitude toward the Pre-Raphaelites:

"He (Foster) acquitted himself so well that Vizetelly had no hesitation in recommending him to all his clients. The immediate result was a commission to illustrate Longfellow's *Evangeline*. David Bogue had intrusted this to certain young Pre-Raphaelites, but their work had staggered him. . . . Neither he nor anyone else was as yet educated up to such revolutionary methods. He would have none of it, and when asked, 'What shall you do with the drawings?' 'This,' he replied, and wetting one of the blocks, he erased the drawing with the sleeve of his coat. Each was in like manner destroyed, although a considerable sum had been paid for them."

"EGO ET REX MEUS" (HENRY VIII. AND CARDINAL WOLSEY). SKETCH BY JOHN GILBERT IN PEN OUTLINE AND WASH FOR AN EXHIBITION CATALOGUE, FROM HIS PAINTING.

This is much more freely executed than the artist would have drawn for a book, but many of his news-illustrations and drawings for cheap periodicals were doubtless made in almost as rough a manner; they were then turned over to the engraver, and the broad washes of gray and black interpreted in the manner of Vizetelly, if done prior to '53, but in the style of the Dalziels if done later.

This attitude toward Pre-Raphaelite artists was not confined to art editors alone; it was almost universal, being shared by the public. If it had not been for the encouragement of Moxon and the support of *Once A Week* (1859) we should probably lack any examples of their black-and-white work; and as it is, although collectors make a special feature of Pre-Raphaelite work, it was really so limited that there can hardly be said to be such a school in black-and-white. The representative book illustrated by these draughtsmen is the "Moxon" *Tennyson*, 1857. Its illustrators were Millais, Rossetti, Holman Hunt; and (not of the brotherhood) T. Creswick, C. Stanfield, W. Mulready; while the engravers were Dalziel brothers, J. Thompson, T. Williams, W. J. Linton, and W. T. Greene.

That the engraving of these blocks was of more than momentary importance may be judged from the following clipping from the New York *Times* of so recent a date as October 30, 1897:

In the *Times* of August 14 was printed an article which commented on a criticism

BLACKHEATH.

Drawn by John Gilbert, 1892, in pen and wash, and engraved by half-tone. From the *Illustrated London News*.

AN ETCHING BY BIRKET FOSTER, ILLUSTRATING "THE HAMLET," BY THOMAS WARTON, LONDON, 1859.

An etching is drawn and bitten upon a copperplate by the artist himself. It is therefore more autographic than a wood-engraving. Many of Cruikshank's illustrations to books were etched by the artist himself. But as the etching is printed by a hand press, it is more expensive to produce than a woodcut printed by a steam press. Hence, after 1860 etching gave place almost entirely to the woodcut. By comparing the Vizetelly woodcut after Foster (page 678) with this etching we can see how he was sacrificed by the engraver.

ILLUSTRATION TO DORA GREENWELL'S "SEASONS," IN "A ROUND OF DAYS," 1866.

Drawn by Fred Walker; engraved by the brothers Dalziel. Fred Walker, whose name has been made familiar to many through *Trilby*, though he did not belong to the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, may be classed with them, since he drew with the same fidelity of detail that characterized them. This specimen is less dramatic than some of his genre illustrations (in his paintings he usually selected just such story-telling subjects as Fildes in his "Casuals" and Herkomer in his "Last Muster"). His "Harbour of Refuge" and "Wayfarers" are essentially dramatic. The present specimen shows with what care he was willing to delineate the commonplace accessories of humble genre subjects. He illustrated Thackeray's *Philip* in 1862, and drew for *Once a Week*. Fred Walker was born in 1840, and died at the age of thirty-five.

of Mr. Thomas Sulman relative to Rossetti. Mr. Sulman had written in *Good Words* that Mr. W. J. Linton, the well-known engraver, and Rossetti had disagreed as to the woodcutting of some of Rossetti's designs.

Mr. Linton took Mr. Sulman to task for misrepresenting him, and Mr. Linton wrote to the New York *Times:* "I valued Rossetti's drawings too much not to at least endeavor to faithfully render them, and for such faithfulness rendered he more than once chose me as his engraver."

The letter having been copied, in the *London Academy* of September 18 Mr. Thomas Sulman makes the *amende honorable*, as far as he is concerned, in the following communication printed by the *Academy:*

FINCHLEY, Sept. 13.

. . . I yield to no one in admiration of the genius of Mr. W. J. Linton as an engraver, and congratulate myself on having drawn out his expressions of regard for Rossetti's art. I accept, too, his correction, but that my memory is not at fault as to the dissatisfaction (just or unjust) of Rossetti and his friends with the engravings is shown by Mr. Ruskin's words on these very cuts in his *Elements of Drawing*, first edition, 1857, p. 343, where he writes: "They are terribly spoiled in the cutting, and generally the best part, the expression of feature, entirely lost."

THOMAS SULMAN.

In a later edition of *Elements of Drawing* Ruskin adds this foot-note to the foregoing criticism:

"This is especially the case in the 'St. Cecily,' Rossetti's first illustration to the *Palace of Art*, which would have been the best in the book had it been well engraved. The whole work should be taken up again and done by line engraving, perfectly, and wholly from Pre-Raphaelite designs, with which no other modern work can bear the least comparison."

It is seen, then, that the mere cutting away of the boxwood is a more important influence in the

"THE WIDOW'S SON."

Drawn for Dalziel's *Bible* by F. Madox Brown. For the Bible it was engraved on wood by the brothers Dalziel, but our cut is from an illustration in Joseph Pennell's *Pen Drawings and Pen Draughtsmen* (reproduced by kind permission of the publishers, the Macmillan Company), which was reproduced by photo-engraving from the original drawing, made about 1860, though the Bible appeared 1862.

LUSTRATION BY JOHN E. MILLAIS TO TENNYSON'S "DAY-DREAMS."

n *Poems by Tennyson*, London, Edward Moxon, 1857. En- by the brothers Dalziel.
"Moxon" *Tennyson* is a landmark in the history of illus- . Corresponding to Curmer's edition of Bernardin de Saint s works—*Paul et Virginie* and *La Chaumière Indienne*, illus- by Meissonier. With the exception of the latter books, prob- illustrated volume was ever produced with more care. It is a ent of Pre-Raphaelite painstaking.
ais illustrated *Barry Lyndon* and *Orley Farm*, and contributed rawings to *Parables of Our Lord* and *Once a Week*.

ILLUSTRATION BY WILLIAM H. HUNT TO TENNYSON'S "BALLAD OF ORIANA."

From the "Moxon" *Tennyson*, 1857; engraved by the brothers Dalziel.

TRATION BY ROSSETTI TO TENNYSON'S "SIR GALAHAD."

From the "Moxon" *Tennyson*, 1857. Engraved by William J. Linton.

evolution of illustrating than the layman imagines.

THE PRE-RAPHAELITE INFLUENCE.

Although they did not found a school, their influence was most salutary, for their style was too sincere to be abused. It was not, as in the recent Beardsley craze, a mere trick of mannerism; so the public were not nauseated with a multitude of pseudo Burne-Jones and Rossetti emaciated maidens. These draughtsmen of the period went to nature for their inspirations. And for at least a decade the English magazines were filled with very serious and healthful drawings by such artists as J. W. North, A. Boyd Houghton, G. T. Pinwell, F. Sandys, and T. Mahoney.

THE "GRAPHIC" ARTISTS, 1869.

A second consideration of the work of the Victorian era is in connection with the newspaper press. In the eighteenth century the black-and-white arts were confined to the print for the wall and the print for the book; but from 1842 onward it became a matter of the print for the book *and the print for the illustrated paper*. Few, if any, of the book illustrators confined themselves to the book alone, but nearly all served an apprenticeship with either the *Illustrated London News* or the *Graphic*, and it is indeed the founding

"'93; DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND MARAT IN THE WINESHOP."

By Hubert Herkomer, from the *London Graphic*, 1874 to 1877 (block 12"x9"). Herkomer usually drew English subjects (a composition of this kind from his pencil is an exception), but our Fildes, Green, and Walker examples being English subjects, we have selected this romantic example of Herkomer to show that the *Graphic* illustrators frequently selected foreign subjects. His painting, "The Last Muster," which was exhibited at the World's Fair, originally appeared, like Filde's "Casuals," as an illustration in the *Graphic*.

of the *Graphic* in 1869 that is largely responsible for the building up of the illustration of to-day.

Herkomer relates his experience with the *Graphic* as follows :

"With a very small capital in hand, I bought a block, the page size of the *Graphic*, which cost me one pound (over twenty-six hours' work at the stenciling)," at which he had been employed at the South Kensington Museum, "and set to work upon the subject of Gypsies on Wimbledon Common. I brought the actual gypsies, dirty and unsafe as they were, into my rooms. I took it to the *Graphic*, but was not allowed to enter the august presence of the manager. The block was taken to him, and I was left to my reflections. Soon, however, I was permitted to follow the block, and was told by the manager that it was very good, and I could go on drawing for the *Graphic*."

The lay reader, though he may not fully understand what this wooden block was which the artist drew upon, can at any rate easily realize that, even as recently as 1869, the practice of illustrating was surrounded with impediments to a much greater extent than it is to-day, when the artist draws to any scale freely upon bristol board or paper. (Herkomer's drawings were made the exact size of the page, and in reverse.)

A contemporary of Herkomer was Luke Fildes, whose "Houseless and Hungry" earned for him the commendation of Dickens, a degree of celebrity not often accorded to a newspaper illustrator. Other *Graphic* artists were Lawson, Hall, Green, Patterson, Houghton, Caldecott, Frank Dadd, and Frank Dickee. The salient characteristic of their work is greater scope in the choice of subject than was allowed their predecessors of the newspaper press. It was John Gilbert's wont to remain at his house in Blackheath, and on the arrival of a messenger with a block, to draw to order, entirely from his imagination, the latest marine catastrophe or imperial pageant, an illustration to a novel, or the prize ox at a cattle show. Of course this prevented his developing that degree of artistic sensibility that was obtained by the *Graphic* artists of 1869 and later. They, with great liberty in the choice of subject, with ample time to develop it, composing from models and from sketches of the actual scene, naturally produced results of a higher grade.

"SYMPTOMS OF BOXING NIGHT."

Drawn by Charles Green for the *Graphic Portfolio*, 1877 (block 12"x9"). Charles Green belongs to the same group as Herkomer and Fildes, for when contributing to the press he always made careful studies from models, so that his compositions are much ahead of the ordinary illustrations of the period. Green illustrated Dickens.

THE EXTREMES OF PRE-RAPHAELITISM.

Pre-Raphaelitism just escaped being a fad; it no doubt went to extremes. Ernest Chesneau, in his admirable estimate of English art, quotes an anecdote of a very fair criticism which was passed on the religious painting of a Pre-Raphaelite. "Three or four years ago all London was moved by a picture in which Mr. Hunt, one of the greatest artists of the school, had represented the finding of the Saviour in the temple (1860). Mr. Hunt had made a long stay in Judea in order to become acquainted with the characteristics of the country. But, alas! one cannot please all the world and his wife. A Jewish lady, after having carefully examined the picture, gravely remarked: 'It is very beautiful, only one cannot help observing that the artist is unaware of the distinctive feature in the tribe of Judah: his doctors possess the flat feet which belong to Reuben, whilst the men of Judah have a very high instep.' After such a thrust, it would be cruel on our part to dwell on the Pre-Raphaelite errors with regard to religious painting."

"JOAN OF ARC AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES VII. AT RHEIMS."

Half-tone reproduction of a drawing by John Gilbert; engraved on wood by W. Thomas (about 1860?). Block 9¼"x13¼".

The softness of this is entirely due to the modern method of half-tone reproduction. Gilbert would have been delighted could he have had his original drawing reproduced with so much delicacy.

We might also point out, in connection with the Madox Brown drawing here reproduced, that, despite the artist's conscientious painstaking in introducing the *Shemah Israel*—Hear, O Israel—invocation in Hebrew text upon the house-front, he gives it in characters that no Jew of the time of Elijah could have read. The Jews of that time doubtless employed the Phœnician characters, akin to our own. Those in the drawing were not used till centuries later.

It is, indeed, the ever-present problem of the printer and illustrator to discriminate between correct historic detail and the graphic sign conveying the idea. If to the public of to-day, a public absolutely ignorant of Bible history, the modern Hebrew characters on Moses' tablet of the ten commandments convey the idea of authenticity, it is probably right that Mr. Sargent, in his Congressional Library decorations, should represent these tablets with such characters rather than with a more nearly correct inscription, though to the educated it is as absurd as though the commandments were transcribed in Dutch; just as it

JOHN GILBERT.

From the *London Graphic*, between 1869 and 1877.

In publishing this portrait in the *Graphic Portfolio* for 1877 the editor said: "This portrait is from a photograph on wood which was worked upon by Sir John Gilbert himself, and is engraved entirely in a facsimile manner, the lines drawn by the artist being preserved by cutting away the white between them."

was probably well for Michael Angelo to adorn the head of Moses with tangible horns, which were acceptable to the mind of the Middle Ages, as exemplifying the description of the Vulgate, which renders "Moses's face shone"—*esse cornutam*—was horned.

Such problems are apt to be the *bête noire* of the illustrator as long as the art is practiced, and the art is likely to be practiced as long as mankind takes an interest in the mental power of the artist, his power of concentration, of synthesis, of selection; when such an interest ceases the public will be satisfied with the blind mechanism of photographic illustration. Although the news-artist and the portrait-artist of the early days of the *London News* are being superseded by the photographer, the caricaturist, the sketch-artist, and the novel-illustrator are in greater demand than ever before in the history of art, and though the modern English school, embracing such men as Phil May, Maurice Grieffenhagen, Bernard Partridge, Raven Hill, L. Baumer, Aubrey Beardsley, Hugh Thompson, Lawrence Hausman, Percy Kemp, and Dudley Hardy, is wont to be frivolous, yet the modern illustrator is entirely emancipated from conventionality; and if these young

"HENRY III. D'ANGLETERRE ET SIMON DE MONTFORT (1258)."

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by S. Williams. From *Magasin Pittoresque*, 1851 (block, 5¾"x7⅙"). This also appeared in the *London Exhibitor* in the same year.

men at first slightly abuse their liberty, we need not despair of their immediate successors becoming more serious and forming the twentieth-century school, that shall entirely eclipse the past.

JOHN GILBERT'S CAREER.

And now a few details of John Gilbert's career. As we have recorded, he received a few lessons from the still-life painter, Lance, and his début was made as a painter; but the success of his little designs to the child's book of poems determined that his career should be mainly that of an illustrator. In 1840 he illustrated *The Thames and Its Tributaries*, and he contributed illustrations to the works of nearly all the popular writers of the day—Scott, Ainsworth, Marryat, W. S. Gilbert, Charles Reade, as well as to the classics—*Don Quixote*, *Gil Blas*, *Shakespeare*, etc. For years his routine work was his *London News* illustrating. Mr. Gilbert tells the story of the inception of the *London News* as follows:

In 1842 Gilbert was visited at his house in Blackheath by Mr. Herbert Ingram.

"He plunged at once into business, and declared his intention of starting a weekly illustrated newspaper. I declared emphatically my disbelief in the practicability of his scheme, and he set forth his plan in detail, laying considerable stress upon his need for my assistance. It was

"DISCOVERY OF SIR EDWARD SMITH AND POCAHONTAS BY THE INDIANS."

Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by Nichols. From *Leisure Hours*, 1852.

"QUEEN ELIZABETH KNIGHTING THE CELEBRATED NAVIGATOR, SIR FRANCIS DRAKE."

Drawn by John Gilbert; block 5⅙"x7"; engraved by Best and Hotelin. From the *Magasin Pittoresque* of 1852. Earlier in the year 1852 it was printed in the *Monthly Exhibitor* in London. There was doubtless a reciprocal arrangement between the two publishers.

d that the publication e first number should layed until the forth- ıg Bal Masqué, which to illustrate from the s furnished in the papers. The ball took at Buckingham Palace ay 12, her majesty ap- ıg as Queen Philippa page 673) and Prince t as Edward III. I hen twenty-five years e, and not unknown as llustrator among the ellers of Paternoster ınd Fleet Street. From late my regular visit to on on Thursday in- d a call at the *News* at 198 Strand. I ed very hard upon the for many years, per- most industriously in ting the stirring scenes Crimean War."

is not generally known Gilbert illustrated for h. He did, however, for several years, but it is told that Douglas Jerrold dispensed with his services with the remark that he did "not want a Rubens on the staff of *Punch*." We reproduce Gilbert's title-page for the third volume (1842). It must be acknowledged that the few vignettes in this volume signed J. G. are rather heavy in treatment and lack the freedom of those of Leech which flank them. He did not always have the pleasure of drawing for the leading illustrated newspapers of the world, nor of adorning the classics, but he drew as well for the cheap sensational sheet, the *London Journal*. Herbert Ingram, who had become a millionaire through the ownership of the *Illustrated London*

ILLUSTRATION TO "THE BOOK OF JOB," LONDON, 1880.

"None spake a word unto him, for they saw that his grief was very great."—Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by W. H. Whymper.

LLUSTRATION FROM "THE LADY OF THE LAKE," EDINBURGH, 1853(?).

"And ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace
Of finer form, or lovelier face."

rawn by John Gilbert; engraved by W. H. Whymper.

ILLUSTRATION TO "THE TEMPEST." FROM GILBERT'S "SHAKESPEARE."

Engraved by Dalziel. Published by Routledge, London, 1858-60.

This work is Gilbert's magnum opus, but in view of the hurried manner in which he executed the drawings, and the inferiority of the engraving, the work no longer holds its own. The lithographs of "English History" must to-day be considered Gilbert's *chef-d'œuvre*.

"MILES STANDISH AND JOHN ALDEN."
Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*, London, 1859.

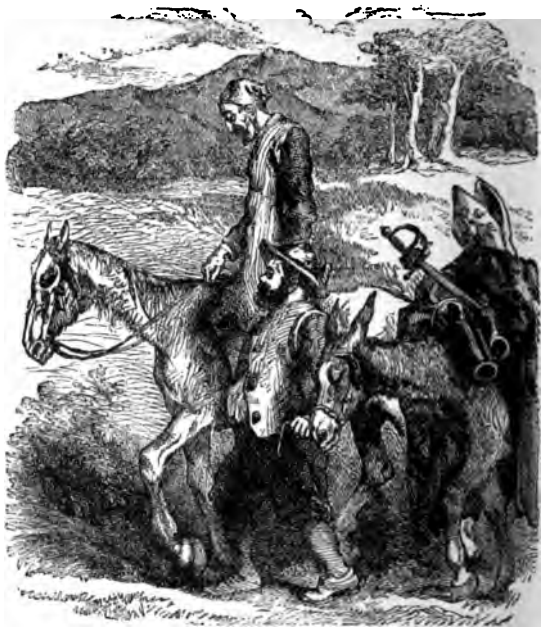


ILLUSTRATION TO "DON QUIXOTE" BY JOHN GILBERT.
Probably engraved by the brothers Dalziel.
Gilbert's Don Quixote illustrations failed to take equal rank with those of Doré.

ILLUSTRATION TO SOUTHEY'S "JOAN OF ARC," 1853.
Drawn by John Gilbert; engraved by the brothers Dalziel.

ILLUSTRATION TO "THE SALAMANDRINE," BY CHARLES MACKEY, LONDON, 1853.
Drawn by John Gilbert, engraved by the brothers Dalziel. Gilbert's work here is picturesque, and was very well engraved for the period; but despite the fact that he had had more experience than the Pre-Raphaelites, his delicate outline was not as well adapted to printing.

ILLUSTRATION TO "CHRONOLOGICAL PICTURES OF ENGLISH HISTORY."

A series of lithographs, designed and drawn on the stone by John Gilbert. Published about 1856.

The original of this was 15x11 inches. In our half-tone much of the strength of the original is lost where the velvety black of the litho-ic crayon was contrasted with bold effect with the high-lights scratched out of a tint which covered the drawing.

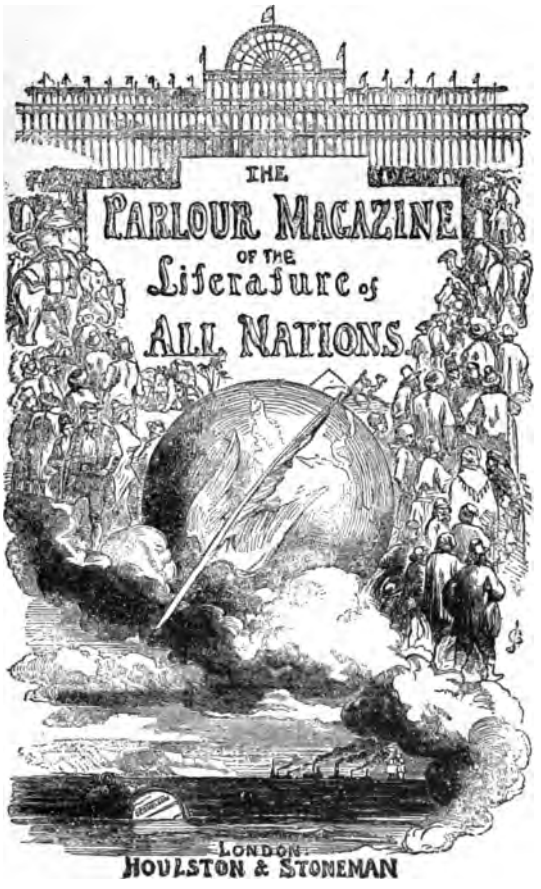
s; bought out the *London Journal*, a paper h hitherto had published the cheap fiction of ;. W. M. Reynolds and Harrison Ainsworth r. Its circulation was up in the millions, Ingram thought he saw a grand chance to ove popular literature. His first move upon iring it was to give the masses *Ivanhoe*, ished serially and illustrated by Gilbert. He arranged with the best authors to contribute .ction, and employed John Gilbert to illus- some of the novels, among others one of les Reade's—*White Lies*, we believe—and in to illustrate the popular romance, *Stanfield* .

ie outcome of the venture, however, was, ie might suppose, disastrous to the publish- the circulation fell to the thousands instanter. 'e publish two illustrations to Scott's *of the Lake*. The one represents the : of John Gilbert about 1842, when he but little past his majority. A year before, *Punch* had been started, and the same year the *Illustrated London News* was founded. The other represents his work in 1858, when he had already formed his style, and when, also, the engravers of the time had so mastered the art of facsimile wood-engraving that they no longer cut the spirit out of the artist's work. It is to be recorded that between 1842 and 1858 Meissonier in France and Menzel in Germany made some superb drawings on wood which had shown the illustrators of the world what could be done in that medium. We cannot say that the wood-engraver who took hours to engrave around the lines in the background in the 1858 "Lady of the Lake" was well employed, nor that Gilbert's rapid, easy-going style was of the highest order. We believe that Vizetelly's 1842 theory—that a sky or foreground should be rendered by the wood-engraved white line—is a correct one, and in the event of a Bewick, a Linton, or a Cole doing his best the result is superb; but we

merely record it as a matter of fact that the white line of 1842 and thereabouts destroyed the artist's design, and gave a much less satisfactory result than that of the would-be facsimileists of 1858 and onward.

There is one confusing thing which must needs lower our estimation of the book-illustration of the period, and that is that an engraver's name at the base of a cut by no means guarantees personality. In the case of William J. Linton, we fancy that he engraved every line of the Rossetti drawing, and it is possible that in the "Moxon" *Tennyson* both E. and T. Dalziel worked on the block; but in the Gilbert engravings, when we read "Engraved by the brothers Dalziel" there is no reason for believing that they individually touched the blocks. This cognomen stands simply for a shop name. In their shop were many apprentices, to whom the work was turned over and engraved in a mechanical sort of way. This is greatly to be regretted, since it retarded the development of engraving in England to a great degree.

Class 6, Machine 158.



COVER DESIGN BY JOHN GILBERT.
(1857. The year of the Crystal Palace Exposition.) Engraved by Geo. Measom.

"DON QUIXOTE'S NIECE AND HOUSEKEEPER."
Half-tone from painting by John Gilbert.

In 1859 appeared an English edition of Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish* with Gilbert illustrations. One may see from the specimen we reproduce that they are adequate to the extent that in regard to Standish we feel that "Short of stature he was, but strongly built and athletic," and the youth of John Alden is apparent; but we can hardly say that there is any great depth of thought displayed in the rendition of these heroes.

A class of work akin to his Shakespearean illustrations were Gilbert's cuts to historical essays. For at the very moment that the messenger from the blood-and-thunder periodical was leaving our artist's house in Blackheath the messenger from the Sunday-school periodical might be entering the front gate, and the artist would fall to depicting some episode in history, such as "Dr. Johnson Reading 'The Vicar of Wakefield,'" "Henry the Third and Simon de Montfort," or "Queen Elizabeth Knighting Sir Francis Drake."

THE LATE SIR JOHN GILBERT AT WORK IN HIS STUDIO AT BLACKHEATH.

Half-tone from a drawing by the artist. From the *London Graphic*.

ast two we reproduce. These he executed much similitude of veracity. We also from *Leisure Hours* of 1852 a Pocahontas ation which is a typical drawing of this and of this period. It is not likely that rt had the slightest knowledge of Poca- s' physiognomy, though an alleged portrait from the life, it is said, hangs in a gallery orfolk, England. He doubtless drew from agination, or from some print of *any* North ican Indian. In his ideal of Scott's *Lady Lake* we do not feel that he took any r interest in acquainting himself with the costumes and scenery of the poem than in ase of Pocahontas; though of course, as a her, he had in this instance greater oppor- to post himself.

all literature that Gilbert should not have ed, the *Book of Job* is preëminently the eyond his ability. However much we may at some of the conceptions of Blake, we at least admit that his *Book of Job* is ork of a genius; but Gilbert is not poetical gh in his conceptions to be even grotesque: simply commonplace. His old man is not maciated sufferer of the grand Arabic poem, hale and hearty as an athlete. In this book rt nowhere rises to the sublime, or even to icturesque.

JOHN GILBERT AS A PAINTER.

As we have said, young Gilbert made his début at the Royal Academy in 1838 (with the "Portrait of a Gentleman"), and in 1839 at the British Institute. His subjects were nearly always historical. In the early part of his career he usually painted in water-color, but latterly in oil. Visitors to the World's Fair will remember his exhibits there, which were the water-colors "Richard II. Resigning the Crown to Bolingbroke," lent by W. Y. Baker, and "Conspiracy," lent by Edward Prieston. Many of his compo-

Among the gift books issued in the sixties which collectors prize is Willmott's *English Sacred Poetry* (London, 1862). To this Gilbert contributed eight illustrations. We reproduce one illustration to "A Hymn" by James Thomson which shows his ability to render an English pastoral. This was engraved by the brothers Dalziel.

sitions were first made for the illustrated papers and afterward rendered in color.

In 1856 he exhibited in the "Old Society" (of British Artists) his painting "The Queen Inspecting the Coldstream Guards in the Hall of Buckingham Palace."

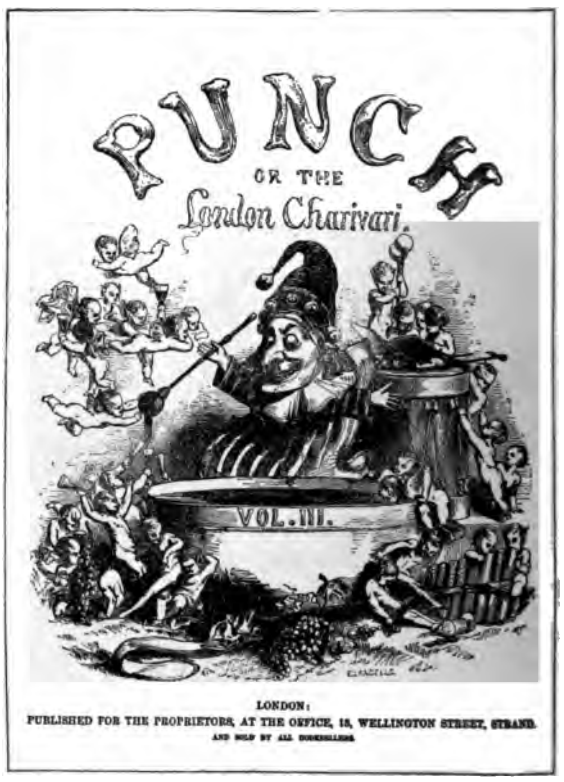
In 1871 he was elected president of the Water Color Society, and received, as is customary on such occasions, the honor of knighthood. He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy (where he afterward exhibited regularly) in 1872, and in 1876 was made a full academician. He was an honorary member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors of Belgium, honorary president of the Liverpool Society of Water Color Painters, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HIS GIFTS TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

In 1893 Gilbert presented sixteen (eleven water-colors and five oil paintings) of his works to the city of London. They now hang in the Guildhall. One of these, "Don Quixote's Niece and Housekeeper," and a sketch of another, "Ego et Rex Meus," we reproduce. Among them were, also, "Charcoal Burners" (1889, water-color), "Fair St. George" (1881, oil painting), "An Armed Host Drawn up Below, A Battle in the Sky" (water-color), and "The Return of the Victors."

Upon this occasion he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, an honor rarely, if ever before, conferred upon an artist. Some of his other paintings are "A Venetian Council of War," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1892, now in the Manchester Gallery, and "After the Battle." Other of his works are "Don Quixote Giving Advice to Sancho Panza," "The Education of Gil Blas," "Scene from Tristram Shandy," "Othello Before the Senate," "The Plays of Shakespeare," a kind of tableau in which the characters in each play are introduced; "Charge of Cavaliers at Naseby," "A Drawing-room at St. James'," "A Regiment of Royalist Cavalry," "Rubens and Teniers," "The Studio of Rembrandt," "Wolsey and Buckingham," "A Convocation of Clergy," "The Entry of Joan of Arc into Orleans," "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" (1874), "Tewkesbury Abbey," "Queen Margaret Carried Prisoner to Edward after the Battle of Tewkesbury," "Mrs. Gilbert," "Don Quixote and Sancho at the Castle of the Duke and Duchess" (1875), "Crusaders," "Falstaff Reviewing his Ragged Troops," "Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey," "Doge and Senators of Venice" (1877), "Ready," "Maydew" (1878), "Onward" (1890). Some of his works are in the civic galleries of Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, as well as in London.

His personal popularity was so great that when, toward the end of his career, he desired to withdraw from the presidency of the Royal Academy on account of failing health his fellow-members would not permit it, but insisted on his retaining



TITLE-PAGE TO THE LONDON "PUNCH," VOLUME III., 1842.
Drawn by Gilbert; engraved by E. Landells.

the office, Professor Herkomer acting as his deputy. He passed away peacefully on October 5th, at his home in Blackheath, a suburb of London, where he had spent all of his life—a life singularly uneventful, but, as we have tried to indicate in this all too brief paper, one which exercised a wide influence in building up an art that has been a valuable handmaid to popular education, a grand civilizer, the power of which none can gainsay.

HOW THE BIBLE CAME DOWN TO US.

BY CLIFTON HARBY LEVY.

.UMINATED MS. LATIN BIBLE, FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

EW discoveries about the Bible are being made almost daily. The religious world rtled every now and then by the announce- that some old manuscript has been found ne clay tablet corroborating biblical history een deciphered. The last few years have especially notable for remarkable finds, not ast of which has been a single leaf of papyrus ng a few sayings of Jesus—Logia, as they been called. These discoveries arouse a ioning frame of mind. We ask, How did t the Bible—whence did it come—what was nethod of its transmission to us? Learned nes have been written; but only scholars them. One of the latest of these is by Dr. am A. Coppinger; but it is so expensive a ne, and only one hundred and fifty copies been printed for sale, that few can read it, it they would. The much talked of Poly- ne Bible, edited by leading biblical scholars of the world, is an answer to this demand. Still, the question, how did the Bible come down to us, ought to be answered briefly, so that the masses of the people can read and understand. It is irreverent to the Bible and the inspired men who gave us this world-classic—*the* classic—dealing with the eternal theme of the relation between man and God, to think of it as a ready-made volume, dropped down from heaven bound and gilt-edged.

THE BIRTH OF THE BIBLE.

The Bible was born in the little land of Canaan as the weary caravan, led by Abraham from Ur of the Chaldees, pitched its tents and the patriarch wrote down the promises of the Eternal on the palm-leaves which he found at hand. This was more than four thousand years ago; and that writing was in use so early is proved by inscriptions found on Egyptian steles or Assyrian tablets from six thousand to eight thousand years old. The records kept by Abraham and his immediate descendants undoubtedly formed the basis of the Book of Genesis and the earlier chapters of Exodus, to be later utilized by the hand of Moses and his successors. With the advent of this great legislator of the Hebrews the nation was formed, with his legislation as its heart and center. It is probable that Moses wrote his portion of the Bible upon the linen used for such purposes in Egypt, for many large pieces of this linen covered with hieroglyphic writing have come down to us wrapped around mummies. The inscriptions are still legible, showing that this substance was well adapted for the purpose. The Pentateuch was the nucleus of our Bible, the only Bible known to the Hebrews for many generations. It was written in the ancient Ibri character, closely resembling the Phœnician, as proven by the Siloam inscription discovered near Jerusalem and some ancient coins which have been found. Leaders like Joshua, Gideon, and Samuel were needed in the Promised Land. Singers and prophets too arose; and the scribes of the leaders recorded what was done. The poets wrote down their best songs. The prophets' words were treasured up by their disciples and followers. The official records were kept in the national archives, and the songs of the poets and the speeches of the prophets were passed from hand to hand. When the kingdom was divided records were certainly kept both in the southern

kingdom of Judah and the northern kingdom of Israel. But much of the earlier literature was forgotten in the catastrophe of the destruction of the kingdoms of Israel and Judah, and the exiles refused to sing the songs of Zion as they "sat by the waters of Babel and wept." When, at last, the term of exile was over, and some of the more devoted Jews returned to rebuild the walls and temple of Jerusalem, the law had to be brought back to them.

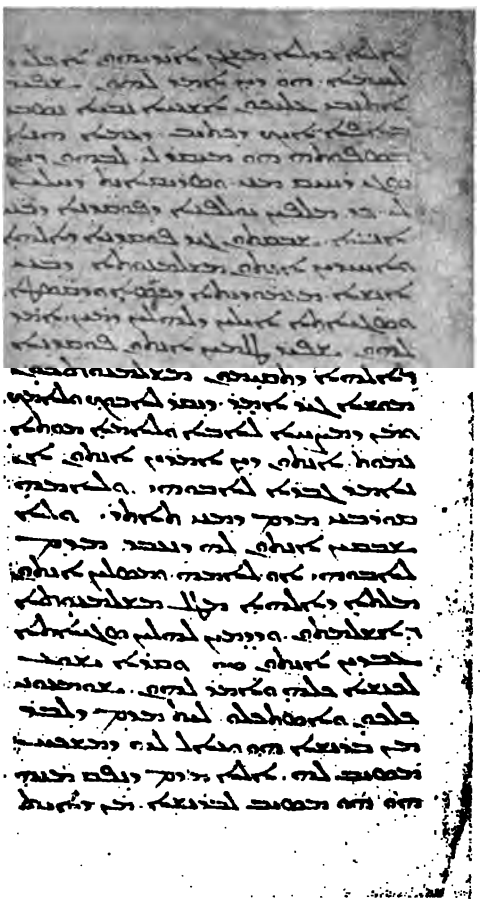
FACSIMILE OF A PAGE FROM THE MAZARINE BIBLE, 1450-55 (WITH ILLUMINATED BORDER), THE FIRST LATIN BIBLE PRINTED BY GUTENBERG. THE ORIGINAL PAGE MEASURES 15½x11 INCHES. ITS NAME IS DERIVED FROM THE FACT THAT THE FIRST COPY, ATTRACTING THE ATTENTION OF THE WORLD, WAS FOUND IN THE LIBRARY OF CARDINAL MAZARIN.

THE FIRST BIBLE CANON.

Ezra was the man for this work, and he and his coadjutors, the elders, collected the scattered records of earlier days and made the first canon of the Pentateuch. They wrote it in a new script—Kethav Ashuris, the Assyrian or square character brought back from Babylon with them—and read and taught it to the people. By this time some of the speeches delivered by the prophets of the exile, the second Isaiah and his disciples, had become so dear to the hearts of the people that they were esteemed as classics. Some had preserved the addresses of the earlier prophets, and gradually a second set of accepted writings was added to the Law. The older songs, too, were found again, and new singers were inspired for the service of the new temple, and the book of Psalms became its hymn-book. The proverbs of the nation were collected by various hands; other books were found or written as late as the second century before the Christian era. The Book of Daniel, for instance, was composed to inspire a people, fainting under Syrian oppression, for the Maccabean revolution. And all of this later literature was struggling for acceptance into the Bible until the canon of the Old Testament as we now have it was established in the first century of our era by the Rabbinical School of Palestine. As the nation Israel sunk under the waves of Roman conquest the Jewish spirit held the Old Testament aloft as its gift to the world.

OFFSHOOTS FROM THE BIBLE.

Just when Jerusalem was being reëstablished the Samaritans had made an effort to combine with



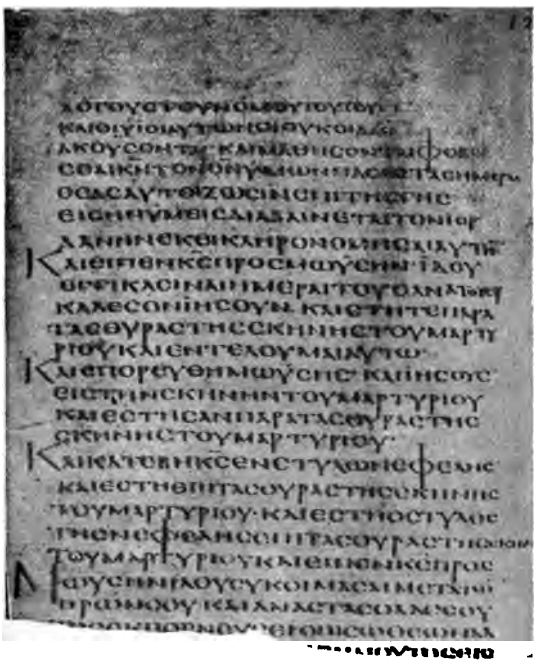
E OF THE PESHITTO MS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, OLDEST SYRIAC MS. OF ST. MATTHEW AND ST. MARK. EXTRACT IS MARK VII.: 5-16.

ews in this work, but having been driven by Ezra's desire to retain the purity of , they took with them a copy of the ancient teuch and set up their temple upon Mount im. A very ancient scroll of the Law ll preserved by the handful of surviving ritans at Nablous (the ancient Sichem). far more important event was the translaf the entire Old Testament into Greek by ews of Alexandria in Egypt. This was bebout 285 B.C., probably because there was e settlement of Jews in Alexandria who had ne so Grecized as to feel the necessity for a version of the Hebrew Bible, which few m could read. The legend that this transwas made at the request of one of the nies (Lagi, perhaps), so that he might place the wonderful library of Alexandria, is credible, for it is associated with the fable he *seventy* translators (hence the name Septuagint) retired to as many cells, and when their work was done not one differed from any of the others. The disproof of this lies in the work itself, which is very uneven, the Pentateuch being far the most correct, going to show that the translation was made at different times by men of varying ability. The importance of the Septuagint is, however, not to be underrated, for it was to play a great part in the early history of Christianity.

THE NEW TESTAMENT GROWS.

With the ministry of Jesus a new section or supplement to the Old Testament became necessary for his followers. To them the Bible was incomplete without the record of his activity and the utterances which had fallen from his lips. The earlier apostles and disciples doubtless treasured up his speeches in their memory or jotted down some of them lest they be forgotten. Scholars are agreed that Jesus must have spoken some kind of modernized Hebrew or Aramæan, so these notes were probably in that tongue. The Book of Matthew, when written, toward the end of the first century, was probably in Aramaic. But as Christianity spread among the Greeks or those living in cities dominated by Greek influence, under the powerful leadership of Paul, the necessity was felt for having the records of the New Dispensation in Greek, the *lingua franca* of the time. Hence, when the other Gospels, the Acts and Epistles, and the Book of Revelation were written, it was in Greek, but such Greek as showed marked Hebraic influence. The lately discovered "Logia," or "Sayings of Jesus," the oldest Christian record known to us, while written in Greek, read like translations from some Hebrew original.

CODEX SINAITICUS. 346½ LEAVES OF VELLUM, 14⅞x13½ INCHES, 4 COLUMNS ON EACH PAGE.



CODEX ALEXANDRINUS. 773 LEAVES OF VELLUM, 13x10 INCHES, 2 COLUMNS ON EACH PAGE.

WHEN WAS THE BIBLE COMPLETED?

Scholars differ in opinion as to the date at which the books now found in the New Testament were completed, but it is probable that this was accomplished not later than 130. Many centuries had passed in the formation of the Old Testament, but the New was all written within a single hundred years. The decision as to which books should be received into the new canon was not so quickly reached, for the earliest fathers of the Church frequently quote from other gospels, such as one "according to the Egyptians," or "according to the Hebrews," and the Syrian Church accepted some books not received by that of North Africa or the Western Church, and *vice versâ*. There is a legend that at the first ecumenical council of Nicæa, 325, copies of all the Christian literature then current were laid beneath the altar and the genuine books leaped out of the mass and ranged themselves on the altar. It probably contains a germ of truth—that at this convocation it was decided that the books now received were apostolic or written under apostolic direction, and the others were spurious. Be this as it may, the judgment of several generations of Christians certainly decided upon the value of these books as distinguished from many others written at about that time or later, and the Council of Carthage (397) is said to have fixed the canon. The word *canon* was first used by Athanasius, in the fourth century, in the sense of "accepted" or "authorized," and Jerome and Augustine held the present New Testament as canonical.

THE FIRST FULL BIBLE.

The Septuagintal version of the Old Testament had been combined with these canonized books, forming the first complete Christian Bible, but it was not in a very satisfactory state. The earliest Christian version of the Old and New Testaments together was one in Syriac, called the Peshitto, plain or simple, from its literalness. This must have been made about the middle of the second century, for it is quoted as early as 170 by Melito, Archbishop of Sardis. A Greek version of the Old Testament had been made by Aquila (117–138) from the Hebrew, but this had been done in opposition to the Septuagint and Christianity. Theodotion attempted to revise the Septuagint (150), and Symmachus also attempted a new version, but only fragments of these works have been preserved. When Origen wrote the Hexapla, or six-fold version (230), the text seems to have been tolerably fixed. He had the versions

CODEX BEZAL, SIXTH CENTURY. CONTAINS THE GOSPELS ACTS, ST. MARK II.: 16-24.

three immediate predeces- the Septuagint, the He- and a reproduction of the ı Greek letters, side by Unfortunately, that great is also almost altogether In some way a corrupt version of the Septuagint rung up, probably to sup- e demand of Roman read- ut it was so imperfect that e decided to revise this ala, as it was called, and ifteen years of close ap- on presented the world ı translation made directly he Hebrew (close of the ı century). This is now ı as the Vulgata or Vul- and was officially adopted ı Roman Catholic Church Council of Trent. The tance of this version is recognized in view of the ıat it was the basis of all ırly versions of Western e and of the Rhemish and r Bibles made during the of Queen Elizabeth. The Bible originated at about ime. Jerome had appro- ly called it "a divine y," and when Chrysostom of it as "Biblia," *the* books *cellence*, the expression was ken for a feminine singu- y the Western Church; Bible—*the book*.

NCIENT TRANSLATIONS.

eantime the Bible was ling through numerous translations. An ian or Coptic version was made as early as cond century, one in Ethiopic in the fourth, ı Gothic in the same century, a copy of is in the library of the University of a, and one in Armenian in the fifth century. ; there is a wide gap between the fourth ıe nineteenth century, and in that time the has suffered many vicissitudes from friend oe alike. Many of the early manuscripts been destroyed or lost; some have been only within the present century.

LDEST MANUSCRIPT WAS DISCOVERED IN 1859.

ı oldest manuscript of the Bible now known st, the Codex Sinaiticus (fourth century), in oyal Library of St. Petersburg, was dis-

CODEX VATICANUS, FOURTH CENTURY. IT CONSISTS OF 759 FINE VELLUM LEAVES, 10½ x 10 INCHES, 3 COLUMNS ON EACH PAGE.

covered and recovered in a most romantic way by Dr. Tischendorf, a great German scholar. In 1844 he visited the convent of St. Catharine, at the foot of Mount Sinai, searching for old manuscripts. While there he saw some leaves of vellum thrown into a waste-basket, and upon examining them found that they were portions of a very early copy of the Septuagint. He betrayed his joy to such an extent that the monks became suspicious and refused to give him more than the forty-three sheets which he had at first found. He returned to Europe, and created a great sensation by the announcement of his discovery. In 1859 he returned to the convent with a commission from the Czar of Russia, and was on the eve of departure without finding anything when one of the brothers invited him into his cell and said, "I, too, have read a copy of the Septuagint," and placed a bundle in his hands. Tischendorf concealed his agitation and begged leave to examine it. To his joy he found that it was indeed an early copy of the Septuagint; but it was only after the Czar had brought his influence to bear that the manuscript was finally transferred to St. Petersburg. The next oldest MS. is the Codex Vaticanus, in the Library of the Vatican at Rome, consisting of 759 leaves of vellum, 10½x10 inches. The Codex Alexandrinus, which ranks next in age, is in the British Museum Library. It was presented to Charles I. of England in 1628 by Cyril Lucar, Patriarch of Constantinople, and contains 773 leaves, 13x10 inches.

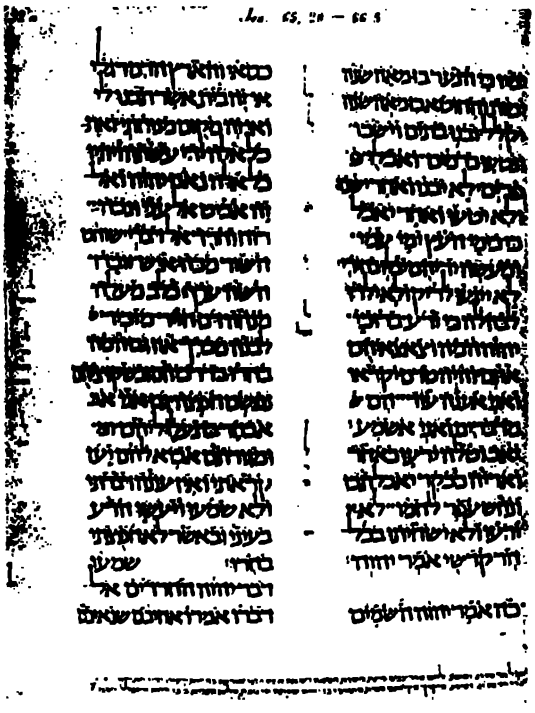
HOW THE MANUSCRIPTS LOOK.

All of these are written in the Uncial character, so called because the letters are an inch high. There is no space between the words, and final m and n are cut off. Frequently recurring words like God and Jesus are abbreviated. If written in English letters they would look something like this:

THATYEMAYBEMINDFULOFTHWORDS
WHWERESPOKEBEFOREBYTHHOLY PR

CODEX EPHRÆMI, FIFTH CENTURY CONTAINS THE SEPTUAGINT ON 209 LEAVES. THE WORK OF ST. EPHRÆM WAS WRITTEN OVER IT IN THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

OPHETSANDOF THCOMMANDMENTSOFU STHAPOSTLESOF THLDANDSAV I OR.—2 Pet. iii : 2.

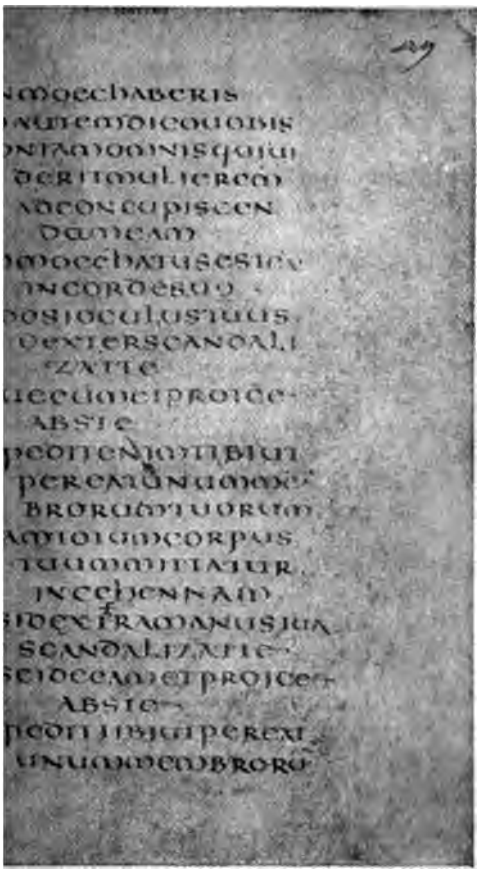


CODEX BABYLONICUS PETROPOLITANUS, 916. 350 LEAVES, *CONTAINING THE FOUR GOSPELS.* PRESENTED TO THE *EMPEROR OF RUSSIA*, 1859.

Some valuable MSS. of the Bible have been found with the original writing rubbed off and some sermons of the monks written over it. These are the palimpsests or rescript MSS. One of the most noted is in the National Library at Paris, and is called the Codex Ephræmi, because the discourses of St. Ephræm, the Syrian, are written on it. The valuable text beneath has been partially restored by the use of chemicals, and was found to date from the fifth century. The value of these old manuscripts is very great, for by carefully comparing them the correct Greek text is established—without which a correct translation is of course impossible.

WHY ARE THE HEBREW MSS. SO SIMILAR?

But what of the old Hebrew text of the Old Testament? The most ancient Hebrew MS. of any part of the Bible is in St. Petersburg, and dates no earlier than the tenth century. More than two thousand copies of the Hebrew Old Testament have been compared, and very few variations have been found. This is accounted for by the fact that from the time when the Hebrew Canon was formed, and even before that time, very strict rules were laid down for the scribes who copied the Bible. The lines and letters were counted, and each copy had to correspond precisely with the one from which it was taken. They calculated, for instance, that there were 5,245 verses in the Pentateuch, 22,206 in the whole Bible, and 78,100 letters in Genesis. All of these rules and calculations were called the Massorah, tradition; and about the tenth century



: FROM THE HARLEIAN GOSPELS, SIXTH OR SEVENTH
RY. ONE OF THE OLDEST LATIN MSS. OF THE VULGATE.

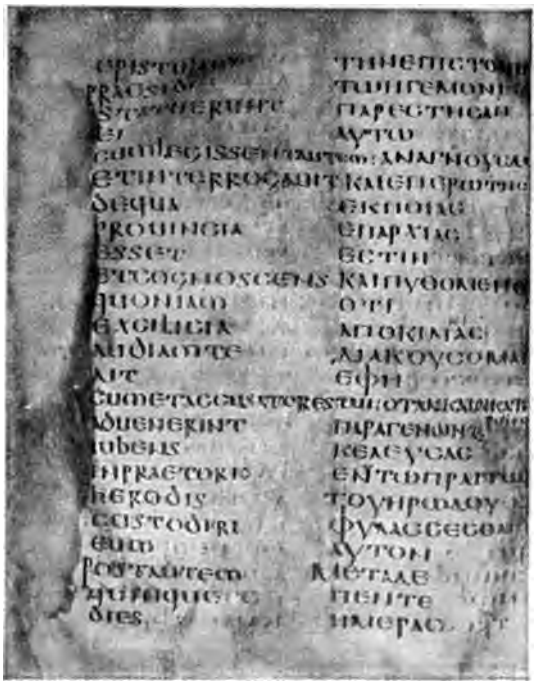
llege of Rabbis of Tiberias on the Euphrates
d upon a standard Bible, or "authorized ver-
The Hebrew consonants alone had been
n down up to that time, the pronunciation
a matter of tradition. Now a system of
signs was devised, fixing the sense in many
ces. The vowels are just as important in
w as in English, so it is easy to see how
ary this reform was. The English conso-
b r d may be read board or bread, or bored
id, and if they occurred in a sentence with-
e vowels we should have to guess by the
tion which vowels were necessary. It is
le that after a text had been adopted all
manuscripts were destroyed, or more prob-
ere neglected because of their defects; and
they have altogether disappeared.

PRINTING THE FRIEND OF THE BIBLE.

Bible might have remained forever buried
nasteries and libraries, read occasionally in
ies and synagogues, had it not been for the
invention of printing. The time and labor needed for copying by hand made books expensive luxuries before the time of Gutenberg. It is not strange that one of the first books published by him, 1450–55, was a Latin Bible known as the Mazarine Bible. The first Hebrew Bible was printed at Soncino in 1488, and the first complete Old and New Testament was the Complutensian Polyglot, printed in 1514. It contained the Hebrew Vulgate and Septuagint, with an interlinear translation of the last, and the Targum or Chaldaic version of Onkelos, made just before the Christain era, and a translation of it in Latin. Edition quickly followed edition, and the Bible was speedily translated into every continental language. Germany, however, led with the first Bible printed in any modern language, appearing in Strasburg, 1466.

THE BIBLE ON ENGLISH SOIL.

But we are chiefly interested in the career of the Bible on English soil, and from this time onward it is easily traceable. The earliest Saxon version was one of the Psalms by Bishop Aldhelm (706). The "Durham Book" contains the four gospels in Latin, with an interlinear translation by Aldred, a priest (946–968). Cædmon's paraphrase and Bede's translation of John are



CODEX LAUDIANUS, IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY. IT HAS THE LATIN ON THE LEFT, THE GREEK ON THE RIGHT, AND CONTAINS THE BOOK OF ACTS.

THE COMPLUTENSIAN POLYGLOT, 1514-17. PUBLISHED BY CARDINAL XIMENES AT A COST OF 50,000 DUCATS, ABOUT 125,000 DOLLARS.

too well known to be more than mentioned. Other versions of parts of the Bible followed from time to time, but the first portion to be translated into English prose was the Psalms. This was done by Richard Rolle in 1350. A verse or two from his version of Ps. xxiii. will doubtless be read with interest:

Our lord gouerneth me and nothyng to me shal wante: stede of pasture that he me sette.

In the water of hetyng forth he me broughte: my soul he turnyde.

He ladde me on in the streetis of rygtuisnesse: for his name.

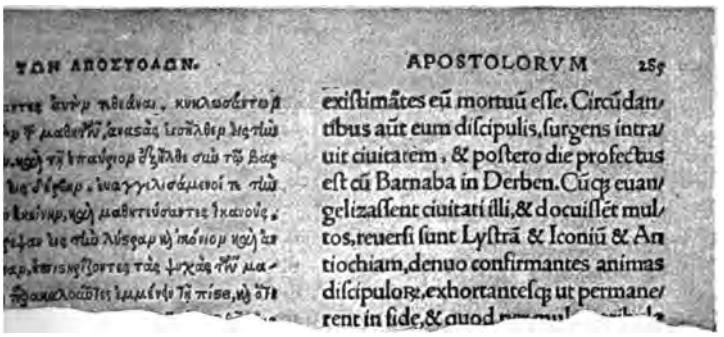
For uin gif I hadde goo in myddil of the shadewe of *deeth, I shal not dreede yueles*, for thou art with me.

THE ENGLISH LUTHER.

The next man to undertake an English translation of the Bible was John Wycliffe, the English Luther. In 1378 he had been tried and excommunicated for attacking the corruptions of the Church, especially the sale of pardons, indulgences, and masses by the begging friars. Feeling that the best warrant for his position was the Bible itself, he began to translate it, and in 1380 the people were eagerly seeking it or any part of it. The English nation was Bible-hungry, and all the thunders of Pope and priests could not satisfy them. If the Jewish nation possessed the genius for creating the Bible, the English undoubtedly possessed the genius for assimilating the Bible. A convocation at Oxford in 1408 passed this remarkable resolution: "It is a dangerous thing to translate the text of Holy Scriptures out of one tongue into another. We therefore decree and ordain that no man henceforth by his own authority translate any text of the Scriptures into English or any other tongue by way of a book, pamphlet, or tract, and that no man read any such book, pamphlet, or tract, now lately composed in the time of Wycliffe, . . . upon pain of the greater excommunication, until the said translation be approved by the ordinary of the place, or, if the case so require, by the council provincial."

THE TYNDALE BIBLE.

More than a hundred years had to elapse before the next great English version appeared—the famous Tyndale Bible. William Tyndale had met the renowned Greek scholar, Erasmus, the first man to edit a critical Greek text of the Bible, and now that printing had been invented, he recognized the need and possibilities of a new translation of the Bible. His memorable utterance in answer to his opponent's statement, "We had better be without God's laws than the Pope's,"


ΤΩΝ ΑΠΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ. APOSTOLORVM 25

existimãtes eũ mortuũ esse. Circũdantibus aũt eum discipulis, surgens intrauit ciuitatem, & postero die profectus est cũ Barnaba in Derben. Cũq; euangelizassent ciuitati illi, & docuissẽt multos, reuersi sunt Lystrã & Iconiũ & Antiochiam, denuo confirmantes animas discipulorũ, exhortantesq; ut permanerent in fide, & quod

TESTAMENT, FIRST EDITION OF ERASMUS, 1516. A PORTION OF CH. XIV. OF ACTS.

"I defy the Pope and all his laws; and if spare me I will one day make the boy that s the plow in England to know more of Scrip- than the Pope does." Even though he had to o the Continent to have his Bible printed, it lone in 1525, thereby laying the foundation for icceeding English versions—for his influence ible even in the latest. The fact that hun- s of copies were burned only made the peo- more desirous for it, and what a whole e wants it generally gets. Tyndale was im- ned, yet his Bible worked among the people. 535 the first Bible published in England gh printed abroad) appeared. Although s Coverdale claimed it for his, it was in real- ttle more than Tyndale's version. This is mentioned as the "Treacle Bible," from ranslation of Jer. viii.:22—"Is there no e in Gilead?" "Matthews'" and "Taver- " Bibles, which followed, were merely new ons of Tyndale's text.

THE FIRST AUTHORIZED VERSION.

this time the pressure of public opinion had ne so great that it was thought best to have authorized version." This was the "Great " of 1539, really a revision of Tyndale's , by Richard Grafton and Edward Whit- h, although they claimed that it had been "after the Veryte of the Hebrue and e textes." This was the first national or orized version of the English Church, copies ich were placed in every house of worship e land.

few verses of Psalm xxiii. from the Cover- and Great Bibles will well illustrate the very t variations between them:

COVERDALE.	GREAT BIBLE.
Lorde is my shepherde,	"The Lorde is my shepherde,
ı want nothinge.	therefore I can want nothing.
edeth me in a greene	
ure and ledeth me to	"He shall fede me in a grene
sh water."	pasture, and leade me forthe besyde the waters of comforte."

These changes were largely due to the influence of Luther and his translation issued complete at Wittenberg in 1534.

During the last five years of the reign of Henry VIII. a reaction in official circles took place against the Bible, the Parliament of 1543 passing an act for the "Advancement [*sic*] of true religion," to the effect "That all manner of books of the Old and New Testaments of [Tyndale's] translation should by authority of this Act clearly and utterly be abolished and extinguished, and forbidden to be kept and used in this realm or elsewhere, in any of the king's dominions." When, however, Edward VI. ascended the throne (1547) these obnoxious measures were repealed, and numerous translations, especially from the Greek text of Erasmus, followed, and many editions of previous versions were printed.

KATA MARK. 279

FIRST ELZEVIR EDITION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, 1624. MARK XIV.: 66 TO XV.: 2.

FIRST ARABIC EDITION OF THE GOSPELS, ROME, 1590-91. THE ILLUSTRATION DEALS WITH JESUS CASTING OUT THE DEMON FROM THE PARALYTIC.

THE "BREECHES" BIBLE.

The reign of "Bloody Mary" suspended all printing of the Bible, for she was resolved to stamp it out. Rogers, Cranmer, Coverdale, and others, at least eight hundred, fled to the Continent before her savage edicts; and many going to Geneva, where Calvin secured them a hearty reception, the Genevan Bible was produced by the exiled scholars. The New Testament appeared in 1557, and the whole Bible in 1560. This version is generally known as the "Breeches Bible," from the rendering of Gen. iii.: 7—"They sewed fig-leaves together and made themselves breeches." During the early part of Elizabeth's reign the Great Bible and the Genevan received general acceptance; but some dissatisfaction was felt on account of the notes accompanying the latter, and Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, began the agitation for a new translation. He apportioned the books among the different archbishops and bishops of England, himself acting as editor-in-chief. The revision (for it was only a revision of the Great Bible) took four years, being completed in 1568, but the "Bishops'" Bible was not "set forth by authoritie" until 1577. This speedily passed through various editions, the last being dated 1606. It was decidedly the most satisfactory (to the Established Church) version yet made; still, it was colored by Anglican ideas to such an extent that the Roman Catholics felt impelled to translate the Vulgate into English, producing the Rhemes Bible (1582) and the Douay Bible (1609–10).

THE "KING JAMES."

It is reported that at the conference held at Hampton Court between the Conformists and the Puritans (January, 1604), over which King James I. presided, the Puritans suggested that in view of the unfaithfulness and incorrectness of all previous versions a new one was now desirable. The King favored the project, and by July fifty-four of the most learned men of England had been appointed. These were divided into six companies, two of which met for consultation at Oxford, two at Cambridge, and two at Westminster. From the instructions given to the translators we learn that the Bishops' Bible was to be followed as closely as possible. If it be remembered that it had come from the Great Bible, that from Coverdale's, and his from Tyndale's, we see that Tyndale's version was the actual basis of the King James or "Authorized Version" of our time. This is especially notable in view of the strict limitations placed upon the revisers and the comparative narrowness which dictated their selection exclusively from among Anglican divines. Nay, their only remuneration was in church preferment. In the preface to the first edition (1611) it is stated that the "Hebrew text of the Old Testament and the Greek of the New" lay before them, and they did improve very greatly upon all earlier versions. The success of this translation was almost immediate, for it was introduced into the churches, and soon reached the homes of the people. The beauty and dignity, the simplicity and elegance, of the King James Bible are acknowledged by every student of English style. It has without question done more to preserve the purity and Saxon character of the English language than all the schoolmasters of England and America together; but its greatest work has been the moral and

›us influence which it has exerted upon all ɜh-speaking nations. It was not perfect—translation ever was—but considering the ɔf scholarship, the lack of critical material ɜthod, the result was simply marvelous. ess than fifty editions of this version were l before 1640, less than twenty-nine years the first. These varied more or less from nother, owing partially to revision, partially ›ographical errors. In fact, there is no ab- › standard text to-day, though the differences ot very great, but are due to several revi- which have taken place; for instance, one by 'aris, in 1662, and another by Dr. Blayney, 69.

merous attempts at new translations of some › of the Bible, or all of them, have been made few years since 1611, but their failure in ving general acceptance has been uniform. ·e individuals have attempted the formidable lone, they have generally failed, either from of the necessary scholarship or excess of ıtry. The people have become deeply at- d to the "Authorized Version," holding of it in their memories, and it is no easy o wean them from this loving companion- ›f centuries. The errors of this translation y no means few, and they are so well recog- by modern scholars that an attempt to cor- he version was made by the Anglo-American ion of 1870–81. The Revised Version has, ver, found little favor with the mass of the people. Its conservatism was so marked that its emendations were too few to recommend the work on the ground of greater clearness and truthfulness to the original.

A NEW VERSION A CRYING NECESSITY.

While the King James version has remained the Bible of the people, it is only for lack of something better—that is, of a version which is comprehensible and free from unnecessary difficulties. This dissatisfaction is expressed sometimes in the Sunday-school class—even in our newspapers and magazines. There is undoubted need of a new modern version, for this one is not only three hundred years old, but bears traces of the errors of Tyndale, made five hundred years ago. Yet an Oxford Bible of to-day is not so far from the true Bible that it is not to be appreciated and understood. We have this because ages ago Abraham wrote upon the leaves of the palm, Moses inscribed his laws upon Egyptian linen, and the writers of the gospels indited their words on vellum or papyrus. We have it now, and through missionaries and Bible societies it is being spread all over the globe. The English Bible is being retranslated for the benefit of all the races of mankind, and already no less than one hundred and eight different languages and dialects claim the Bible, the entire Old and New Testaments, as their own. It is a wonderful history of a wonderful work—and perhaps this is only the beginning of its supremacy.

EGYPTIAN STONE TABLET (4000 B.C.)

THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

BY LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

A GREAT heart and a great lady! Those were the two attributes that especially possessed one's mind in that genial presence whose passing has left the world a duller, grayer place these autumn days. As I think of that rich nature, I am irresistibly reminded of pictures painted by Bellini in which the opulent curves, the splendid depth, bring to one a special sense of the color of life and glow with warm-hearted mastery.

Princess Mary was essentially a walking, living Bellini, great in all her attributes, outward and inward, incapable of pettiness, unlearned in unkindness She combined in her disposition, it always seemed to me, a singular simplicity with a sweet, wholesome knowledge of the world which gave to her mind the balance rare in one to whom the limitations of position have concealed certain sides of life or very partially revealed them. Royalty is essentially conventional. It is almost a part of its duty to cultivate this attitude. But, with the exception of her Majesty, the most truly royal of the group of women that has been justly honored during this generation was so natural in her expression, so human in her sympathy, and so all-pervading in her sunshiny temper that conventionality became with her not the attitude of her mind, but a safeguard to be adopted when occasion demanded.

It has often been a surprise to me to realize how quickly her imagination enabled her to put herself absolutely in the position of people whose circumstances she could never have experienced; and her keen appreciation of responsibility made her at once understand just where help was

ATE DUCHESS OF TECK AND THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

l, and what that help meant to those to it was accorded. On several occasions I liscussed with her the immense service that uld render to some special cause by giving ssistance which she so ungrudgingly placed disposal of almost all those who had any scheme to lay before her; and I have been shed not only at her eagerness to add to her duties one more, if it was to be of real e to humanity, but with the infinite pains which she would inquire into every minute grasping the importance of little things nderstanding points which it would seem only be apparent to those who had in hand udgery of arrangement. It was this peculiar that gave her the influence which made widely beloved.

hing was too small, and nothing was too and when she related her own experiences ard to those charities in which she was parly interested you realized how she volunthrew herself into the attitude necessary ose who undertake really hard work and to do it well. Nobody has performed any function, in no matter how small or humway, who does not know how easy it is to himself; how pleasant to do just the minof what is required and to shirk the maxihow infinitely fatiguing are the extra hand-shakings, the conventional greetings, the few "pleasant words" that are thrown in, as it were, as added bounty to the duty done. I have watched Princess Mary again and again on such occasions, and it has been often a marvel to me how little she has spared herself, with what conscientious solicitude she would consider every detail, so that nothing should be omitted. It is almost impossible to believe that the radiant smile and that dignified, genial greeting will meet us no more when we go in and out of those public functions which her very presence seemed to redeem from dreariness.

There was another side to the glowing color of this splendid disposition, a side that could not be absent in such a nature as hers—and that was her power of lasting friendship. Years might separate her from those whom she had known, and the chances of life might have brought changes of fortune; but she was not a friend only for "all time of our wealth": she too nobly understood the holiness of the human tie. Her utter absence of self-consciousness made you never for one moment forget that she was royal; it was not because she remembered it, but because she

Prince Adolphus. Prince Alexander. Duke of Teck. Prince Francis.
THE DUKE OF TECK AND HIS SONS.

was possessed by it, and the sense of responsibility that came to her with the inheritance was never for one moment absent. She had strong, keen sympathy for the poor. Although she was alarmed by the growing democracy of the day, it was from no want of sympathy with the people.

Whenever I have met her I have heard her speak of some new scheme by which suffering could be alleviated—some new development of

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE, THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

those plans by which the more privileged classes could, by giving of their time and their money, help not only those who needed it, but in the giving benefit themselves. The very last communication I had with her was about a woman whom she had placed in the Inebriate Farm Colony which she herself had opened one sunny June day. Her solicitude about this woman was as great, and her directions as minute, as though she herself had known all that could be undergone in a workhouse infirmary, and all the trial and the disgrace that the poor woman's habits had brought upon her relatives. It was only one instance of that power of placing herself in the position of those who suffer which was so characteristic of her great heart.

On another occasion I remember meeting her at a concert given in one of the rich "faubourgs" of London. The people who composed the audience were probably not on visiting terms with the inhabitants of Mayfair; but Princess Mary bowed to this one and the other, mentioning their names, and giving each that individual recognition which meant so much to the recipient. I asked her, amazed, how she could thus remember faces and names. She gave one of her beaming smiles and said: "They are good, kind people, who help the objects for which these entertainments are held. I always make a point of knowing them and trying to remember where I have met them." True dignity must ever bear about a deep sense of individual responsibility, and all real responsibility must always bring a personal relation to the highest. That was the secret of the royal mind and the royal manner that won every heart that came within the sunshine of her presence.

WHITE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.
The home of the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

3DUR RAHMAN, AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM.

he rulers of some very small countries seem to be playing a disproportionately large part in xing of serious contemporary history. President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic is only ı considerable list, some civilized and some savage, whose qualities and characters as ruling ɔf their respective domains have lately had a world-wide bearing. Just now there is perhaps y sovereign whose position is more strategic than that of the ruler of the independent moun- district of Asia known as Afghanistan; for this little state stands as the buffer between India and the Russian advance in Central Asia. Afghanistan lies like a long wedge the ast end of which touches the Chinese empire and the blunt end abuts against Persia on the hile the long southern frontier adjoins British India, and the northern line is contiguous with ɛan. The ruler of this region, known as the Ameer, is a man of great influence in the medan world. He is in a place where he can mediate between the Moslems of India and f the Turkish empire. The character-sketch of the reigning Ameer, which we present here- ı written from the English point of view by a high official in the British Indian service, whose , is necessary to withhold for reasons that have to do with the present international complica- -THE EDITOR.]

ı character and success of India's policy in ɛspect of her northern and northwestern must always depend in a great measure ɜr relationship with the Mussulman mon- Kabul. Parliamentary papers show that ɜent Ameer succeeded to all the territories ıad passed from his uncle, Sher Ali Khan, ousin, Yakub Khan, at whose abdication, e Kabul massacre of 1879, the Ameership d upon Abdur Rahman. Thus he has al- nderstood that the tribal territory cut off since-accepted Durand line of 1893 was d from his domination. The same posi- ust, it is presumed, be maintained after Rahman's death. Nevertheless, he has ıout his rulership exerted every device and ɔ obtain a footing in those territories. In ɜtan, Bajour, and Mahmandistan he has pecially insinuating, and it will be remem- hat the British Government were once on of a rupture with him over the two first- places, threatening to turn him out by he did not leave peaceably and without At his death they may possibly be con- with an Ameer still more eager and de- d than his predecessor to wield the scepter ority over his co-religionists on the British and should there happen to be a govern- ı power in London who are disinclined to ıy opposition to this innovation, every sec- ɔur frontier fabric, whether of "forward" ıckward" architecture, must necessarily ɛ.

present Ameer is now over sixty years of d has been two or three times on the brink grave with insidious gout. In 1894 the disease took such a serious turn that he was believed and reported to be past recovery—indeed, there was a fear for a time that he had actually succumbed to the attack. They are frequently recurring in less alarming forms, and he has occasionally to leave his *darbar* owing to the pain which they bring him.

Had he died on the occasion above mentioned, his eldest son Habibulla Khan would, most Indian people believe, have succeeded him. But his Highness is not known to have yet nominated an heir, and he may be awaiting the approach to manhood of the boy Umar Jan, who is the only royal offspring in the present dynasty. This boy is the son of the Ameer's first duly married wife, the "Harem Saheba," or queen. She and her husband are grandchildren of the old monarch Dost Mahomed Khan. They are therefore cousins, and the child Umar Jan, born in this royal line and in wedlock, is, according to European ideas, the legitimate heir. Habibulla Khan and Wasirulla Khan are the sons of a lady of lower rank, who was, however, it is believed, properly married to the Ameer.

The mother of Umar Jan has a very strong personality, and some influence over her lord and master. Visitors to Kabul say that were the Ameer to die leaving no heir she would expend every effort to establish her son Umar Jan on the throne. Much would depend on the views of the British Government. If they had determined upon any particular nominee and found that they could dictate terms to him more successfully than to another, they would, no doubt, support him.

Outside the Ameer's family, there is no one who would stand much chance of successfully opposing

his three sons. But should Ayub Khan, Sher Ali's son, who conquered Burrow's brigade at Maiwand, happen to get into Afghanistan at the appropriate moment, there would be a lively scrimmage and some bloodshed. There still remain many adherents of the old dynasty who would rally round the plucky boy-general, who is now a middle-aged man with a good share of common sense.

AN ADVENTUROUS LIFE.

The hero of this article, Ameer Abdur Rahman, has had a wonderful career. During his early years, before he escaped to Samarcand, he was constantly engaged in fighting for the cause of his father, Afzal Khan, and he won great fame as a general and a leader. His battles, which were often prolonged and always skillfully planned and fought from his side, extended from one side of Afghanistan to the other, and he has repelled overwhelming numbers of factional rebels, some fighting for one royal claimant to the throne and some for another. Abdur Rahman generally gave the full measure of his opposition to his uncles—the brothers of his father and the sons of the Dost Mahomed. Finally the country became too hot for him, and having been completely overcome and routed by a force very superior to his own, he adopted the course which is traditional with the Afghans—he bolted to Russian territory, where he remained an economically paid pensioner of the Czar till summoned in 1880 to take over his ancestral *guddi*. The negotiations connected with the high position offered to him were carried on by Sir Lepel Griffin, who was then chief political officer with Sir Donald Stewart's force. After the exchange of several letters, two native officers, who subsequently became aids to the Prince of Wales, were deputed to conduct Abdur Rahman to Zimma, in Afghanistan, where conferences took place between the Ameer-elect and Sir Lepel Griffin. The latter found this astute Oriental rather more than a match even for him at first, but Sir Lepel's diplomatic skill was in the end successful, and secured a satisfactory settlement. Once in power, the Ameer lost no time in consolidating his authority, though at the outset he had considerable trouble and opposition, which necessitated his often resorting to extreme and drastic measures. Ayub Khan, who had been Governor of Herat under his father, Sher Ali, and had absconded to Persia after his complete defeat by Lord Roberts, near Kandahar, reappeared on the scene, and succeeded in routing the Ameer's forces from that city, which he at once occupied, following up the expelled with much determination and pluck. Abdur Rahman then perceived that unless he took the field himself there would be insuperable trouble, so he started off with a picked force and met Ayub's so far victorious army in battle array near Kandahar. The matter was quickly decided. Abdur Rahman's skillful generalship was too much for Ayub, who was signally defeated, and had again to bolt precipitately into Persia, where till 1888, when he was removed to India, he was, mainly at our expense, an honored guest of the Shah.

A STERN RULER.

Abdur Rahman's success on this occasion seemed to inspire respect in the country, which, as his iron rule gradually became more severe and uncompromising, soon grew into fear. With no respect of persons, and no sentimental weakness, his rigorous austerity and cold-blooded despotism soon gained for him a feeling of distrustfulness and alarm throughout the country. Chief after chief, nobleman after nobleman, were being peremptorily summoned to the capital, and on some pretext or other either ruined, imprisoned, or executed. Nor did he rest till he had demolished all those whom he believed either to be his enemies or too popular and strong to have in his way. We cannot prejudge him from the standpoint of British civilization; his means to the end which he subsequently attained were rough and, in our eyes, perhaps, barbarous; but a gentle Victoria rule would have been of no use in that uncivilized country, which requires to be continually "under the iron heel." He now has the country completely at his feet, and a mere whisper of his, which may reach even the remotest corner of the kingdom, is as effectual as a battery of artillery. But he has had some trouble in acquiring this unprecedentedly strong position. The Ghilzai rebellion of ten years ago shook the principality to its foundation, and for a long time threatened to throw the whole country into tempestuous anarchy. But it was ultimately subdued, though not without much bloodshed and desolation. The revolt in 1888 of the Ameer's cousin, Ishak Khan, a Sher Ali-ite, who was governor, and one might say autocrat, of Afghan Turkestan, was another formidable menace to the safety of the Kabul throne. Ishak Khan had several times been summoned to the Ameer's presence in a friendly way, but bearing in mind what had happened to so many of his colleagues in other parts of the dominion, he had put off, with many ingenious excuses, compliance with his monarch's invitation. At length the Ameer, incensed at this repeated disobedience, dispatched an army against the delinquent, which, however, the latter succeeded in overthrowing and dispersing. Ishak Khan thereupon marched on toward Kabul with the wild idea

ABDUR RAHMAN, AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN.

›turing the city, but he was met on the way nore destructive force than his own, com-ed by the Ameer in person. Ishak Khan oon defeated, and on finding that further gle was hopeless, he absconded with a selec-›f his most faithful followers, crossed the Oxus, and took refuge in the very Russian Samarcand, where Abdur Rahman had spent ny years of his exile. Ishak Khan and his ·ing are now the guests of Russia, from they receive a decent competency. The r continued his march on to Mogar-i-Sharif, ›ent about a year or so in Ishak Khan's late domain in settling the affairs of government, and in putting to torture and death those whom he believed to have furthered or favored his enemy's designs.

There have since been several revolts against his authority, principal among which was the great Hazara outbreak, between Kabul and Herat. This was a Shiah *versus* Sunni contest, and ended, of course, in the complete success of the Ameer. His Highness is a *Sunni* follower of the Prophet. Most of the Persians are *Shiahs*, and consequently there are a great many of the latter in Afghanistan, especially on its western limits. Another mixed tribe of Hazaras toward Kandahar also broke out, but were likewise crushed in the end. The Mongols, too, occupying territory close upon, if not in, the province of Kabul, have more than once shown their teeth, which, however, metaphorically speaking, have in the long run been successfully extracted. There is not likely to be another revolt of any magnitude during the life of the present Ameer, who has subjugated the country so completely and unmistakably as to be now able to interlard with his still unbroken rigor a modicum of kingly generosity and condescension; while his supposed exaltation to the very highest attainable position under the Prophet stimulates his subjects to admiration, reverence, and individual and collective allegiance. His name and his doings are only criticised in suppressed whispers and eulogized in loud shouts, and woe betide the monstrous dare-devil who ventures to say or even to remotely hint abroad anything which is not in his Highness' praise. The Ameer evidently does not believe in the relations between England and Afghanistan being conducted through a subordinate government; this is exemplified by the eagerness he evinced to have an ambassador in London as a proper intermediary. He must have been disappointed beyond measure at the refusal of his request, for it is clear that he had set his heart upon it.

THE AMEER'S RELATIONS WITH FOREIGNERS.

The Ameer treats his English and other foreign employees with much consideration and hospitality, and pays them all well. He has indeed a great respect for a white face so long as its possessor is "straight," and practical, and brave, as he has usually found Englishmen whom he has met. His suspicions with regard to us are only in respect of our diplomacy and our international dealings, and he probably has more real respect for his veterinary surgeon than for a viceroy. His treatment of Sir Salter Pyne has bound the latter to him with the most affectionate bonds. Whether Pyne has or ever had much influence with the Ameer is doubtful. He guides him, no

doubt, in engineering questions, but in those affecting the nation or its government the Ameer is very unlikely to be influenced by anyone. Pyne would soon come to grief if the Ameer found him dabbling in diplomacy or offering suggestions under that head. Indeed, Sir Salter Pyne knows better.

In 1883 the Ameer complained of his impecunious condition and the impossibility of carrying on the government without assistance. He was granted a subsidy of one lakh of rupees a month, which the Durand mission of ten years later raised to a lakh and a half. He has been presented with enormous quantities of arms and ammunition, including some valuable and useful field pieces, and under the Durand agreement of November 12, 1893, he is not only permitted to import warlike stores *ad libitum*, but has an engagement from us that we will help him in this respect. His army is now well equipped with the most modern rifles of precision, with a plentiful supply of ammunition; while the accouterments and appointments which they can display are beyond what could ever have been pictured in an Afghan Ameer's wildest dream. The factories at Kabul, established and developed by that remarkably enterprising and successful Sir Salter Pyne, now turn out, indeed have for years been producing, a vast variety of weapons, machinery, and other impedimenta, which have considerably raised the status of the country and introduced artistic industry which does both the Ameer and his chief engineer the greatest credit. These innovations have also made the Ameer's position more firm; it would be no child's-play now for any European power to attempt an invasion of Kabul. During the first few years of his reign, Abdur Rahman evinced much anxiety to have a properly defined boundary all around his dominions, and this led to the appointment, in 1884, of joint British and Russian commissions to delimitate his northern frontier from the river Hari Rud on the Persian border eastward to the river Amu Daria, or Oxus. From the latter point to the Victoria Lake the river itself had, in 1873, been mutually agreed upon between England and Russia as the boundary, though the informality of the agreement had practically turned it into a dead letter; for both Sher Ali and Abdur Rahman continued to occupy territory trans-Oxus, which was only recently evacuated in accordance with arrangements come to in connection with the demarcation in the Pamir district between Victoria Lake and the Chinese border.

The demarcation from Persia eastward was a complete success, and except for the well-known and unfortunate incident at Panjdeh, in which the Russians seized territory actually at the time in the Ameer's possession, there was no *contretemps* upon which England need look back with regret. The Ameer's representative, Kazi Sad-ud-din, knowing, but often misinterpreting, his master's suspicious nature, gave Sir West Ridgeway some trouble, but he never succeeded in diverting the British commander from any purpose he had firmly decided upon. On his way back to India Sir West Ridgeway and his officers visited the Ameer at his capital and were much struck with his strong, arrogant, egotistic, and determined character.

HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD ENGLAND.

In the meantime the Ameer had (in the spring of 1885) met Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindi, where some very important negotiations took place, terminating in the Ameer's solemn and publicly expressed loyalty to the queen-empress, and his everlasting friendship to the British nation. At a banquet at which were present, among many other high dignitaries, the viceroy—Lord Dufferin—the Duke of Connaught, several native chiefs, two commanders-in-chief, and a couple of lieutenant-governors, the Ameer drew from a golden sheath a beautiful sword which had been presented to him by the viceroy, and in a very animated oration declared that with that sword would he smite to the earth the enemies of the British Government. He was intensely interested and amazed at seeing our splendid display of troops, whose march past and subsequent maneuvers he watched with the eye of an enthusiastic soldier. On his way back to Kabul a Peshawur missionary presented him with a Protestant Bible, which, in spite of his religious bigotry, he very graciously accepted.

In the matter of trade and passage through his country the Ameer is irreconcilably obdurate. Here again his inordinately suspicious character comes in, for no trade king or syndicate has yet been able to move him in this matter, though he must see quite plainly that the opening up of Afghanistan to the benefits of external trade would eventually enrich the country and improve his own revenues. With similar jealousy and want of trustfulness in the motives of others, he closes his country to foreign travelers almost as selfishly as the Thibetans have closed theirs. It is only to special individuals of rank and importance that he will concede the privilege of a protected passage. Albeit there is, comparatively speaking, little danger involved in traveling in Afghanistan. The writer was very recently in what was years ago one of the most uncivilized bazaars in the country, and the Afghans were most civil and obliging.

most interesting to listen to the Ameer's speeches. They are really marvels of elo- verbosity, egotism, logic, exaggeration, ility, and affected disingenuousness com- His *darbaris* and other listeners stand in f him transfixed, and he plays upon their arily hypnotized faculties with greedy avid- missing them after a fiery but neverthe- rfectly self-controlled harangue, some- asting three or four hours, with feelings of d wonderment. In addition to being a the Ameer appears a very widely read ith almost a supernaturally retentive mem- r he can quote and recite volumes of e matter and place interpretations upon e has read and heard which a Daniel be proud of. In a recent speech, for ex- he referred to an incident in French his- thirty years ago, and he seems to have d pretty closely the events connected with co-Greek war. He is a singularly inter- nan to get into conversation with, provided speak either Persian or Pushtu. He does ak English, and talking to him through an eter is not satisfactory. He believes him- onnecting link of Alexander the Great, all inks separating him from that renowned h having been rusty and rotten.

Ameer's habits are very regular, and, un- e majority of Oriental potentates, he is a gourmand nor an excessive drinker. has a great antipathy to the opium vice, g to this soporific only when his ailment ciatingly troublesome.

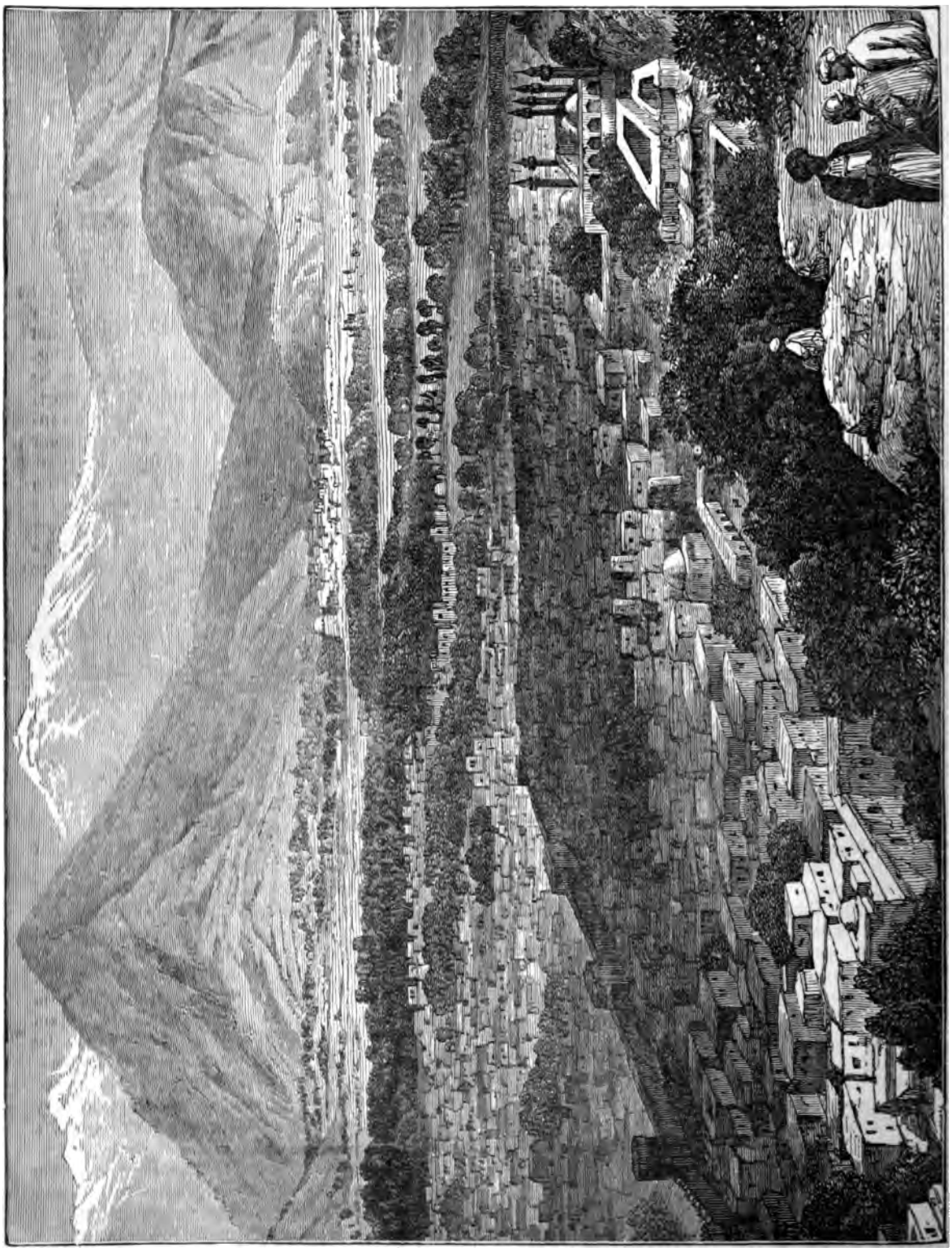
ECCENTRICITIES OF CONDUCT.

me phases of his dealings with the Indian ment the Ameer has exhibited not only dliness, but a stubborn blindness to his od. His encroachments in independent stan; his unlawful occupation of similar y in Bajour; his endeavors to obtain su- y over the Mohmands and others, all in n of the clearest mutual understanding e British, gave much trouble; while his to send a commissioner to jointly settle ghan-Waziristan boundary after he had to do so was anything but a laurel to his The revolt of the Waziris following upon nted to grave suspicion of his Highness' eing in some way in it, especially when, on eer's assumption of the title of "Zia-ul- adeen" (or, the "Light of Union and), Mulla Powindat, the leader of the at- Wano, was received at Kabul and enter- in the most friendly manner by his High- Up to this time, be it remembered, the ad been in open enmity with the Ameer, d offered a reward of Rs.10,000 for his head. Indeed, for many years the Ameer's inexplicably strange attitude along the whole border, especially during the last six or seven years on that portion of it which lies between the Kurram and Kandahar, could not but arouse a suspicion both in England and in India as to his fidelity.

Another instance, which breathed anything but friendly amenities, was the arrogant and rude behavior of his son the "Shahzada," who visited us here in 1895. Anyone could see with half an eye that this bumpkin, whose impudent attitude was too studied to be natural, was acting under precise instructions received from his father. To have deputed such a rustic to pay court to our queen-empress and to rub shoulders with royalty and other refined and polished society constituted in itself almost an outrage upon cultured England. But that the Ameer should have, as he apparently did, coached up the boy before starting to an attitude of perspicuous incivility, was insolence to the British nation. How the Ameer could have supposed that an attitude of this character could insure success in the delicate mission intrusted to the Shahzada of getting Her majesty's consent to receive an Afghan envoy at the Court of St. James it is difficult to conceive. The boy's behavior, both on his journeys from and to Afghanistan and while in Europe, will be remembered for at least a few decades. A question has been raised somewhere as to why he did not visit Constantinople. It is believed that the Sultan, who reads with his tongue in his cheek the Ameer's assumption of Mussulman headship and prophetic pretensions, did not wish to be bothered with this so-called "Prince" Nasirulla.

The Ameer's methods of punishment are varied and singularly ingenious. Kabul is too far from London to enable us to hear of them all; but a story was told by a traveler who visited Kabul some years ago which gave three specimens of his originality in this respect. One old man got his beard pulled out by the roots in public *darbar* for some offense against the tenets of the Ameer's autocracy; another, who was a baker, and had sold short weight, was sentenced to be roasted in his own oven; a third, who had mentioned to his friends (?) that the Russians were advancing on Kabul, was placed on the top of a tall pole, upon which had been fastened a small stool, where he was commanded to shout vociferously "the Russians are coming." Should he lack in his energies or give way to a doze there was a sentry below who would remind him of his duty by a prod from his fixed bayonet.

There is sufficient evidence that the Ameer was erroneously suspected of complicity in the disturbances and combined revolt raised against the British by the frontier tribes. He seems neither



A STREET OF KARIU, THE AMERIS CAPITAL.

to have helped nor to have encouraged these misguided factions in their lamentable outbreaks; and his straightforward and dignified repudiation of his guilt, viewed in the light of his subsequent demeanor and proceedings, has a genuineness about it which should satisfy the most skeptical. We can hardly hold him responsible, under the peculiar circumstances of this case, if the acts of certain recalcitrant sections of his people implied their countenance or approval of a religious uprising. Nevertheless, the knowledge that England is prepared to pull them up for any disloyalty of this kind may be a wholesome lesson for him in the future.

In unmistakably strong language the Ameer upbraids them for their foolish, deceitful, and villainous conduct in taking up arms against a government (the British) who have always treated them so well. He rejects with some emphasis the pretensions of these tribes in the matter of a jehad, pointing out to them in the most significant terms that they have no power under the Koran to declare a jehad. He says in a proclamation to his own people, published broadcast: "Why do you call these disturbances jehad or ghoza? The first condition of a jehad is the coöperation of the King of Islam (*i.e.*, himself). It is curious that the king is on friendly terms with the English, and yet you are making a fuss about jehad."

He then goes on to observe that the tribesmen, in talking among themselves, give the cause of the rising to the British occupation of Chitral and Swat, and continues: "I tell you that in taking possession of Chitral the object of the British Government is not to assess revenue or to tax the people."

He then proceeds to tell the revolting tribes that he has nothing to do with their affairs, and has no concern with them, because he has no trust in them. "Do not," he says, "be led to think that, like Sher Ali, the Ameer, with whom England went to war in 1878, I am such a fool as to annoy and offend others for your sake. Your real object is to make me fight with the British Government and if I were to do such a foolish thing I am sure you would assume the position of simple spectators."

His proclamations are too long to reproduce, but they are most interesting state papers. It is necessary to observe that one of them, which condemns the idea of a jehad, is dated August 13—that is to say, about four days before he received the letter from the government of India regarding the reported complicity of his people, his troops, and his commander-in-chief in the rebellion. There is one thing noticeable in his proclamations: it is that he ignores all knowledge of the "mad" mollah. Having dilated upon the position of the tribes and shown how they tendered their allegiance to the British Government, accepted allowances, and made agreements, he observes that they have now, without any cause, raised disturbances and rebellion at the instance of a fakir "whose parentage is not even known to the King of Islam."

So much for the "mad" mollah, who declared, which a good many in India and England believed, that he had the assistance and support of the Ameer. His Highness, with his unique knowledge of mollahs and their proclivities, must have thought the British frontier officials very unwary to have allowed the rising to so coolly initiate itself without any check.

A very tiny spark may, if not trampled out, be the nucleus of the conflagration of a city. So it was in this instance. Had immediate steps been taken to seize the so-called "mad" mollah (who, by the way, was no more mad than those who so stigmatized him), the outbreak might have been nipped in the bud.

In summing up the Ameer's character it is difficult to form an opinion as to whether his many and great merits do not outweigh his strange and inseparably inherent demerits. But we may safely conjecture that so diametrically opposed are his nature and attributes to those qualities which commend themselves to enlightened Englishmen that the majority of what we regard in him as *good* he probably himself considers bad; while many of those palpable demerits of his which are most revolting to our cultured senses form in his estimation rather the better side of his character. Yet, when he meets an English gentleman he can, in spite of his naturally uncouth and domineering tendencies, be as courteous and deferential as an ancient Abercorn. The writer can personally vouch for this. He is, moreover, one of the most hospitable Orientals one has had the honor to meet. Nothing is, in his view, good enough for anyone whom he welcomes as a guest. But Afghans are still Afghans, and it will take some centuries to break through their native idiosyncrasies. One sterling good quality of the Ameer's must be admitted: he is intensely patriotic, and whatever he has done which has appeared opprobrious in our eyes, he has always had at heart the good of his country and of his people.

On the whole, it will be more to our advantage than otherwise that his Highness should not be cut off for many years; and we may as well end this article by wishing long life and prosperity in what is really virtuous and noble and progressive to his Highness the Ameer, Sir Abdur Rahman Khan, G.C.S.I.

THE NEW CANADIAN RECIPROCITY MOVEMENT.

BY E. V. SMALLEY.

THE visit to Washington of the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and of his colleague in the Ministry, Mr. Daviess, brings up anew the whole question of taking down the Customs barriers which prevent full reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada. Sir Wilfrid's primary purpose in going to Washington was not, however, to reopen this question. When he was in Europe at the Queen's Jubilee he met General John W. Foster, who gave him a cordial invitation to come to our seat of government and talk over the Bering Sea controversy. It was in the settlement of this controversy, rather than by offering concessions to American goods seeking market in Canada, that the Canadian statesman hoped to secure some letting down of the bars of the Dingley tariff law in favor of the main products of Canada. I think he has approached the question from the wrong side. In the American mind, reciprocity with Canada means that our neighbors are to take their tariff off from our manufactured goods in return for such action on our part as will admit free of duty to this country their barley, lumber, hay, potatoes, and eggs. We do not admit that they have any right to kill in the open sea the seals which are on their way to the breeding-grounds upon the islands which we own. In offering to trade this assumed right against the very valuable privilege of shipping their farm products to our market free of duty, they seem to us to be trying to accomplish the old trick of swapping off something for nothing. Were Sir Wilfrid prepared to propose genuine reciprocal trade, offering us the free admission of farm machinery, mining machinery, leather goods, fruits, and textile fabrics, in exchange for our free admission of Canadian lumber, barley, and eggs, the negotiations would certainly have assumed a different phase. He was not prepared to do this, for the reason that such a proposition would meet with the earnest opposition of a large number of people who have engaged in manufacturing in Canada in recent years under the shelter of protective duties imposed by the government of his predecessor, Sir John MacDonald.

The growth of manufacturing in Canada has greatly complicated the reciprocity question. The old reciprocity treaty, negotiated in 1854 by the Canadian Governor-General, Lord Elgin, and by our Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, provided only for the free admission of natural products. It lasted until 1866, when it was abrogated by the United States. It was a one-sided affair, for the reason that we had no farm products or lumber which Canada wanted to buy from us, whereas Canada had a large surplus of products for which the United States offered the best and almost the only market. The abrogation of the treaty was, however, more a matter of sentiment than business. We were still sore about the attitude of England during our civil war, and about the friendly refuge given to our rebels in Canada, and it was probably this feeling more than any commercial considerations that led our Government to abandon the treaty.

Shortly after the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty a very strong statesman came to the head of affairs in Canada. Sir John MacDonald was a protectionist. He had seen with his own eyes the flourishing manufacturing concerns of the New England States, and of New York and Pennsylvania, and he could see no reason why Canada should not manufacture the goods, implements, and machinery which she required. After a long struggle against the old free-trade idea, inherited from England, Sir John was able to put through the Canadian Parliament a protective tariff bill, levying duties upon all imports averaging about 33 per cent. ad valorem. No discrimination was made in favor of England in this bill, and there was a good deal of chiding in the English press of the heartless treatment of the mother country shown by the Canadian colonies. Still, there was no resentment, because English statesmen knew very well that the thread which attached Canada to the British empire was a very slender one and would not bear much strain. The right of the Canadians to impose whatever duties they pleased and to place Great Britain on the same footing with other foreign countries was fully conceded; the new protective policy was called the "National Policy" by the Canadian conservative newspapers, and this term was commonly abbreviated, in political discussions, into the "N. P." Whether the "N. P." was wisdom or folly is the main question which has divided the Conservative and Liberal parties in Canada for a great many years.

The national policy lost ground after the death of Sir John MacDonald. His successor in the

ership, Sir George Tupper, lacked ability political leader and skill to resist the vigor- tacks of the Liberals, who wore away the rvative majorities in one province after an- until they finally obtained control of the ment and the government. Sir Wilfrid er, as the leader of the opposition, formed cabinet and became the premier. He had ntly attacked the high-tariff policy of the rvatives, and had favored efforts for reci- y with the United States. It is one thing, er, to advocate free trade on the stump as ader of an opposition party, and quite an- thing to put it in the shape of legislation such a party comes into power. Sir Wil- id his associates at Ottawa found themselves ch the same condition as President Cleve- nd his cabinet were in when they came into in Washington in 1893, pledged by their rm to antagonize the protective-tariff system. ltitude of protective interests have grown Canada under the so-called national policy John MacDonald which would be ruined, east grievously hurt, if any reciprocity treaty nade with the United States which should our manufactures free of duty to the Cana- narkets. Proprietors of these concerns and host of employees and attendants had votes, o political leader was ready to turn his back them. To destroy the infant industries of ia would be a very bold and hazardous act ny Canadian statesman to undertake. Sir id in power is probably as sincere a free as was Sir Wilfrid as an opposition leader, e is now bound to go slowly and feel his arefully. This is why he appears in Wash- n with the Bering Sea question and some fisheries questions as a stock in trade with to barter for the opening of our markets nadian farm products and lumber.

nadians have a far greater interest in recip- trade than we can have in the United . They form a thin and narrow fringe of ation, stretching along our borders for four and miles, with the barren and frozen North ir backs. Their natural trade centers are United States. There are very few points s fringe of population which are not nearer ne American large city than to any consider- ity in Canada. New Brunswick and Quebec l trade with Boston and New York if cus- duties did not stand in the way; Ontario l trade with Buffalo and with Detroit; oba would trade with St. Paul, Minneapo- id Duluth; the new mining regions of the n part of British Columbia would go to ne for supplies, and the western part of h Columbia would do business with Port- land, Seattle, and Tacoma. There can be no question that if full reciprocal trade were established between Canada and the United States, Canadians would gain far more than we would, for the simple reason that the markets of a nation of seventy million people are worth far more than those of a nation of five million. It would no doubt be of considerable advantage to the manufacturers along our northern border to be able to sell their wares freely in Canada, but it is vital to the welfare of the Canadians to find a sale in the United States for their great surplus of agricultural products, and for the lumber in their forests. They have tried hard of late to open European markets, being a proud and plucky people, and have secured friendly assistance from English statesmen, but every Canadian knows that the markets which lie at their doors, right across the international boundary line, are worth far more to them than all the markets across the Atlantic.

We may expect in time that the Canadian Government will send a much more liberal proposition to Washington than the one which the prime minister now feels warranted in making. The Liberals have lately come into power in Ottawa, after being in a minority for almost a generation, and they are naturally timid and cautious. They feel themselves commissioned by the people to establish, if possible, freer trade relations with other countries, and especially with the United States, but they are much hampered by the necessity of taking care of the numerous young industries that were established under the protective policy of their antagonists, the Conservatives. If they could gain free entry to the United States for even such a minor article as eggs they would feel that they had accomplished a good work, and one which would meet with the applause of their constituents, but they could not afford to do this at the expense of any important Canadian manufacturing interest. They are sharp traders, but they will learn that they must bring something to market worth selling if they wish to deal with the Yankees.

While considering the political difficulties which stand in the way of the liberal statesmen of Canada who would like to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, we must not overlook the fact that there are also political difficulties on our side of the line. The farmers in our northern border states have been educated by the protectionist newspapers and the Republican politicians into the belief that it would be highly detrimental to their interests to allow Canadian farm products to come into our markets free of duty. They will probably make a strenuous protest through their representatives in Congress against a new reci-

procity treaty. The lumbermen of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota would vehemently oppose the abrogation of the present duties on Canadian lumber. Under the Wilson-Gorman bill, our Western cities were flooded with cheap Canadian lumber, and scores of sawmills in our own pineries were obliged to shut down. If, therefore, a treaty could be agreed upon between our State Department and the Canadian Ministers, its confirmation by the Senate would be by no means certain. I do not think that the prejudice among our Northern farmers against free trade in Canadian farm products is justifiable; but it exists, and must be reckoned with. Our wheat-growers in the Northwest would not be injured if Manitoba wheat were allowed to come in free of duty, for the reason that the price of wheat is governed by the supply and demand of the entire world. Our great milling industries in Minneapolis and at the head of Lake Superior would unquestionably be benefited if the hard wheat of Manitoba could be obtained free of duty for grinding into flour. With barley the case is somewhat different. We produce enough to supply the needs of all our breweries. Ontario is a natural barley country. If her large barley product, which has only a short haul to reach our Eastern markets, were thrown into those markets in competition with the products of our Western States our barley farmers would unquestionably suffer. The Canadian statesmen talk a good deal about the injury done to their farmers by our duties on eggs and poultry. This seems to be a small matter, but they regard it as important. In view of the fact that eggs have been imported in recent years from France and from Denmark, it would seem as if we might allow the Canadian chicken-yards to compete with our own without fear of suffering much loss.

Canadians must feel, as we do in the United States, that in all these little questions of seals, and fish, and reciprocal trade we are, upon both sides of the line, skirmishing upon the borders of the great question of political union. Canadians had their loyalty to the British empire much stimulated last year by the spectacles of the Queen's Jubilee, when black men, brown men, yellow men, and white men from the four corners of the earth marched in columns to symbolize the world-wide extent of the empire and the loyalty of all its subjects. Our northern neighbors are proud to belong to such a mighty empire, but they all know that they remain members of it at serious cost to their business interests, and under the weight of serious impediments to their growth and general development. Their most ambitious young men go to the States to find a broader field of activity than they can secure at home. There are Canadians enough in either Boston, New York, or Chicago to make a first-class Canadian city, and there are Canadian farmers enough in our Northwestern States to people a new Canadian province. If the old sentimental tie of loyalty to the mother country should be severed, all the Canadian provinces, from Newfoundland to British Columbia, would gravitate to the United States by the powerful force of business interests. Whether a reciprocity treaty would help or hinder a tendency which all must recognize, is an interesting question. Full freedom of trade between the two countries would remove, on one side, the chief inducement to political union but it would establish such intimate commercial and social relations that Canadians and Americans would come to know each other much better than they do now, and to like and respect each other. Many old prejudices would be removed, and the way would be open for a candid consideration of the question of uniting the destinies of the two peoples. It might be argued, on the other hand, that high-tariff walls and a policy of exclusion of Canadian trade would be so detrimental to the business interests of Canada that she would be sure, in time, to seek relief under the American flag. Our policy should evidently be one of friendly waiting. We know that there is not room on the North American continent for two great Anglo-Saxon nations, and we believe that in the ripeness of time the Canadian provinces will come to us without the shock of war, and of their own free accord.

We need not think the less of our Canadian neighbors for trying to drive a hard bargain with us in the reciprocity treaty. We gave them free lumber under the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, and they gave us nothing in return. They probably did not think much of our shrewdness at the time, for they would willingly have made a large concession to our trade for this very valuable privilege. They have grown somewhat accustomed to getting something for nothing, but they now have to deal with an administration at Washington that is not at all disposed to give free access to our markets without getting something valuable in return. If a new reciprocity treaty is made, the Canadians must expect to give a *quid pro quo* for everything they get. They want to sell us their mutton, beef, eggs, lumber, hay, and barley, and we want to sell them our shoes, clothing, farm implements, and mining machinery. Here is certainly a good basis for a trade. We shall not throw into the bargain any such international question as the preservation of seal life in Bering's Sea.

›UR AMERICAN REPUBLICS—THEIR TRUE LINES OF PROGRESS.

BY ALEX. D. ANDERSON.

unusual interest in international subjects, ch as the Cuban and Venezuelan ques- ıe Monroe Doctrine, the Nicaragua Canal, Alaskan boundary, naturally draw atten- the past and future of the American re- It is therefore an appropriate time to ›ver the record of their first century and . to their future domestic and foreign pol- material possibilities.

nineteenth century of the Christian era called the first century of American re- for eighteen, or all but one, of the total were born during that period, mainly be- .810 and 1825. The approaching com- ıent of the twentieth century of the Chris- will inaugurate their second century.

-A CENTURY OF EXPANSION.

.e beginning of the present century—Jan- 300—there was but one republic in exist- the New World, the then infant republic, ted States, and it occupied *but* 5 *per cent.* total area of America. All the rest was ›y European nations.

'espective areas of their American posses- d of the single republic were as follows, 'e miles:

.....	7,028,628,	or 45.7	per	cent.
itain.....	3,719,109,	" 24.2	"	"
.....	3,209,878,	" 20.9	"	"
tates.....	827,844,	" 5.4	"	"
.....	577,390,	" 3.8	"	"
.....	29,352,	" .01	"	"
nds.....	434,	" .0	"	"
.....	223,	" .0	"	"
three Americas.....	15,392,858	100	per	cent.

ference to the accompanying map it will that all South America, all Central Amer- the West Indies, Mexico, all the United 'est of the Mississippi, the Floridas east Mississippi, and all the great territory ıg northward from the United States Arctic Ocean, were then under European ion. Spain owned the lion's share, her ›ns in the three Americas being greater .t of all other European powers and nearly .he present area of the United States, in- Alaska. During the century nearly 7,000,000 square miles of her colossal possessions have been transferred into American republics, until to-day she has nothing left in the New World except two islands, Cuba and Porto Rico, with the prospect that they too will join the sisterhood of republics before the close of the present century, which has but three short years left. The possessions of Great Britain are practically the same as in 1800. It is a significant fact that she owns twenty-nine times more territory in America than in Europe.

Contrasted with the United States, the respective areas are as follows in square miles:

British possessions in America.....	3,626,352
United States, including Alaska.....	3,602,990

Stated in detail, the British possessions are as follows:

The Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland, in North America.....	3,498,200
British Honduras, in Central America.....	7,562
British Guiana, in South America.....	109,000
Jamaica, the Bahamas, and other islands in the West Indies.....	11,570
The Bermudas.....	20
Total.....	3,626,352

Portugal, which at the beginning of the century held American territory nearly as large as the area of Europe, has retired from the field, and her former possessions now constitute the colossal Republic of Brazil. Russia, a few years ago, contributed over half a million square miles to the area of American republics by selling Alaska to the United States.

France, which at the beginning of the year 1800 held no American territory except Hayti and two or three other small islands, during that year repurchased from Spain the immense Louisiana territory, which comprises over one-third the present area of the United States. But in 1803, under the rule of Napoleon, she sold it to the United States to prevent it from falling into the hands of England. The great service thereby rendered to the cause of American republics was forcibly stated by Napoleon to one of his counselors during the negotiation. He said:

"To emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England it is necessary to balance her influence by a maritime power that may one day

become her rival; that power is the United States. The English aspire to dispose of all the riches of the world. I shall be useful to the whole universe if I can prevent them ruling America as they rule Asia."

The Netherlands, which never owned a large area in the New World, now possesses a small tract in South America called Dutch Guiana, and a few small islands in the West Indies. Denmark still owns enough in the West Indies to constitute a single plantation.

In brief, the present ownership of the three Americas, as shown in the same diagram, is as follows in square miles:

American Republics	11,632,426,	or 75.6 per cent.
Great Britain	3,626,352,	" 23.6 " "
France	47,800,	" .3 " "
Netherlands	46,494,	" .3 " "
Spain	39,563,	" .2 " "
Denmark	233,	" .0 " "
Total	15,392,858	100 per cent.

The above summary includes the islands as well as the continent; but as the Cuban question is one of absorbing interest we will give separately, and in detail, the ownership of the West Indies. It is as follows:

	Number of Islands.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Spain	2	39,562
American Republics	1	26,247
Great Britain	54	11,570
France	3	1,103
Netherlands	5	434
Denmark	3	223
United States	0	0
Total	68	81,140

The above comprises simply the islands large enough to be named in atlases or cyclopedias. As will be observed, the great and neighboring republic, the United States, is not represented in the list. Her only foothold there is one or more insignificant guano islands, not named on the maps, which have recently been discovered by citizens of the United States, and occupied by them under an act of Congress authorizing such possession.

During the century the number of republics has increased from one to nineteen, and their territory from 5 to 76 per cent. of the total area of America, while the European possessions have dwindled from 95 to 24 per cent. Judging the future by the past, the American republics will continue to grow in numbers, territory, and power until they occupy the whole western hemisphere, both continent and islands. America for American republics is manifest destiny!

DEVELOPMENT DURING THE FIRST CENTURY.

The political and material progress of the republics during the century has been as gratifying as their territorial growth. In 1800, when the young republic, the United States, removed its temporary seat of government to a permanent home at Washington and began an era of material development and progress which attracted the admiration of the world, she was then the only American republic. Since then her constitution has become the model of the organic laws of eighteen others, one in North America, five in Central America, ten in South America, and two in the West Indies.

At that time railways, telegraphs, steamships, telephones, electric lights, reapers and mowers, and other great factors in material development, were unknown. But during the century there have been constructed, in the various republics, 210,000 miles of railway, at a cost of more than $12,000,000,000, and 475,000 miles of telegraph lines.

There is perhaps no better way to illustrate their material progress than by citing the statistics of the annual products of the leading republic—the United States. At the time of the last census—1890—the values of her annual products were:

Manufactures	$9,372,000,000
Farm products	2,460,000,000
Forest products	1,044,000,000
Mineral products	587,000,000
Fishery products	45,000,000
Total annual products	$13,508,000,000

In other words, one year's product in the United States is greater in value than the total cost of all her railway lines built during the past century. In wealth, agriculture, and manufactures the United States already ranks first among the nations of the earth. But in this grand race for material development, progress, and wealth the other American republics are developing remarkable speed. Mexico, under the broad-gauge and progressive statesmanship of President Diaz, inaugurated a few years ago a system of public improvements more comprehensive than any American nation ever before attempted at any given time. Under the magic touch of the railway-builders she has been transformed into one of the most prosperous of nations.

Brazil and the Argentine Republic, with their immense areas and boundless natural wealth, have also entered the race for agricultural, industrial, and commercial development, and are making a record of progress worthy of the nineteenth century. Similar tributes might be paid to the other

American republics did space permit, for they are thoroughly imbued with the progressive spirit of this material age.

II.—POLICIES AND POSSIBILITIES OF THE SECOND CENTURY.

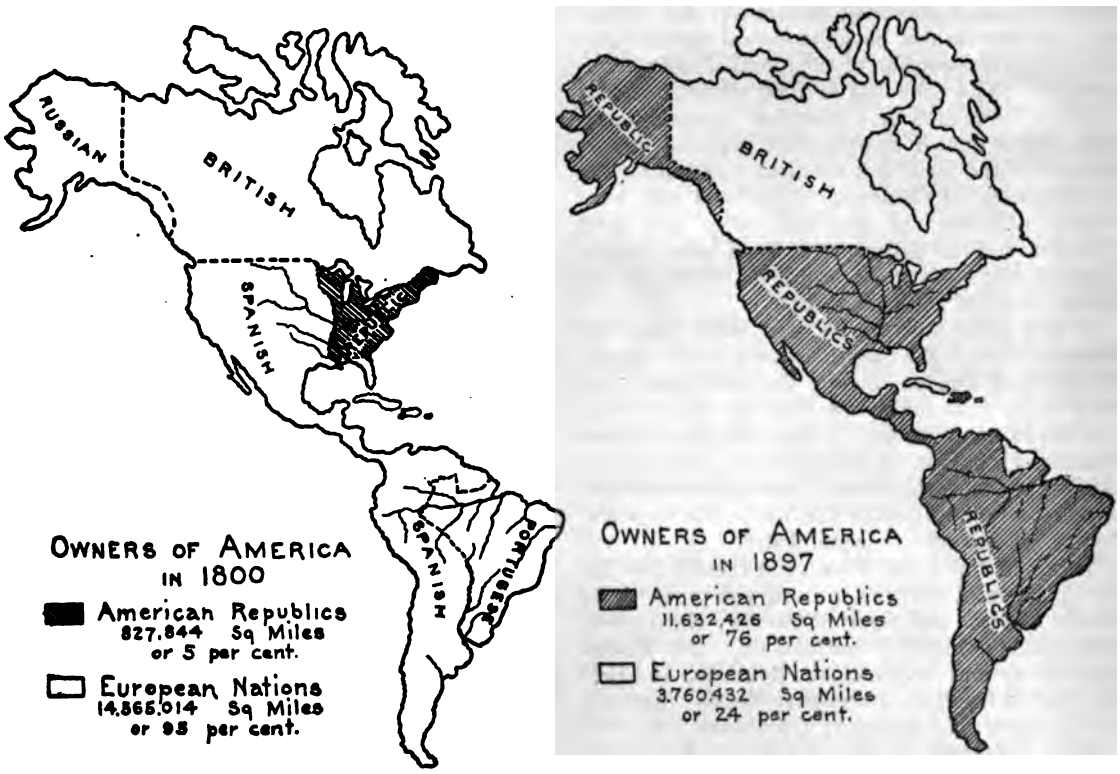
But marvelous as has been the progress of the republics during the present century, it is but a prelude to the greater and grander development which the coming century will inaugurate. The present century has equipped them with steam and electricity, improved agricultural implements and mining machinery, great manufacturing plants, railways and steamships, and inventions of endless variety, to make comparatively easy the future material development, which in magnitude, quality, rapidity, and far-reaching effect upon civilization will, if the fundamental mistakes of European nations be avoided, eclipse the most brilliant efforts of all previous ages.

With such possibilities and prospects for the near future, the question naturally arises, What should be their policy toward each other and the outside world? The relations of the republics to one another has, as far as the United States is concerned, long been a well-settled policy—a policy of peace and good will by the elder toward the eighteen younger sister republics. They having complimented her by copying, to a greater or less extent, her written constitution, self-interest, as well as a becoming pride in her own political institutions, has naturally stimulated an active interest in their welfare.

Even before their independence was established, the friendship of the United States was well expressed by Jefferson, who, in 1816, declared:

"Every kindness which can be shown to the South and Central Americans, every friendly office and aid within the limits of the law of nations, I would cheerfully extend to them without any fear whatever of Spanish displeasure. For this, indeed, would only be a reassertion of our own independence."

That this sentiment is reciprocated by the younger sisters is manifest from the proceedings of the recent International American Conference at Washington, and from the establishment there of a permanent Bureau of American Republics, whose magnificent mission it is to promote the peace, material development, progress, and prosperity of the three Americas.



TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE PRESENT CENTURY.

PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

The example of the United States has not only shaped the policy of the republics toward one another, but also toward the nations of the Old World. It is a policy of "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

Not only in their intercourse with one another, but with the outside world, should the American republics scrupulously avoid the destructive war policy of European nations during the present century—wars which, in the aggregate, have cost over one hundred billion dollars ($100,000,000,000).

It is for the republics to choose whether they will pursue a similar policy, or, on the contrary, devote their energies and expenditures to the arts of peace. In brief, they must choose between a nineteenth-century European policy of destruction and a twentieth-century American policy of construction—between wars and arbitration.

ARBITRATION AS A PRACTICAL POLICY.

For some unaccountable reason, the farmers, laborers, and taxpayers, and, until quite recently, the boards of trade and other commercial bodies, have seemed to consider international peace and arbitration as a glittering generality, and visionary; in other words, as a theoretical question for the exclusive attention of the moralist and philanthropist. The time has arrived when it should not only be treated as a practical business question, but as one of transcendent practical importance. If the tariff is a business question for the consideration of Congress, of national and local boards of trade, of national, state, and local granges, and the national and local labor organizations, still more so are war debts, which are the corner-stone of tariff legislation.

A few facts and figures will make plain the practical side of the question. As above stated, the wars of Europe during the nineteenth century have cost over one hundred billion dollars ($100,000,000,000). Suppose the nineteen American republics, at peace with one another and the rest of the world, should, during the twentieth century, expend a similar sum for public improve ments, what would it accomplish?

It would build the Nicaragua Canal; the Inter-Continental Railway, uniting the republics of North, Central, and South America; the Florida Ship Canal; improve permanently the Mississippi River and its principal tributaries, and protect the valley from destructive floods; improve the Amazon and its many tributaries; the Orinoco, La Plata, and other rivers in the various republics; improve all the great harbors of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts; irrigate the arid lands of the great West, and thereby quadruple the value of the 600,000,000 acres of public lands still owned by the general government; erect much-needed new public buildings in the capitals of the nineteen republics and in their great commercial cities; erect lighthouses and life-saving stations, and inaugurate and complete hundreds of other public improvements that would give employment to labor and add to the prosperity and wealth of the republics. To state the case more concisely, *it would build a thousand Nicaragua Canals at a cost of $100,000,000 each.*

The expenditure of such enormous sums of public money, whether for war or peace, destruction or construction, is, then, clearly a subject for the consideration of the taxpayer, and the sooner he realizes that the question of international peace and arbitration is a business matter the better it will be for his own business interests.

But arbitration relates to the policies of governments, and while the business interests just mentioned can create the necessary public sentiment in the respective republics, it devolves upon the republics themselves to take the lead in the solution of this problem, so vitally important to the future welfare of their taxpayers and citizens. They are already committed to the principle of arbitration, but their work in this direction remains incomplete.

A CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICS.

In the act of Congress, approved May 24, 1888, authorizing the President of the United States to invite the other American republics to a conference, it was expressly provided that in forwarding the invitations he should set forth that the conference is called to consider:

"First, measures that shall tend to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the several American states."

In the deliberations of the conference arbitration was the leading topic, and a plan for a uniform treaty of arbitration was adopted and recommended to the governments of the respective republics. This recommendation has not yet been acted upon, and it may be desirable for the republics to hold another conference at Washington to modify and perfect the plan and further urge the consummation of a movement so transcendently important to the welfare of the western hemisphere, from both the moral and material standpoint.

Such a demonstration at Washington in 1900 would be a most timely and appropriate inauguration of the second century of the American republics and the twentieth century of the Christian era.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

-MINISTER TAYLOR'S VIEWS ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

most of the newspaper comment on Mr. Iannis Taylor's "Review of the Cuban ion" in the *North American Review* for No- er the propriety of Mr. Taylor's conduct in shing the article is discussed, rather than ropositions which he puts forward. These may be summarized as follows:

. Taylor holds, in the first place, that Spain f has no real parliamentary government. olitical party holding the executive power s controls what purport to be the national ons, through the manipulation of the elec- machinery. The national will has no ex- on in the national assembly thus consti- and "Spain cannot give her colonies what oes not herself enjoy—popular government, t term is now understood throughout the ."

a corollary of the surviving absolutism in ome government Spain's paternalism in al government, shown in both commercial olitical restrictions, has cost the parent state her American colonies except Cuba and Rico.

e economic causes of Cuba's distress are y to be found in the unjust and burdensome minations imposed by Spanish legislation. United States, for example, was fast becom- e only important market of Cuban sugar, e Cuban was not permitted to buy in this t the manufactured articles that he needed. ose he must go to Spain. The only relief Cuba's economic difficulties lies in transfer- the power to enact commercial laws, as in e great English colonies, from the home ment to a Cuban legislature.

l autonomy seems almost out of the ques- The word conveys no definite idea to the ard.

he truth is that Spanish statesmen have no conception of the real meaning of the term nomous colonial government;' and the sh people are almost a unit in their resolve e Cuba by force of arms rather than permit concession to be made."

SHALL WE INTERVENE?

to the duty of the United States in the ses, Mr. Taylor pays no heed to the ques- nvolved in the recognition of belligerency , evidently thinking that the matter has already got beyond the stage where such discussion could have been profitable. Coming directly to the issue of intervention, Mr. Taylor finds ample justification for such action on the part of the United States in the law of nations, even disregarding for the time being the Monroe doctrine. "Has the time arrived," he asks, "when the situation of affairs in Cuba, including the methods of devastation employed in the prosecution of the war, will justify us morally in the exercise of the right of intervention?" The question, he says, in the light of Spain's recent barbarities in Cuba, has become for us a question of moral dignity.

Mr. Taylor is fully convinced, as a result of his four years' observation of Spain's internal condition and resources, financial, political, and military, "that the simple application by the Government of the United States of moral pressure, provided that such pressure is exerted by the legislative and executive departments acting together in firm and hearty concert, will now be sufficient to accomplish the end in view."

A PROGRAMME FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Taylor suggests the prompt adoption by Congress, upon its reassembling, of a joint resolution embodying three clear and definite propositions: "The first, asserting our right and duty, not only to ourselves, but to humanity, by virtue of the universally recognized doctrine of intervention, as well as by virtue of the Monroe doctrine, to put an end to the dreadful conflict so long raging in Cuba, because it involves not only the constant disturbance of our internal peace, but also the destruction of great commercial and property interests of our citizens; the second, asserting that, after enduring patiently all such evils incident to fifteen years of war in Cuba out of the last twenty-nine, the Government of the United States has offered in vain its friendly offices as peacemaker to Spain in hope of aiding her without offense to her susceptibilities in bringing to a close a strife so destructive to the material interests of both countries; the third, declaring that the Government of the United States, in view of Spain's refusal to accept such friendly and respectful mediation, has now resolved to exercise upon its own responsibility its entire moral influence, to the end that the war in Cuba may be brought to a speedy close, provided Spain fails to accomplish that result in a reasonable time, to be clearly indicated."

It is Mr. Taylor's belief that the mere passage of such a resolution by decided majorities in both houses of Congress, coupled with the President's hearty concurrence, would completely prostrate the present Cuban policy of Spain, so that no further action on our part would be required. If, however, Spain should attempt to resist our moral authority in the matter, she could do no more than suspend diplomatic relations; the passage of such a resolution by our Congress could not be justly regarded as a *casus belli*.

LESSONS OF THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

ONE of the less familiar phases of the Cuban question is presented by Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service in the November *Forum*. In summarizing the lessons of the yellow fever epidemic in the South, Dr. Wyman emphasizes the urgent need of sanitary reform in Cuban ports, and especially in the harbor of Havana, a natural breeding-ground of "Yellow Jack." He states that thirty-five of the visits of yellow fever to the United States since 1800 are known definitely to have been from Cuba, while twenty-three of these have been clearly traced to the port of Havana.

"Europe's protection against Cuba, in this particular, lies in her remoteness. A disease which lurks in a vessel starting across the ocean has time to develop and manifest itself so clearly that the quarantine officials on the other side can discover it on the vessel's arrival. But with Cuba hardly six hours from Key West, there will always be a percentage of danger, however stringent the quarantine regulations may be, if the conditions remain as they are, unless, indeed, we assume a policy of absolute non-intercourse with the island during the summer months.

"The harbor of Havana is a cesspool, which for years has received the drainage of the city; besides, it is a virtual *cul de sac*, which cannot be scoured by the tides or by fresh-water streams. The wharves on the Havana side of the harbor are notorious as sources of infection. An examination of the records of the quarantine stations on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts for 1894 shows eleven cases of yellow fever, all having been taken from vessels arriving at the Dry Tortugas station from the wharves in Havana. Two of these wharves, the Tallapiedra and the San José, are especially dangerous. Under the Tallapiedra empties the sewer from the military hospital, where the yellow fever patients from the army are treated. It has been said that no vessel with a non-immune crew on board has ever been tied to this wharf without yellow fever appearing among them. So well known is it as a danger-point that sailors call it 'Dead Man's Hole'; and so great is the danger of tying up to it, that captains of American vessels have been known to pay for the privilege of discharging cargoes on lighters in the open bay, the payment being made by deduction from freight charges, amounting frequently to $200 or $300. American captains have frequently asserted that the United States Government should not allow vessels to go to this wharf."

Sanitary engineers have repeatedly shown that these conditions are wholly unnecessary. An artificial outlet to the harbor, they say, would permit the waters of the Gulf to wash through. Then the sewer-mains should be carried out to sea, and the old wooden wharves destroyed. These simple measures, it is believed, would go far to rid the city of its unenviable reputation as a pestilence-breeder.

That a reform of this kind is practicable seems to have been demonstrated in the experience of Vera Cruz, whose harbor was formerly almost as great a menace to the United States as Havana. With the great engineering changes at Vera Cruz brought about under the leadership of President Diaz the disease has been practically wiped out in that city.

Under the disturbed political conditions now prevailing in Cuba, no great public work of this character can well be undertaken, but Dr. Wyman urges that on the restoration of peace it should be the first concern of the United States to insist on better sanitation in Havana. That is a matter in which this country is vitally interested, and our protest should be heeded.

PRACTICAL PRECAUTIONS.

As this disease is exclusively a western hemisphere affair, Dr. Wyman suggests that the Bureau of American Republics might consider the matter and devise means of caring for Havana and other plague localities. He points out that, even if the commercial nations of the New World were to bear all the expense themselves, it would pay them to undertake this sanitary reformation, rather than continue to endure the fear of yellow fever. In addition to the loss of 15,934 lives, it has been estimated that the epidemic of 1878 cost the United States in commercial and industrial interruption at least $100,000,000.

Dr. Wyman proposes certain improvements in our own methods of dealing with this matter. The National Government, in his opinion, should have full charge of maritime quarantine rather than the individual States.

Dr. Wyman outlines the approved precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the disease, as follows:

'o prevent the spread of the disease, the fol-
g precautionary measures are adopted: It
be taken for granted that on the appearance
first case or two of yellow fever there will
nsiderable depopulation; and, assuming that
fection has not become widespread, this is
desired. But so soon as the disease be-
epidemic egress can be allowed only under
careful restrictions. People must go by
gh train to such places either in the North
the mountain resorts as are willing to re-
them, and where health officers will agree
ep them under observation. A detention
is put in operation, preparation for which
lertaken when the first case appears. Great
s exercised to keep the camp itself from be-
g infected, since it is not intended for the
ion of the sick. All the baggage that goes
is thoroughly disinfected; and the visitors
ld for ten days, to demonstrate that they
t infected. Should a case of yellow fever
r among them, the patient is imme-
y taken to the camp hospital, which is
y established about a mile away. After
ention of ten days, those persons who
shown no signs of the disease are
'free pratique'—a certificate showing
hey have been through the camp and have
ntracted the yellow fever. This certificate
ored by all quarantine authorities, and its
is allowed to go where he chooses. One
detention camp established by the Marine
tal Service is now in operation at Fontaine-
ten miles from Ocean Springs, which has
refuge to a large number of visitors; an-
at Mount Vernon Barracks, twenty-five
north of Mobile, and a third near Avon-
fifteen miles west of New Orleans. The
as established principally for laborers in-
g to leave the city to go to work on the
plantations. This camp is necessary to
t them from carrying yellow fever into the
es. All mail leaving the suspected districts
infected. Freight is also classified, and
as can convey infection is treated before
g Mobile or New Orleans. Baggage, un-
ound for a point north of the Potomac, or
w places in the mountains, is carefully dis-
d. There is practically no danger of the
of the disease north of the latitude of
and, particularly in the fall of the year."

Wyman states that it is still an unsettled
on how the fever gained admission to the
l States this year. He thinks that it may
reached this country from any one of a
r of Central or South American ports, but
robability is that it came from Havana.
nfection may have been brought to Ocean Springs, where it first appeared, by Cuban insurgents, who made the village their temporary headquarters, but this is not absolutely certain, though it seems plausible.

"Every epidemic of yellow fever in the United States, thus far, has been preceded by doubtful cases; and as a rule there has been a disposition among local physicians to conceal a threatened outbreak as long as possible. The diagnosis of this fever is not always easy; and general practitioners make frequent mistakes."

MR. BRYCE ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for November Mr. James Bryce writes on the significance of the Greater New York mayoralty election. After briefly outlining the questions raised by the recent contest (writing, of course, before it was decided), Mr. Bryce expresses the opinion that the most important issue of all was that of eliminating national party politics from municipal elections:

THE PARTISAN GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

"In the United States the power, action, and spirit of party are wider and more persuasive than anywhere in Europe. That is the reason why the effect which the present contest may have upon the party system constitutes the true interest and deep significance of the election. Momentous as is, to the citizens of New York, the selection of the man who is to rule their enlarged municipality for four years, the question of partisan or non-partisan nominations is of far greater ultimate consequence to the country, for it goes down to the 'bed-rock' of the political system of the republic, of the political ideas and habits of the people. No greater forward step can be taken than to take municipal affairs 'out of politics.' The evils of the present system are monstrous and palpable; the arguments against it are comprehensible to everyone. The existing practice has, however, struck its roots deep. It is this habit of blind deference to party organization which needs to be broken, and it is easier to break it in the case of municipal elections than in any other, because the distinctive principles of Republicans and Democrats have nothing to do with clean streets or an honest police. Hence the importance of the present contest. To win without the help of the Republican machine would deal a heavy blow at city machines everywhere, for it would enable an example to be set in the greatest city of the Union of a municipal government relieved from all obligations to find places or contracts for its party friends, free to think of nothing but securing the best men."

"JUNIOR GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS."

AN article in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* by Winifred Buck describes an organization in New York City known as Junior Good Government Club No. 1 which is regarded as the pioneer of an important educational movement in the metropolis. This club has been maintained for about four years in connection with the University Settlement. It is composed of thirty-five boys, whose ages range from twelve to fifteen years.

Each session of the club lasts two hours. The first hour is given up to games, the second to a meeting for business and discussion.

"Visitors have often seen some of the boys in 'No. 1' playing modified baseball in the main part of the room, and others practicing trapeze and dumb-bell exercises in the gymnasium, while in odd corners and other available spots of both rooms boxing and wrestling matches were taking place at the same time that the more quiet boys were playing at tables the games that better suited their natures. All the boys realize so well that each of them must make some concession for the good of all and for the safety of property that these games are played with the utmost good nature, apparently great pleasure, and safety not only for the members but for the pictures and gas shades which decorate the walls."

This hour of freedom affords a good preparation for the deliberative assembly, in which the simpler rules of parliamentary law are studied and put in practice, officers are elected, and legislation enacted.

THE GROWTH OF LAW.

"Little by little, from a crude and brutal or sentimentally weak set of laws, grows a constitution not only written in the correct form but containing much truth and justice. But in starting a new club it is better for the director not to give the club a perfect constitution, for it is only the years of discussion and experience out of which that perfect constitution is evolved that helps the boys. All the good that comes from club life must come slowly and gradually—so gradually that all the minutest details of the machine of government are known and understood by the boys, and acknowledged by them, one by one, to be necessary. Figuratively speaking, and perhaps stretching the idea a little to make the meaning clear, they have *broadly* in the two hours of the club's session, and in *detail* in the three years of club life and growth, lived through all the stages of man's development, from his simplest attempts at lawmaking thousands of years ago to the complex machinery by which we are governed to-day. By understanding the necessity for every law as it is made the boys become willing law-keepers; they become intelligent ones also, for they see that constant watchfulness and thoughtfulness are necessary to keep those laws up to the ever-growing and changing requirements of humanity."

In this respect the experience of the Junior Good Government Club is not unlike that of the George Junior Republic. But it must not be inferred that the club is at all times an embryo Citizens' Union.

"PRACTICAL POLITICS."

"It is a curious fact that the untrained boy, like the untrained man, when given the chance of self-government, falls at once into the way of devising the most ingenious and complicated bad government possible. Junior Good Government Club No. 1, and all the other clubs this writer knows, have lived through their Tammany Hall periods. When a year comes in which the majority of members have had two or three years' training in the club charges of bribery and corruption are few, but when the older members move out and their places are filled from below by more youthful 'politicians,' then the Tammany-Platt situation is inevitable sooner or later."

It is encouraging to learn from the testimony of this writer that "a higher and higher sense of honor and morality is developed in each boy every year of his club life," and that in many cases "the most harmless act of one year appears to the boys a downright wrongdoing the next."

So much confidence in the value of this club discipline is felt by competent observers, like Mr. J. A. Riis, that the Board of Education has granted the use of rooms in public school buildings, and the organization of Junior Good Government clubs will be actively pushed during the coming winter.

THE THREE-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PERIOD.

THE movement for the reduction of the collegiate period from four years to three is making progress in this country, notwithstanding the well-known conservatism of our institutions of higher learning. Prof. George Hempl, of the University of Michigan, makes a forcible argument in support of the proposition in the December number of the *Educational Review*.

Some of Professor Hempl's objections to the present system are stated in the following paragraph, which we quote from his article:

"We cannot justify our action by claiming

ı are fostering education; preserving as
s possible of it in an age and a country
re little enough. In the first place, our
nents for a liberal or collegiate education
at least a year higher than those of any
ountry. That is, we not only demand
young man who wishes to study for the
te have a more extended general educa-
an is demanded of the European candi-
ıt we also make all other students do as
efore we release them with the bachelor's
s. Then, we have seen that our present
reduces the number of those pursuing
anced work under proper conditions; in
are doing anything but fostering educa-
far as higher education is concerned,
collegiate education, we lament the fact
ith a three-year period many students
have one year less of the advantage of
training. But how about this fourth-
rk? In most institutions a large part, if
of the senior work is real university
ut we have seen that graduation usually
it off before it has been carried to a point
ts peculiar value can be appreciated. It
y pedagogically indefensible to have a
nan devote a year of his life to getting
in a specialty which he is in all proba-
abandon at the end of the year; but not
s, we have the right to induce him to do
e great majority of our undergraduate
are surely no more fitted to be investi-
han are the majority of teachers. So far
rsity work is concerned, we have, then,
ification in holding all students for a
ear. But it may be said that in many
colleges the senior work is collegiate—
its character remains unchanged, but it is
d, broadened, deepened; and it is claimed
more a student gets of such education the
The same argument would as well justify
ear or a six-year undergraduate period.
n we stretch liberal education to a point
becomes so expensive that only a select
get it we deny it to a large part of
le who might otherwise have had it.
those universities that have both collegi-
professional departments we have had
hardiness of our course dinned into our
ncessantly that we have at last listened
d. Rather than let our sophomores and
r freshmen drop out in order to get start-
heir professions we are busy devising
to make them such concessions as will
s to hold them as long as possible and yet
s to keep up the appearance of not having
the collegiate period until some big-broth-
ution finds the courage to take the lead."

TENNYSONIANA.

MOST of the English magazines have articles called out by the publication of the Tennyson memoir, reviewed in our November number. Some of these notices are more than mere echoes and estimates of the book; they contain fresh matter derived from personal knowledge. The *Quarterly Review* article is evidently written by an intimate friend. He selects as the most striking characteristic of the late poet "his absolutely unimpeachable veracity." He remarks on the "freshness of humility which is so striking a characteristic of all Tennyson's correspondence."

Of the poet's attitude toward spiritualism, which the reviewer describes as "assuredly one of the epileptiform links between insane tendency and insane fact," we are told that "once, to the writer's personal knowledge, he received a communication on the subject which caused him some worry and thought. One for whom he had a great personal affection wrote that it was his duty to surrender poetry, his literary life, all, in order to lend the impulse of his name to an unproven evangel. But his hesitation was soon allayed, as, rallying from his momentary doubt, he stated the destiny of the true poet to be higher than merely to become, as his correspondent had become, credulous by desire and a fervent missionary for the cure of his own mental difficulties and his own indecisions. And that was the only time we ever knew the matter to unsettle or discompose him."

The reviewer complains that "whether purposely or not we cannot say, this memoir seems to evade the question as to the religious views of the late poet"; and quotes from his own personal recollection four sentences of Tennyson toward remedying this lack:

"'A higher form of healing you call some of the miracles of Christ—and so you create a greater miracle than you explain away.' 'S. once said to me, 'You Protestants have no idea what prayer means.' Thank God, he was wrong—what should we be if we did not know? 'Religion a drug'—do these people say *so?* Not true religion or true poetry.' 'I tell you the nation without faith is doomed; mere intellectual life—however advanced or howsoever perfected—cannot fill the void.'"

Agnostic he might have become, so the reviewer opines, but for the incomprehensible death of Arthur Hallam. As it was, he "remained always a sincerely religious man, and among the wisest of spiritual seers." A "grand, simple, charity-qualified Puritanism . . . hallowed his mature manhood, and deepened into the simple faith and religious purpose of old age."

"A strong man, with the light that God gave him he saw and believed, and was steadfast and satisfied. He never wavered from faith; he recanted not from assurance of belief; he repented not of his doubt, for doubt he had none in anything. He was an instance—a living, breathing, palpable instance—of the rock-based human character that fronted the future with faith, and yet murmured no formula of belief whatever."

Tennyson's Religion.

Tennyson's niece, Miss Agnes Grace Weld, writes a charming and touching paper upon her uncle in the *Contemporary Review* for November. What is of special interest is the testimony which she gives of the simple, childlike faith of the great poet. Miss Weld says:

"He was preëminently a man of prayer, and, as he told me shortly before his death, never had one earnest prayer of his failed to receive an answer. Holding in an intense degree the spirituality of religion, he and his wife attached great value to the partaking together of the Holy Communion, and my uncle would often dwell in his talks with me upon the special nearness of Christ to him in this sacrament, but the manner thereof, he said, was far too sacred to be expressed in words."

She describes the delightful walks which she used to have with her uncle along the Down of Freshwater, during which the poet's conversation on religious topics seems to have been singularly free and unrestrained:

"Nothing that others ever spoke to me, and nothing I ever read, even in the pages of the Bible, ever made the impression upon me that his words and manner did when he would say to me, in exactly the same natural way as a child would express his delight at his father making him his companion: 'God is with us now on this down as we two are walking together just as truly as Christ was with the two disciples on the way to Emmaus; we cannot see him, but he, the Father and the Saviour and the Spirit, is nearer, perhaps, now than then to those who are not afraid to believe the words of the Apostles about the actual and real presence of God and his Christ with all who yearn for it.' I said I thought such a near, actual presence would be awful to most people. 'Surely the love of God takes away and makes us forget all our fear,' he answered. 'I should be sorely afraid to live my life without God's presence; but to feel that he is by my side now just as much as you are, that is the very joy of my heart.' And I looked on Tennyson as he spoke, and the glory of God rested upon his face, and I felt that the presence of the Most High had, indeed, overshadowed him."

The Poet as a Talker.

Mr. Alfred P. Groves contributes t *hill* for November "a personal reminisce Tennyson in Ireland in 1878, when th then in his seventieth year, was staying w Butcher at Kilkee-by-the-Sea. He thus d the poet as a conversationalist:

"His gestures were free and spontane voice full and musical. . . . His acce speech both surprised me. I was quite p for the fastidious articulation and prem hesitation in the choice of words to which distinguished English university men are There was a rich burr in his accent—I shire, I suppose—and a pungent directnes utterance which were as refreshing as th unlooked for. Then he evidently posses rare knack of getting the very best out fellow-talkers at the same time that he ga much more than he got for it.

"Tennyson acknowledged to having very deep interest in spiritualism, but he that, though he could not account for s the phenomena he had witnessed, inves had led him to no valuable results, and therefore dropped it."

Mr. Leslie Stephen's Judgment.

A brilliant and even beautiful critiqu character and work of Tennyson appear *National Review* over the signature of M Stephen. After recalling his old studen when worship of Tennyson was the fas idolatry, Mr. Stephen confesses that fr publication of the "Idylls" in 1859 he w quite of the inner circle of true worshi "He has obviously seen the Northern far his own eyes; he has only contrived his who never seem to me to be clothed wi flesh and blood." Mr. Stephen would ha to know more about the twenty years (18 even about the bare pounds, shillings, an than the "Life" reveals. Referring to E death, he observes: "If we may not call bid, it is at least abnormal that the loss o lege friend should cause not only imm agony, but such prolonged depression." Y an embodiment of the purest passion of ship," the "In Memoriam" is, he takes approachable.

"Lovableness," as "the dominant Tennyson's character, is the impression m the whole of the biography." Of the po ligious beliefs, Mr. Stephen remarks:

"Tennyson, like many noble and dee ers, was terribly perplexed by the alternat parently offered: by his aversion on one certain orthodox dogmas, and by his dre

of some tendencies which claim at least to ntific. His ideal hero was the man who loubts boldly and attained clear convictions kind or other. On the other hand, he is haunted by the fear of depriving your sis- her 'happy views.' . . . Tennyson, even 'In Memoriam,' always seems to me to be man clinging to a spar left floating after a eck, knowing that it will not support him, t never able to make up his mind to strike l take his chance of sinking or swimming. ay be infinitely affecting, but it is not the e of the poet who can give a war-cry to his rs, or of the philosopher who really dares e the specters of the mind.' He can lay or the moment; but they are always in the ound, and suggest, too often, rather a us protest against an ever-recurring an- e than any such mental victory as issues in ent and settled conviction on either side."

His Poetic Workmanship.

Harold Spender, writing on the poet's r in the *Fortnightly*, laments that it offers portrait, but an heroic outline." There ny omissions:

his long separation (1839–49) from Emily d; of the depression verging on suicide followed the death of Hallam; of that de- success in his calling which nearly led him grate—of these things we shall never know g more than he has told us himself in try, and, above all, in 'Merlin and the ''

true value of the work Mr. Spender finds contribution to literary appreciation and m." It leaves on the mind "the impres- slowness—slowness in development and s in composition." He describes Tenny- "the least opulent of all the Victorian ' Then, too, "common sense—under- s a hatred of extremes, a sort of balance n—was Tennyson's ideal both in thought duct." His "hatred of extravagance or e, even in the utterance of a truth or the of an evil, is what defines Tennyson as a ." But the poet is above all an artist. was a slow worker, it was because of his rtistic consciousness. If he lived apart en, it was because nature was his work- ature his study, nature his passion." His e accuracy in reproducing nature was the t of faithful and precise workmanship." emoir shows him always at work:

nnyson's chief claim to fame is that, com- er so many poets who had worked in the eld, the field of nature, he is still himself Wordsworth, nor Shelley, nor another. To this he attained mainly by two things—brevity and precision, but mainly by precision."

"Crusty Christopher" and the "Bumptious" Poet.

Blackwood's review of the memoir has in it a spicy passage or two. Referring to Mr. Lockhart's *Quarterly* article in 1833, the writer thinks it "proper to point out that that masterpiece of irony, exquisitely calculated as it was to wound the feelings of such a bumptious young fellow as the author of 'Vex not thou the poet's mind' might naturally be presumed to be, is malicious rather than malignant. The justice of many of its comments was, at all events, tacitly acknowledged by the poet in the most convincing and flattering manner. . . .

"The poet might, nevertheless, have derived substantial consolation and encouragement from 'Maga.' Christopher North's critique of 'Poems, Chiefly Lyrical,' is characterized by the biographer as 'comically aggressive, though not wholly unfriendly' (i., 8); but he must be a superficial reader to whom that description appears at all adequate or exhaustive. No such judicious yet cordial reception was ever, we believe, accorded to young poet by veteran critic. The manner, to be sure, is Christopher's 'ownest own'—a manner which to the present age seems strangely boisterous and exuberant. . . . Disregarding the advice of Arthur Hallam, Tennyson had published his lines on 'Crusty Christopher.'"

Edmund Gosse's Criticism.

In the *North American Review* Mr. Edmund Gosse writes a frank criticism of the memoir. The biographer, he thinks, will be deemed somewhat unsympathetic:

"His approach, I admit, might be more urbane. But I am not inclined to cavil at the spirit in which he writes; this is a case in which a little arrogance is more than pardonable. Lord Tennyson is not a writer by profession, and although the picturesqueness of some of his narrative does great credit to the clearness of his eye, from him must not be expected the graces of the finished literary artist. But his roughness is not unpleasing to me; I respect and I almost admire it. It is the growl of the watch-dog guarding his master in his sleep. Or, to change the simile, it is the artisan throwing open the doors of a monument which has at last been completed. The public may look at it or may refrain. But he knows that there is something there, for which he himself claims no credit, which will be the object of impassioned curiosity as long as the English language endures. And he is justified in so believing."

PRESENT DAY POETS.

As They Seem to "The Quarterly."

THE ancient saying that a living dog is better than a dead lion may scarcely apply to men of letters, and least of all to men of verse. But even at a time when Lord Tennyson's "Life" and Mrs. Browning's "Letters" fill the public mind with memories of the greater dead, the work of living, though lesser, poets awakens an even keener interest. There is a brilliant article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Some Minor Poets" in which this tendency of popular opinion is attested and promoted. A few of the reviewer's judgments may be cited here.

THE AUTHOR OF "MANDALAY."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is the first singer selected. He is emphatically declared to be a poet; he does "express emotion in musical rhythm":

"His whole utterance vibrates with an audible, if somewhat coarse, pulse of feeling; is quickened by a bold, if somewhat bravado, passion; is instinct with a buccaneer's daring, an imperialist's idealism, a man's fiber and flesh and blood. And it is resonant with corresponding lilt and rhythm. It swings effects on the reader by its flashing, dashing refrains. Neither sensation nor cadence are ever sustained, and both are seldom delicate. They are earthly, but not earthy; compact of the world, but not of clay. . . . They are gleams and glimpses, not rounded wholes. His romance is weirdness rather than mysticism, respiration more than aspiration. . . . He has gripped life as he has found it; and wherever he has found heroism, or fidelity, or self-sacrifice, or duty, or a seeking after God, he has worthily repeated it. His whole message is informed with a scorn of the petty and sordid, the sickly and the maudlin, as well as with a most signal humor, liquid rather than dry, if we may coin the phrase. His defects are a lack both of conspicuous depth and subtlety, an intemperance, an impatience of 'quietness and confidence,' an occasional sub-redolence of the tap-room, a want of real culture both of soul and mind. . . . His enormous directness of animal vigor, his absolute sincerity and magic insight, above all his impetuous audacity, are qualities of these defects. He is truly and powerfully himself."

Passages he has written may be "a pugilist's poetry, but none the less poetical to the core." "He reaches the climax of his peculiar method in 'Mandalay.'"

THE ENGLISH ARISTOPHANES.

Next comes Mr. Gilbert. The reviewer pronounces him to be "the nearest approach to Aristophanes that English literature can boast." The populace think of him as a smart librettist of light opera; they do not recognize his "poetical greatness":

"What they do not know is that his satire of foibles is poetical satire, that his songs are almost the only modern songs inevitably singable, and that, like Aristophanes, while tilting against cant and humbug, unmasking folly and affectation, he lifts his labors into an ideal atmosphere of logical illogicality, and invests the whole with a raiment of madrigal melody and of graceful raillery that redeem the bitterness and the scorn. Tennyson himself has not indited sweeter lyrics than Mr. Gilbert, who is the master of catch and glee and roundelay. . . . Mr. Gilbert is capable of kindlier cleverness than this brilliant cynicism, nor is even that, when it is most cynical, steeped in gall. It is not saturnine, like Swift's; we feel that the author smiles, not grins; his loftier sentiment rings true; whatever his shortcomings, Mr. Gilbert never minces or simpers. We claim to have proved him a poet, and not merely an ephemeral poet."

"THE TURGID ORATOR OF THE PLATFORM."

After these eulogies the writer indulges in a severer vein:

"In Mr. William Watson, on the other hand, we descry the turgid orator of the platform. He strikes us as a rhapsodical journalist who has taken to rhyme—rhyme often of partisan proclivities and frequently bombastic. His muse is the tenth—that of the press. It is affluent and effluent; its affluence is that of Boanerges, and its effluence has the ring of Little Bethel; redundant, sonorous passages abound, but there is little daintiness and less discernment. This kind of writer is everlastingly in chase of a grievance. It might have been the unpunctuality of the Southeastern Railway; it is to the honor of Mr. Watson that it was 'The Purple East.' . . . An absolutely 'minor poet' he is fated to remain."

THE JAPANESE LANTERN OF ASIA.

Sir Edwin Arnold comes in for yet sterner handling:

"His poetical works remind us of a Turkish bazaar, whose wares are aromatic and gorgeous, but cheapen on recurrent acquaintance. Sir Edwin is often effective and insinuating; he is rarely solid or elegant; and his sentiment is generally of the sentimental order. He, too, is inspired by the paper divinity whose glories he has hymned, 'Ephemera, Tenth Muse.' . . . There is, to be frank, too much tinsel, too little gold, about his verse, and there are errors of taste in abundance. . . . We cannot believe that Sir Edwin is of the immortals. Among the ephemerals he ranks;

but celebrity is not fame. He is too glib, too officious, too trivial for the future. His real merit is that of an acclimatizer; he has naturalized the East in the West. Otherwise we look in vain for any unity of utterance, any unborrowed light, any leading guidance. He has never eclipsed the level of the Newdigate prizeman."

Mr. Dobson, as a writer of *vers-de-société*, is "a rescuer of the forgotten, the paladin of oblivion." "Character is his forte; whenever he touches child-life he is delicious." His verse is "perfectly sympathetic and malleable." Mr. Andrew Lang is declared to be "the most finished" of the modern professors of "the poet's game of chess"—the use of the intricate measures of the old French school of Villon. "There is a true pleasure in the flawlessness of form which distinguishes Mr. Lang." Yet

"As we read Mr. Lang's 'Ballades in Blue China' we seem to behold a boy blowing soap-bubbles; they are crystalline, prismatic drops, *teretes atque rotundæ;* the illusion is perfect; but they are bubbles, and of soap, after all."

A BROCADER OF HIS INNER LIFE.

The reviewer next enters "the honey-fields of the Fantastics, where Mr. Thompson and Mr. Le Gallienne suck their drowsy sweets." Mr. Thompson is "infinitely the superior":

"A sort of spiritual sumptuousness, a kind of scriptural paganism, pervade him, while his vocabulary is over-inlaid with 'barbaric pearl and gold.' . . . Of course his theme is monotonous; nature is for him a treasury of emblems and love and ecstasy of the soul. Yet no one can deny him emotion, pure, if lackadaisical, and luxuriance, perhaps over-luxuriance, of melody. . . . Robust, in tune with man militant, Mr. Thompson will never be, but neither will he ever be blatant or servile or ignoble."

"LE GALLIENNITY."

Mr. Le Gallienne is not spared:

"Mr. Le Gallienne apes Keats, and disgraces him by rant and frippery that befit a third-rate actor or a second-hand property-monger; his frenzies are those of a penny-reading reciter; he gushes over a picked blossom; he is a mass of sickly affectations. His erotics are the very worst, and that is saying a great deal; perhaps they find readers on Southend Pier."

Mr. Davidson has about him "a general Le Galliennity"; but "he is much more inventive and virile, less puling and hectic. Still, he is one of that brotherhood whose note is constantly maudlin and bizarre."

The reviewer has high praise for Mrs. Meynell and Mr. Henley, neither of whom ought, in his judgment, to be called minor a poet at all. The Poet Laureate is dismissed with the summary verdict: "Mr. Austin has said nothing, though he has said it nicely."

"HYMNS THAT HAVE HELPED."

"M'CLURE'S" for December has an installment of Mr. W. T. Stead's collection of hymns which various people declare to have helped them in various ways. It seems that the "Rock of Ages" has probably influenced more English-speaking people than any other hymn. This has been translated by Mr. Gladstone into Latin, Greek, and Italian; it was asked for by the Prince Consort as he came near to death; it was sung by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart as he was dying; the butchered Armenians at Constantinople sang a translation of it, and so forth. Mr. Stead has this to say of its inception:

"Toplady, a Calvinistic vicar of a Devonshire parish, little dreamed that he was composing the most popular hymn in the language when he wrote what he called 'A living and dying prayer for the holiest believer in the world.' For Toplady was a sad polemist whose orthodox soul was outraged by the Arminianism of the Wesleys. He and they indulged in much disputation of the brickbat and Billingsgate order, as was the fashion in those days. Toplady put much of his time and energy into the composition of controversial pamphlets, on which the good man prided himself not a little. The dust lies thick upon these his works, nor is it likely to be disturbed now or in the future. But in a pause in the fray, just by way of filling up an interval in the firing of polemical broadsides, Augustus Montague Toplady thought he saw a way of launching an airy dart at a joint in Wesley's armor, on the subject of sanctification. So, without much ado, and without any knowledge that it was by this alone he was to render permanent service to mankind, he sent off to the *Gospel Magazine* of 1776 the hymn 'Rock of Ages.' When it appeared he had, no doubt, considerable complacency in reflecting how he had winged his opponent for his insolent doctrine of entire sanctification, and it is probable that before he died—for he only survived its publication by two years, dying when but thirty-eight—he had still no conception of the relative importance of his own work. But today the world knows Toplady only as the writer of these four verses. All else that he labored over it has forgotten, and, indeed, does well to forget."

Dr. Pusey declared this hymn to be "the most deservedly popular hymn, perhaps the very favorite."

TWO ENGLISH ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK.

The Late Sir John Gilbert.

MR. SPIELMANN contributes to the current *Magazine of Art* a timely appreciation of the work of Sir John Gilbert, especially as an artist in black-and-white:

"From the first, Gilbert was an inveterate illustrator, and the adventures of Don Quixote, Tristram Shandy, and Gil Blas provided him with many a congenial subject.

"His drawings for book-illustrations were always careful and delicate; but it was in his work for the pictorial press, only then springing into real being, that his capacity for initiation and his full freedom and vigor first showed themselves. It has been computed that for the *Illustrated London News* alone he drew not fewer than 30,000 'cuts,' and to these must be added the innumerable contributions to ephemeral newspapers, pamphlets, books, etc. And beyond these are the 400 pictures—in oil and water-color—contributed to the Royal Academy and other galleries, and the works he has never exhibited at all.

"Inspired by the spirit, if not by the example, of Mr. Watts, Sir John Gilbert, in 1893, presented to the nation an important collection of his works. With this view he brought together a noble series, representing his work from 1838 to 1891, and distributed them among London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Blackburn."

Our readers are referred to the article on Sir John Gilbert which appears in another part of this number of the REVIEW.

William Quiller Orchardson.

The Christmas number of the *Art Journal*, which deals with the life and work of Mr. William Q. Orchardson, is written by Mr. James Stanley Little, and it forms an interesting addition to the list of artist monographs or "extras" issued in connection with the *Art Journal*. It is difficult to find suitable quotations, but the following may serve to give some idea of the leading characteristics of the artist:

"It may be safely asserted of the work of William Quiller Orchardson that it does possess, and in a preëminent degree, that high virtue of individuality which every work of art must possess if it is to make good its claim to have a permanent value. . . . Mr. Orchardson is always individual in his color, in his composition, in his choice of subject.

"He possesses also that rare quality which, for lack of a better word, must be called taste. It is the possession of this attribute which renders his art preëminent over the art of the same class of most of his predecessors, and, it may be said unhesitatingly, of all of his contemporaries.

"He has an intimate grasp of situation. His pictures have that peculiarly appellant and convincing quality of inevitableness, a quality resulting from the unity and balance of his designs."

For an interesting account of the career of Mr. Orchardson, our readers are commended to turn to the *Art Annual* itself. Among the illustrations are four full-page plates—"Trouble," a reproduction of the last subject-picture painted by Mr. Orchardson, and not yet exhibited; "Napoleon on Board the *Bellerophon*," a line-engraving after the picture in the National Gallery of British Art; "A Social Eddy," a reproduction of a society picture in the collection of Provost Orchar, and "Hard Hit."

AMERICAN COMIC OPERA.

WRITING in the *Musical Record*, Mr. B. E. Woolf gives expression to the sentiments of many intelligent and discriminating lovers of comic opera in his condemnation of much of what now masquerades as that form of amusement in our American cities.

Mr. Woolf declares that the artistic element, so prominent in the operas of Offenbach, Lecocq, Audran, and Sullivan, is wholly lacking in the scores of our native composers, and as for the librettos, "they are so silly in subject, so weak in treatment, and so flabby in humor that they are not worth considering in a spirit of serious criticism."

The native comic opera composer of the day Mr. Woolf regards as essentially, if not literally, a plagiarist, and the worst of it is that he invariably copies the vulgarities rather than the refinements of his originals.

"Should he be possessed of musical individuality, he resolutely stifles it and seeks popularity—not the popularity that is difficult of achievement, but that which can be readily grasped by imitating the popularity of others who have won success by giving free scope to their own marked individualities. Hence is it that so much of our home-made comic opera has a strong second-hand aspect. Often he makes a bolt in the direction of Arthur Sullivan; but as the charm of that delightful melodist lies in the graceful flow and spontaneous naturalness of his tunes rather than in choppy, ear-tickling rhythms, imitation is trying, and rarely successful. Hence, the native composer has recourse to the less exacting copying of the dance and march music of Viennese composers, and the consequences are that the score of one native opera bears a wearisome and exasperating resemblance to that of another, and that

musical invention puts on the appearance haustion."

. Woolf insists upon a rigid distinction be- ı genuine comic opera and what is known d as "musical comedy"; to this latter be- the bulk of what is presented here as comic , but which Mr. Woolf dismisses as nothing han "rough-and-tumble, vulgar farce with :."

DOES THE PUBLIC GET WHAT IT WANTS?

. Woolf has no patience with the oft-repeated ion that the public would not support a r artistic standard.

t is a curious and far from complimentary hat the public should be so persistently cred- vith a partiality for what is degenerate in The frequency and the positiveness with ı that point is urged might pass unques- l, if lamentingly, were it not remembered he public flocked to see the Gilbert and an operas as long as the librettist and com- continued up to the standard they set in earlier works—were it not fresh in mind t crowded to witness 'The Geisha.' It is ly just to this same scapegoat public to , or rather to discredit, it with incurably aste and a craving for what is cheaply vul- nd vulgarly cheap without giving it fair tunity to vindicate itself. The world must mused as well as peopled, and that it is d with a rattle and tickled with a straw is nvincing argument that it will not be more d and more tickled with things less trivi- nfantile."

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

R. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS continues his series of descriptions of notable ions in an account of the celebration of Queen ria's Diamond Jubilee in the December *er's*. He tells, as evidence of its far-reach- ffects, how freight rates from the River and New Zealand rose 30 per cent. on ac- of the extra supply of food stuffs needed ndon; how a house in Piccadilly was rented thousand dollars for the week—to an Ameri- how a room facing St. Paul's, in front of ı the chief ceremony of the day occurred, advertised at twenty-five hundred dollars; the unwary were duped into purchasing that existed only on paper; how the syndi- and speculators were gouged by the con- rs, and how the carpenters and joiners k each day for higher wages; and how, after is tremendous preparation, the seats finally for just about one-fifth of the amount red to reimburse their owners.

Meanwhile, the officials in charge of the great parade were having troubles of their own.

"The problem was such a one as would present itself to the police of New York were it necessary to protect a route six miles in length which would cross from New York to Brooklyn over one bridge and return by another, were there such a bridge. It was expected that three millions of people would view the procession, and that it would be necessary to bring fifty thousand soldiers into London in order to line the route properly—that is, with as many soldiers as, had they been placed shoulder to shoulder, would have stretched in a straight line for thirty-two miles. The chief danger that presented itself was that the crowd, having seen the procession in London, would rush across to the Surrey side to see it again, and that the people on the Surrey side would cross over to London. The police cut this Gordian knot by treating the two banks of the river separately, and by closing London Bridge at midnight on the day before the jubilee, and the four bridges nearest to the route of the procession on the day of the jubilee from eight in the morning until three in the afternoon. In other parts of London all vehicular traffic was stopped at different points from seven o'clock up to ten, and only certain streets crossing the line of the procession were open. No carts or wagons, or even people on horseback, were allowed to take up a place in the cross streets within a hundred feet of the procession, and no boxes nor ladders nor camp-stools were allowed within the same limited boundaries. The greatest danger to the public safety during the great parades in New York City is the criminal practice of allowing trucks and drays which are used as temporary stands to take up places on the cross streets. In case of a stampede they would completely cut off every outlet from the main thoroughfare, and impede the passage of fire engines and ambulances. It is a mistaken kindness on the part of the authorities, for while the owners of the trucks and drays may make a few dollars by renting seats, their barricades may cost many hundreds of lives.

"This route over which the queen was to drive, and which was guarded so admirably, and made beautiful by the display of such loyal good feeling, held in its six miles of extent more places of historical value to the English-speaking race than perhaps any other six miles that could be picked off on a map of the world."

When the procession finally did get started it was largely military, but with a most surprising mingling of nationalities:

"There was artillery with harness of russet leather that shone like glass, and bluejackets spread out like a fan and dragging brass guns be-

hind them, and sheriffs in cloaks of fur with gold collars and chains, and Indian princes as straight and fine as an unsheathed sword, in colored silk turbans of the East, and gilded chariots filled with poor relations from Germany, and three little princesses in white, who bowed so energetically that one of them fell in between the seats and had to be fished out again; there were foreign princes from almost every country except Greece, and military attachés in as varied uniforms as there are costumes at a fancy ball; and there was the commander-in-chief of the United States army riding with the representative of the French army, and Lieutenant Caldwell of our navy sitting a horse as calmly as though he had been educated at West Point, and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid in evening dress riding in the same carriage with the Spanish ambassador, and the papal nuncio in the same carriage with the ambassador from China.

"And there were the colonials. The colonial premiers wore gold lace and white silk stockings, but their faces showed they were men who had fought their way to the top in new, unsettled countries, and who had had to deal with problems greater than the precedence of a court. And surrounding each of them were the picked men of his country who had helped in their humbler way to solve these problems—big, sunburned, broad-shouldered men in wide slouch hats, and with an alert, vigilant swagger that suggested long, lonely rides in the bush of Australia and across the veldt of South Africa and through the snows of Canada. There were also Dyaks from Borneo, with the scalps of their former enemies neatly sewn to their scabbards, even though they did follow in the wake of a Christian queen; and black negroes in zouave uniforms from Jamaica; and Hausas from the gold coast who had never marched on asphalt before, and who would have been much more at home slipping over fallen tree-trunks and stealing through a swampy jungle. There were police from British Guiana, and Indians, and even Chinamen. Central America was the only one of the great divisions of the world that was not represented, and had there been a detachment from British Honduras there would have been marching in that parade British subjects from North, Central, and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, and from the islands that, starting at Trinidad, circle the globe from the South Atlantic and Caribbean Sea, through the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean, and down through the South Pacific, and back again past the Falkland Islands to Jamaica and Trinidad."

And out of all this throng the three million spectators especially cheered four—the queen, Lord Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Maurice Gifford, of the Rhodesian Horse, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. When the queen finally arrived at the cathedral the ceremony consisted of the singing, by ten thousand voices, of the Te Deum, the national anthem, and the Doxology.

"And when it was all over, and the cannon at the Tower were booming across the water-front, the Archbishop of Canterbury, of all the people in the world, waved his arm and shouted, "Three cheers for the queen!" and the soldiers stuck their bearskins on their bayonets and swung them above their heads and cheered, and the women on the housetops and balconies waved their handkerchiefs and cheered, and the men beat the air with their hats and cheered, and the Lady in the Black Dress nodded and bowed her head at them, and winked away the tears in her eyes."

HOW ENGLAND BETRAYED THE BECHUANAS.

IT is a very sad story which Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne tells in the *Fortnightly* for November in his "Case for the Bechuana Rebels."

Thirteen years ago the Bechuana people were, at their own urgent request, taken under British protection. Mr. Bourne recalls a point not to be lost sight of in view of later developments:

"Had it been permitted, Sir Charles Warren and Mr. Mackenzie would and could, in 1885, have extended British dominion not only over all Bechuanaland, but over Matabeleland as well. Khama desired this, and Lobengula was willing. But the Cape Colonists, among whom Mr. Cecil Rhodes was then a rising politician and on better terms than latterly with President Kruger and the Transvaal Boers, were not at that time ready to take charge of the whole of South Africa; nor did they favor the establishment of imperial rule over regions that they hoped some day to get into their own possession."

Thus, peacefully, and with full consent of the natives, might have been secured that "extension of the empire" which was only obtained later by war and imperiled by revolt. The unfortunate postponement seems to have been dictated not by imperial but by colonial considerations.

A PROPHETIC NATIVE PLEA.

Be that as it may, for eleven years Bechuanaland was governed by the Imperial High Commissioner. For the 60,000 natives some 38 reserves were set apart, with a total area of 4,800 square miles. As the country developed the white men came in in larger numbers. These were "more and more urgent in demanding wider scope. . . . Especially, they considered,

were their energies crippled by such valuable lands as the Taungs and Molopo reserves contained being left in the natives' possession."

Then the Dutch whites, in 1895, petitioned the Crown for incorporation of Bechuanaland in the Cape Colony. Counter-petitions were at once presented by the alarmed natives, in which they said:

"We know that if this country is annexed to the Cape Colony, instead of being prosperous we shall become ruined, instead of being contented we shall be discontented, instead of being justly and fairly treated we shall be unfairly treated through the indirect, if not direct, influence of the majority of the Cape Parliament, who will frame laws against the welfare of the natives in this country."

The Annexation Act, however, became law in October, 1895; but in the proclamation was contained the assurance, "All native reserves in the said territory . . . shall be and remain inalienable, save with the consent of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State to the Colonies." Poor Montsioa sent a protest to the queen, in which he said:

"We are sorry you have taken our land from us and given it to the Cape Government. We do not know their ways and laws. Please make it very just that the Cape shall not have the power to take away the piece of land you gave us in the Land Settlement of 1886. We are many people, and the land is very little. The land is our life. Help us!"

A MOST CONVENIENT REBELLION.

For the "rebellion" which began last November Mr. Bourne does not lay all the blame on the Cape Government. But he does say:

"However right and necessary it may have been to punish Galishwe and his accomplices, it is manifest that, either through mismanagement or by design, and perhaps with a mixture of both, what might have been a small and local disturbance was developed into a widespread 'rebellion.' The occasion was welcomed, according to the boast of some who took part in the sport, as affording opportunity for 'nigger-hunting' on a large scale."

Natives, innocent and guilty alike, were driven from their lands, a few hundreds shot down, many hundreds starved to death, and thousands taken prisoners. Most of these, "as the Cape Government admits, were in no way responsible for the rebellion and had no part in it, except in running away from their assailants."

"The principal advantage of this enterprise, if not its chief motive, was avowed by Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Cape premier, as early as February. 'Land which had been occupied by these rebellious people, and from which they had been driven and were being driven,' he then announced, 'never should be occupied by them again. So soon as authority of Parliament was given, they would establish, instead of rebellious people, a European population, who would be worthy of occupying the country and help forward its prosperity.'"

EVICTION AND ENSLAVEMENT.

The prisoners were, it is said, offered the choice between a trial for high treason and "indentured labor." On accepting the latter, they were sent down to Cape Town to be there indentured for five years to farmers and others. This, Mr. Bourne insists, is slavery. "English people, even Cape Colonists, have, over and over again, fiercely denounced the indenturing of captured natives by the Boers. Will it be sanctioned now that Cape Colonists are in favor of it?"

Put side by side with a statement of these facts, there is a bitter irony in the words:

"Mr. Chamberlain . . . stipulated that the lands formerly assigned to them should be inalienable, and that all their rights should be maintained 'subject to any gradual modifications tending to infuse principles of civilization and humanity into the native system.'"

Mr. Bourne concludes:

"We now see what those assurances were worth. By the Cape Government's dealings with the Bechuana intrusted to its care the honor of our country has been tarnished, and, more than that, the interests of these poor black fellow-subjects of ours have been wrecked and ruined. Whatever can yet be done to help them ought, surely, to be done at once and done thoroughly."

A SWEDISH EXPLORER IN CENTRAL ASIA.

IN the December *McClure's* Mr. Robert Sherard, who came into exceptional prominence not long ago through his report of an interview with Ibsen, has an interesting account of Dr. Sven Hedin, a young Swedish traveler who has been doing some remarkable work in unexplored Asia. Dr. Hedin started out four years ago from Orenburg, Russia, with four main objects: (1) to study the glaciers on the eastern side of the Pamirs; (2) to search for the old Lop-nor Lake and settle the controversy between the two explorers, Prshewalsky and Richthofen, as to the real location of the lake; (3) to explore the Thibetan plateaus from the point of view of physical geography; and (4) to cross Asia from west to east. After crossing the Pamirs at the worst season of the year, he proceeded to the great salt

lake of Karakul, whose formerly unknown depth he ascertained to be 900 feet. Dr. Hedin spent the summer of 1891 in Kashgar, and left there the following February, intending to cross and explore the Takla-Makan Desert. Nobody had ever explored it before, and he was desirous of verifying the tales of "ancient towns buried in the sand" current among the surrounding tribes. His party entered the desert April 10. The water gave out, the camels died, all his party but one man succumbed. Abandoning everything but "two chronometers, a box of matches, ten cigarettes, and a compass," he pushed on with the remaining servant, Kasim, who carried a spade and an iron pot—the spade to dig for water, the pot containing "clotted blood, foul and putrid."

"When the sun rose we dug out holes in the sand, which was cold from the frost of the night, and undressed and lay down naked. With our clothes and the spade we made a little tent, which gave us just enough shelter for our heads. We lay there for ten hours. At nightfall we staggered on again, still toward the east. We advanced all the night of the second and the morning of the third of May. On this morning, as we were stumbling along, Kasim suddenly gripped my shoulder and pointed east. He could not speak. I could see nothing. At last he whispered, 'Tamarisk!' So we walked on, and after a while I saw a green thing on the horizon."

With unabated courage the dauntless traveler then pushed on, continually tortured by the failure to find water.

"All that day we lay naked in the shade of the trees. There was no sign of water anywhere. In the evening I dressed, and told Kasim to arise. He could not move. He was going mad. He looked fearful, lying flat on his back, with staring eyes and open mouth. I went on. The forest was very dense, and the night black—black. I had eaten nothing for ten days; I had drunk nothing for nine. I crossed the forest crawling on all fours, tottering from tree to tree. I carried the haft of the spade as a crutch. At last I came to an open place. The forest ended like a devastated plain. This was a river-bed, the bed of the Khotan-Darya. It was quite dry. There was not a drop of water. I understood that this was the bad season for water. The river-beds are dry in the spring, for the snow which feeds them has not yet melted on the mountains.

"I went on. I meant to *live*. I would find water. I was very weak, but I crawled on all fours, and at last I crossed the river-bed. It was three kilometers wide. Then, as I reached the right bank of the river, I heard the sound of a duck lifting and the noise of splashing water. I crawled in that direction, and found a large pool of clear, fresh water. I thanked God first, and then I felt my pulse. I wanted to see the effect that drinking would have on it. It was at forty-eight. Then I drank. I drank fearfully. I had a little tin with me. It had contained chocolates, but I had thrown these away, as I could swallow nothing. The tin I had kept. I had felt all the time that I should find water and that I should use that tin as a drinking-cup. I drank and drank and drank. It was a most lovely feeling. I felt my blood liquefying. It began to run in my veins; my pores opened. My pulse went up at once to fifty-three. I felt quite fresh and living."

Undaunted by his experience, Dr. Hedin crossed the desert again from south to north. This time he was rewarded by the discovery of a "very old town," with "fragments of the plaster walls of the houses, which were covered with beautiful paintings." He also found a number of ancient manuscripts "on something which looks like paper but is not paper," and subsequently the ruins of a second town, all of these bearing unmistakable traces of Buddhist civilization, though in the midst of a Mohammedan land.

Dr. Hedin is convinced that these people, whoever they were, lived here before the Mohammedan era, and that his future investigations will throw much light upon the history of Central Asia and of the mysteries of the Buddhist races.

THE CAUCASUS CROSSED ON BICYCLES.

Coasting Extraordinary.

MR. J. F. FRASER tells the readers of the November *Cassell's* how he and Lunn and Lowe cycled over the Caucasus in two days. They had passed over many dreary steppes, and their way east lay over the Caucasus range. The prospect would have been tenable only by a madman but for the fact that the Russian Government had been before them and made a good military road over the Kasbec Pass from Vladikavkas on the one side to Tiflis on the other: fifty up and eighty miles down. The climb may be taken for granted. But the spin down! As Mr. Fraser remarks, "It is only in dreams that most cyclists have such a spin with their toes on the rests." The highest point is at the junction of Europe and Asia:

"From that altitude, on the roof of the world, as it were, began the descent. And such a descent! It was like tumbling down a house-side. One's nerves were obliged to be steady, or instead of twirling round sharp corners we might have flown off into space. . . . Twisting like a corkscrew, the road dropped and we flew like the

wind, a fine fascination seizing us and leading us to brave sudden dips and hasty bends that perhaps at another time we should have hesitated to face.

"Through the villages of Pasanour, Mleti, and Ananour we swept. The affrighted inhabitants scattered themselves over the roadsides to give us room. A single day had carried us from one world to another. . . . After the first long, hasty drop the road fell away to an incline. The snow and the ice we had forsaken and come to a sunny land, with variegated woods and ripe pastures and luxuriant landscapes reveling in brilliant pastoral beauty.

"Evening fell; the sun threw his last shadow upon the hills, the stars sparkled with infinite radiance, and we were still riding on. Like Dick Turpin, we flashed through the dark villages, halting seldom, and then only to drink tea or eat a few grapes. There were the blazing lights of camp-fires by the way, with the caravans ranged around. Sometimes we rushed into a herd of oxen, which necessitated sudden dismounts. But our destination was Tiflis, and we were determined to reach it that night. A soft, hazy light in the black distance put energy into us by indicating the city. In another couple of hours that light had changed to a thousand lamps, and soon we were jogging over the rough cobbled streets of the capital of Trans-Caucasia.

"That day we had been on the saddle sixteen hours. But we had conquered the Caucasus Mountains. And let those go cycle to the North Pole who like! We are content."

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD'S IRON MARKETS.

AN English expert authority, Mr. J. Stephen Jeans, editor of the London *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, contributes to the *Engineering Magazine* (New York) a significant paper entitled "Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World," his real subject being the actual and threatened competition of American iron and steel in the markets of Great Britain.

Nothing but "the insular prejudices and the complacent self-sufficiency" of our English friends, as Mr. Jeans admits, has kept them from foreseeing this competition, but the matter has now passed from the domain of speculation, and the British manufacturer is face to face with certain very stern realities.

"Great Britain is now importing American pig iron, American steel rails, American wire, American agricultural machinery, American machine-tools, and many other American products. The aggregate value of these importations must be very considerable. I know of one case where a single firm imported last year, in six months only, American machinery, including machine-tools, to the value of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. That this competition has come to stay appears to be generally admitted. The conditions and prospects of American competition appear, indeed, for the moment, to overshadow every other industrial problem, except that of labor, with which it has a closer affinity than is usually supposed, and to call for the most serious consideration."

THE PRESENT AMERICAN OUTPUT.

The English manufacturer cannot understand how American establishments in the interior, many miles from the seaboard, can compete successfully with European plants, which are usually close to the sea. Mr. Jeans offers no explanation of this fact further than to point out the unexampled abundance of cheap and high-class ores in the United States, but just what has been done by these inland American manufacturers he indicates in the following paragraph:

"The Carnegie company alone produces nearly two million tons of pig iron per annum, which is almost as much as the total joint output of Germany, France, and Belgium thirty years ago, and more than the total iron output of the United States up to the year 1872. The same works produce annually about a million tons of Bessemer steel ingots and six hundred and fifty thousand tons of rails—figures which exceed the annual output of all the works in Great Britain up to 1880—and the same firm has lately made arrangements to produce at Homestead about a million tons of open-hearth steel annually, which is more than the total open-hearth steel output of France, Belgium, and Germany combined, and considerably more than the total output of this description of steel in the United States as a whole up to 1894. And this gigantic corporation does not stand alone. The Illinois Steel Company has also much larger resources of production than any concern in Europe, and so also has the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in another and not less interesting region. Of corporations in the second rank, but still important and formidable, the number is legion."

Mr. Jeans shows that the Lake Superior ores, notwithstanding the long distances of transportation, are delivered at the works for from three to five dollars per ton. These are 60 to 65 per cent. ores, such as no British works can command at so low a price. The same thing is true of our lower-grade ores: the Alabama and Tennessee works can get 40 per cent. ores at lower prices than are paid for the oölitic ores of Luxem-

burg and Lorraine or in the low-grade districts of Great Britain.

To all who have read about Edison's great ore mills in New Jersey (see page 603 of our November number) the question will at once be suggested, "If the American iron industry, handicapped as it is by the distance of raw materials, can compete so successfully with British manufacturers, what will happen when we get cheap ores near the seaboard and within seventy-five miles of the smelting works?"

LABOR AND MACHINERY.

As regards the element of human labor in the iron and steel industries, Mr. Jeans says that the experience of the United States has completely upset the fallacy that highly paid work is necessarily dear. There is no other iron-making country in the world, he says, where the nominal wages paid to labor are so high as they are in the United States, but nowhere else are pig iron, steel ingots, steel girders, beams, or rails being made at so low a labor cost per ton of product. The explanation is that American workmen do not resist mechanical improvements as they do in Great Britain. The introduction of so much automatic machinery, which was welcomed by our workmen, would probably have caused trouble with the trades unions in England.

On the general subject of technical equipment in the two countries, Mr. Jeans says:

"Until a comparatively recent date, Great Britain stood unrivaled from this point of view, and was, indeed, *sui generis* as a manufacturing nation. But the economic policy adopted by the United States—and which is often supposed to cramp and fetter invention—did not hinder a band of brilliant engineers and metallurgists from exerting themselves to improve upon British methods and appliances, until they placed American practice far ahead of anything in Europe. It is hardly needful to multiply examples of this well-known fact—a fact, by the way, seldom disputed now even by the most conservative of British manufacturers. American methods enable much larger yields to be obtained from a given plant, alike in iron works and in steel works, and generally at a lower labor cost. Fortunately for Great Britain, she has awakened to the importance of getting abreast of American practice, and is now endeavoring—although still, as a rule, at a more or less considerable distance—to approach, or rival, America's mechanical achievements."

Besides the abundance of cheap ores, the high efficiency of American labor, and the excellence of our technical equipment, Mr. Jeans finds another reason for our industrial success in the low cost of transportation from the mines to the mills. Take, for example, the Lake Superior iron:

"The distance over which these ores have to be carried in order to reach the blast furnaces for which they are destined is, of course, very considerable, but by conducting operations on a specially large scale and studying every practicable economy the cost of transport has been reduced to little more than a dollar a ton for an average haul of about eight hundred miles, which is probably the lowest rate that has ever been known, on a practical basis, in the history of modern transport.

"Briefly, this cheap transport may be here ascribed to a relatively low capital cost; to the use of powerful locomotives, capable of hauling very large loads; to the employment of trucks that carry thirty to forty tons each, against a capacity of eight to ten tons in British trucks, thereby securing a relatively large paying load, and to numerous minor economies. I may here add that the average cost of railroad transport in the United States is estimated at not more than one-third of the average in Great Britain."

STREET-CAR FARES.

IN the *New Time* for November Prof. Frank Parsons presents the following interesting information as to street-car fares in various American and European cities:

RATE OF FARE IN CENTS.

City.	Population.	Workingmen's rate.	Children's rate.	General rate for short distance.	Average fare on whole traffic.
Milan	440,000	1	—	2	2—*
Vienna	1,560,000	1.6	—	2	2.7†
Berlin	1,800,000	—	—	2½	3.
Budapest	500,000	—	—	2	2.7
London	4,000,000	—	—	1	2.5
Belfast	256,000	—	—	2	2.2
Glasgow	840,000	1	—	1	1.69
Leeds	370,000	—	—	—	2.5
Toronto	176,000	3	2½	4	4.
Detroit	280,000	—	—	3	3.3
Buffalo	360,000	—	3	5	3.6
Indianapolis	125,000	—	—	—	3.

*In Milan cars run night and morning at a 1-cent rate, regardless of distance. The general rate is 2 cents from the center all the way out, without regard to distance. The average is estimated.

†In Vienna the workmen's rate is 1 and 3-5 cents, regardless of distance. The general fare is 2 cents for short trips, and 4 cents for a ride without regard to distance, and entitles the passenger to a transfer to any part of the city. The average is estimated.

ı the average fare is 3 cents, and cost per passenger is a trifle over a lf.

ı the fares are 2 cents and 3 cents. ;ow the general rate is 1 cent per ; a number of long runs are estab- :ent fare without regard to distance, l morning cars are run at a 1-cent :s of distance, so that working peo- in the country and come to their ay in the city at small expense.

has a 1-cent rate for short distances. ıblin, Belfast. and Edinburgh have :-ride rate. The average of all the l in these five cities is below 3 cents.

AMERICAN CITIES.

has 3-cent tickets, good from 5:30 l from 5 to 6:30 P.M.; school chil-, 2½ cents, good from 8 A.M. till 5 ıeral 4-cent tickets, good any time single fare, 5 cents; night fares are y rates, and this brings the average hade above 4 cents.

it the new company's rates are eight quarter, day, and six for a quarter, to 5:45 A.M.). The average of all cents for the company's first year. y magnates have offered to run all Detroit on a uniform 2½-cent fare, ısfers, and pay interest on the cost of roads if the city would take them. treet-cars carry children for 3 cents, ıge of all fares collected is 3.6 cents, good profit is realized. Quite re- ɔany asking for a franchise in Buf- to sell three tickets for 10 cents, form 3⅓-cent rate.

iana Legislature has passed a law fares on the Indianapolis street-cars

ıgo last year the General Electric ickets for a quarter, or 3½ cents a cember 14, 1896, the City Council linance requiring all the street-rail- :s in Chicago to sell six tickets for lve for 50 cents, and twenty-five for ɔr Swift vetoed the measure. Rail- :s have offered to operate street-cars ı a uniform 3-cent fare.

h in 1894 had a uniform 1-cent rate ·iod of competition, and Mr. James or of 'A General Freight and Pas- says the traffic increased so much of the low rate, the receipts consid- :han covered the cost of operation, ing $10 to $13 a car, and the re- $18 a car per day."

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN LABOR DISPUTES.

How It Works in New Zealand.

IN the *National Review* for November the Hon. W. Pember Reeves, agent-general for New Zealand, supplies most seasonable information as to the working of the compulsory system of labor arbitration in his colony. He recalls the high hopes once cherished of voluntary conciliation, and points out how these have been disappointed. Conciliation boards have not only failed to increase with growing needs, but several of the best known have ceased to exist.

THE ARBITRATION LAW.

Mr. Reeves then describes the New Zealand expedient. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Bill was, as we know from other sources, Mr. Reeves' own legislative offspring, but in this article he modestly conceals its parentage. These are its principal provisions:

"To deal with union conflicts, local boards of conciliation were to be set up, composed of equal numbers of masters and men, with an impartial chairman. At the request of any party to an 'industrial dispute' the district board could call the other parties before it and hear, examine, and award. It was armed with the fullest powers for taking evidence and compelling attendance. Its award, however, was not to be enforceable by law, but was to be only a friendly recommendation to the disputants. In case these, or some of them, refused to accept it they might appeal to the Court of Arbitration, a tribunal consisting of a judge of the Supreme Court sitting with two assessors, one selected by associations of employers, the other by federations of trade unions. The court was neither to be fettered by precedent nor appealed from on any pretext. It was to settle its own procedure and hear any sort of evidence that it chose to call for or listen to. If all the parties before it so wished, they might appear by counsel, but not otherwise.

HOW THE AWARD IS ENFORCED.

"After inquiry into any industrial dispute the court gives its award. This can be either legally enforceable or not, as it thinks advisable. If it is to have legal force, it is filed in the Supreme Court, and then has the weight of an ordinary submission to an award. That is to say, either party to it can, by leave of a judge, get an order exacting a penalty for its breach. The penalty, be it noted, is not to exceed £500 in the case of any individual employer or trade union. Should a union's funds be insufficient, each member is liable to the extent of not more than £10. Costs are in the arbitration court's discretion.

"A noteworthy feature of the statute is a provision for the filing in the Supreme Courts of contracts embodying working conditions agreed upon by employers and union. These documents, called industrial agreements, are, when filed, binding for the period mentioned in them, provided it does not exceed three years."

The bill was drafted in 1891; it was pushed in 1892. It was made law in 1894, after having twice had its compulsory clauses struck out in the upper chamber. But Mr. Reeves stuck to his guns, and the upper chamber finally succumbed. "The employers were antagonistic throughout." A similar measure was passed a few months afterward in South Australia.

HOW IT HAS WORKED.

Since the New Zealand act came into operation sixteen disputes have been referred to it. "The trades concerned have been the bootmakers, seamen, gold miners, tailors, coal miners, bakers, furniture-makers, builders, and painters. During that time there have been virtually no strikes or lockouts." Out of twelve disputes settled, about one-half of the number were settled by the boards without appeal to the court. On the crucial point of employing non-union labor the court has acted thus:

"Where the practice of an employer in the past has been to work his factory entirely with union labor, it has ordered him to continue to give a preference to competent unionist applicants for vacant places. When, however, such applicants do not offer themselves, the union is commanded not to object to the engagement of outside men. In other cases, however, where unionists have failed to prove a past agreement or custom to employ only union labor, the court has been satisfied to prohibit the employers from discriminating against unionists when taking on fresh men."

One of the advantages to the employer is that the contract filed in the court, and legally binding for three years, unless terminated by mutual agreement, enables him to make his calculations on an assured basis. If unions fear incorporation as an invitation to harassing litigation by the employers, Mr. Reeves points out that "unions can please themselves about becoming corporate bodies for general purposes;" what is not optional is their corporate liability for costs and penalties incurred under the act.

Mr. Reeves confesses that the act has been "lucky in a friendly legislature, a first-rate president, and a general desire on the part of the public to give it a fair trial." Others will say it was still more lucky in the minister who brought it forward. With strict official decorum, Mr. Reeves abstains from reference to the engineering struggle now in progress in England. He expresses his faith in the fitness of his measure for any community where the State exercises large powers of control over industry. The employers are always against it; its adoption depends on the will of trades unionists.

A SCHEME OF WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE.

THE experiments of Mr. Alfred Dolge in the establishment of pension and insurance funds for the benefit of his employees are described in the *Home Magazine* by Mr. C. F. Parsons.

Mr. Dolge, who is an extensive manufacturer of felt, has provided for the distribution of extra earnings in his factories at Dolgeville, N. Y., in three ways, as follows:

"The pension: Every male employee who is over twenty-one years and not over fifty years of age is, after a continuous service of ten years, entitled to a pension in case of partial or total inability to work caused by accident, sickness, or old age at the rate of

50	per cent.	of the	wages	earned	after	10	years'	service.
60	"	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"
70	"	"	"	"	"	"	16	"	"
80	"	"	"	"	"	"	19	"	"
90	"	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"
100	"	"	"	"	"	"	25	"	"

In case of accident while on duty or of sickness contracted through the performance of duty, an employee who has not been with the company ten years shall be entitled to 50 per cent. of his wages at any time previous to the completion of ten years' service. Pensions in no case exceed $1,000 per year.

"The insurance policy: Every male employee having been in the employ of the house at least five years continuously, after attaining the age of twenty-one years, is entitled to a life insurance policy to the amount of $1,000. On completing the tenth year of service, to a second policy of $1,000, and after the completion of fifteen years of continuous service to a third policy of $1,000. Employees entering the service at any time between twenty-one and twenty-six years of age shall be entitled to not more than two policies of $1,000, one after five years and the other after ten years of continuous service. All employees who enter the service at any time between twenty-seven and forty years of age shall be entitled to one policy of $1,000. But all employees who enter the service at the age of forty-one years, and for all those rejected by the life insurance company, the amount of $35 shall be yearly deposited, but in no event shall principal and interest exceed the sum of $1,000. In case of

the amount then to the credit of any em-
ɔ shall be paid over to his heirs or assigns.
'he endowment plan: Every male employee
;wenty-one years of age, and who has been
ı employ of the house for five consecutive
shall be entitled to an endowment account
which he will be credited at the end of each
ıccording as the manufacturing record shows
ıe has earned more than has been paid him
ı form of wages. If through gross careless-
ıny employee has caused the house a loss,
loss will be charged against his account.
ɜndowment money shall be payable to such
ıyee only upon his arriving at the age of
. or to his heirs upon his death. Interest at
ıte of 6 per cent. will be credited upon any
ce at the end of each year, but if any em-
ɜ quits the employ of the house, or is dis-
ed, interest will cease at once, and the prin-
will be paid to him when he is sixty years
ɜ, except in case of death, when it will be
;o his heirs or assigns sixty days after proof
ath has been furnished. Against this ac-
any employee may obtain a loan not ex-
ıg the amount of his credit by paying in-
thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. and by
ɜ good and sufficient collateral security."
ɜ regulation of this endowment plan and the
ing of extra wages under it require a some-
complicated system of bookkeeping. It is
bly true that the money credited to the men
de to yield better interest while in Mr.
;'s hands than it would yield to the men
ıelves if paid to them in installments.

HORRORS OF ENGLISH "HOME WORK."

:SS MARGARET H. IRWIN contributes
much heart-saddening fact to the *West-
ɜr Review* on "the problem of home-work."
nvestigations for the Royal Commission on
provide her with a host of harrowing ob-
ions. We are reminded of our American
at-shop" evils.
'hirt-finishing" is an industry, for example,
ich the rates of pay are simply intolerable.
Irwin reports:
ıs nearly as my direct information allows
ı form an estimate, I would conclude the
is usually paid at about 1d. or 1¼d. an
although cases have been met with where
tes were as low as ¼d. an hour. . . . I met
oman who had finished trousers at ½d. per
each pair taking two hours to finish, and
orker supplying her own thread. Finally
ıve it up, finding, as she said, that 'it was
to starve without the work.'"

"THE BEST FRIEND WE POOR FOLKS HAVE."

Here is a grewsome case:

"Another worker received 7d. a dozen for pressing and putting on buttons on boys' trousers; by working from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. she could do two dozen, thus earning 1s. 2d. For this, coal (extra being needed for heating iron) cost her 2½d. per day, and sticks ½d. She also paid 2d. to a girl for carrying the work to and from the workshop, to which she was unable to go herself, thus leaving her a net profit of 9d. for her twelve hours of very hard work. This poor woman had buried seven little children, and she said, as she concluded her tale to me, with tears of mingled sorrow and thankfulness, 'God took most of my bairns. He's the best friend we poor folks have.' . . . One of the most industrious and intelligent among the shirt-finishers visited told me she could 'never make more than 1½d. an hour with the hardest work.'"

"PAYING BLOOD-MONEY."

And prices have been going down. Here is the witness of a small shopkeeper who had a conscience:

"She said that every year, when stock was taken, prices were reduced because of the cheap work coming from England. She had been offered beautifully trimmed and finished cotton chemises by a traveler lately at 7s. 6d. a dozen, and refused to buy them, as she 'thought it would be paying blood-money.'"

THE "HOMES" OF THE HOME-WORKERS.

This is Miss Irwin's account of tne homes in which "home-work" is carried on:

"Many of the houses of the home-workers were found to be in an extremely filthy state, and the work was carried on in them under highly insanitary conditions. Frequently one finds the home-worker occupying an attic room at the top of a five-storied building, the ascent to which is by a dark and dilapidated staircase, infested, it may be, by rats, or haunted by that most pitiable of four-footed creatures, the slum cat. At every landing narrow, grimy passages stretch to right and left, and on either side of these, close-packed, is a row of 'ticketed houses'—*i. e.*, rooms on which the doors have marked on the outside the number of occupants allowed according to police regulations — regulations that are frequently evaded by means of that unknown and highly elastic quantity, the lodger. On every landing there is a water-tap and sink, both the common property of the tenants, and the latter usually emitting frightful effluvia. Probably the sink represents the entire sanitary system of the landing. Armed with a box of matches and a taper,

and battling with what seem to be the almost solid smells of the place, one finally reaches the top, and on being admitted finds, perhaps, a room almost destitute of furniture, the work lying in piles on the dirty floor or doing duty as bedclothes for a bedridden invalid and the members of the family generally. In the case of one home-worker, a shawl-fringer, where the extreme of poverty had apparently been reached, I found the sole furniture of the room was an old chair, a broken cradle, and some empty packing-cases."

The remedies suggested are not drastic. Miss Irwin would prohibit factory workers taking work home. In regard to other home-workers, she would require them and their employers both to take out a license, which could be withdrawn by factory inspector and sanitary inspector if the home were in a state dangerous to public health. By making it troublesome and dangerous for employers to give out work the State might perhaps gradually bring about the abandonment of home-work. Immediate prohibition would inflict cruel hardship.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

M. LAUGEL, who was the Duc d'Aumale's trusted confidant and friend, and who has survived him only to continue the same devotion to his memory, publishes in the *Revue de Paris* an article upon the Duc d'Aumale written last July, only a few weeks after the Duc's death:

"In England (says M. Laugel) he had quickly become a sort of favorite. His natural sociability was wedded to the rarest natural gifts of mind, and of a mind which had nothing narrow or provincial about it. A Frenchman he was in all the force of the term, but he was also a cosmopolitan. Life had led him into many a land; everywhere he managed to gather a harvest. His father had brought him up on Shakespeare. He was at home in Italy, and felt there, stirring in his veins, a little Italian blood. Willingly he became a Genevan in Geneva, for he appreciated the intellectual society of that town. He had understood and penetrated Islam in Algeria. This cosmopolitanism rendered intercourse with him agreeable to cultivated persons of every land. He keenly appreciated the qualities of the English race. There is no aristocracy more intelligent—more attractive, too, in many respects—than the English aristocracy, which has now for so long a time managed to give social preëminence the solidity of political preëminence. The position of those in exile is everywhere a difficult one. The Orleans princes, as members of a royal family, could not go out much in the world, exposed as they were to meeting their ambassadors, to whom it was sometimes difficult, in spite of their courtesy, to give up their right of precedence. The brothers of the Duc d'Aumale lived in a sort of retirement. As for him, he entered a few houses, where he could, without making any concessions, meet all the most brilliant persons that English society had to show. It pleased him to receive that society at his place at Twickenham. He easily allowed himself to be penetrated by its tastes, its customs, its ideas, and even by some of its passions. There was in him something of Alcibiades—a Greek among the Greeks, a Persian among the Persians. He kept a pack of hounds, and hunted hare and fox, paid visits in country-houses, delivered speeches at agricultural meetings and literary reunions, but always avoided political meetings, always avoided mixing himself up directly or indirectly in party strife. As England's guest he considered himself bound to maintain great reserve, even when French interests were at stake. . . .

"His ambition had always been less personal than patriotic. How many times have I heard, when seated by him in his box at the Théâtre Français, the famous monologue of Don Carlos before the tomb of Charlemagne! I used to watch the brow of the prince, and I saw traversing it the shadow of his thought. He, too, had known those fatal minutes during which the balance of fortune sets itself a-going. He had those visions which may disturb the strongest man. To be, under whatever name, the guide, the arbiter, the savior of his country—this noble hope had gleamed in his eyes. He had long awaited, as it were, the impulse given by destiny. By degrees a feeling of discouragement had invaded him; he had felt too often I know not what malign power intervening between him and action.

"It may be said of him that he lived on the boundary line of two worlds. No one knew better the old France, was prouder of its grandeur, or more capable of doing it justice. No one better understood the needs of modern France, was better aware of its exigencies, or more indulgent of its imperfections and mistakes. Imbued, however, as he was with modern feelings, enamored—the word is not too strong—as he was of his time, he was yet the survivor of a great past. At his Château of Chantilly he had had put up new towers upon an ancient foundation, and given thus in stone, without knowing it, an image of himself."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

: Christmas issue of the *Harper's* opens with a ›ng poem by Gen. Lew Wallace, "The Wooing ɪatom," which covers over twenty closely set ɪd is illustrated by F. V. Du Mond.

ɪve already noticed Mr. Richard Harding Davis' , of the Queen's Jubilee among the "Leading ɪ."

ɪrnest Ingersoll contributes a careful study of s of birds, in which he takes up the subject with ɪsness of attention that would go far toward g the wrath of bird-lovers against the rapacious oy. The illustrations are noteworthy for being ɪced in colors by what is known as the three-color —a method of printing colored pictures which iable to occupy large space in our magazines be- ɪg. The writer quotes Mr. Thomas Wentworth son to the effect that a bird's egg is "the most thing in existence"; and, having thus defended parent slightness of his subject, goes on to de- umber of curious facts about the nesting habits feathered world, from the humming bird, with "translucent pearl, filled by a rain-drop," to the ɛpyornis, into whose eggshell the contents of a llon measure could be emptied.

Francis J. Ziegler strikes rather a new note in 'uppets, Ancient and Modern," wherein he re- the various developments of the puppet in all nd in all lands, from the wooden dolls of the an- 'gyptians to the Punch and Judy show, where hangs both Death and the Devil. It is signifi- ɪat we, the youngest of the great nations, have quandered time on the puppet show.

Iamblen Sears has an amusing description of a ɛeks' reindeer hunt in the Jotunheim, Norway, ɪg in the bagging of two deer, and his account ɪirably supplemented by Mr. Frost's pictures, have all that artist's usual effectiveness when he ng with hunting scenes.

ɪrge William Curtis at Concord" is the subject of cle by George Willis Cooke, consisting largely of written by Mr. Curtis in 1844–45 to his friend ;. Dwight, whose acquaintance he had made at Farm in 1842. The writer traces interestingly ɪuence of this Concord and Brook Farm life upon ɪrtis in after life.

ɪnish John," the serial story by William Mc- ɪ, is concluded in this issue, and there are short by Owen Wister, Charles Dudley Warner, W. L. ɪrd, and Mary Hartwell Catherwood.

THE CENTURY.

E Christmas *Century* is an especially attractive number. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, whose sketches of nong "the other half" have been so widely no- contributes an article called "Merry Christmas in ɪements," which contains a series of photographic ›tions of holiday scenes among the poor. "Into liest tenement street," he says, "Christmas brings ɪing of picturesqueness as of cheer." Striking ɪakers, starving "sweaters," exiled Syrians, Hebrews and Italians, fierce-bearded anarchists—one and all forget their woes, their grievances, for the moment, and are festively happy.

There is a thoughtful article by the late Francis A. Walker on the causes which make for poverty in our civilization. Mr. Walker asserts that all the researches into pauperism go to prove that in only a very small proportion of cases is real, unavoidable poverty its cause. The poor who are not of the "pauper type" manage to get along on next to nothing, while those whose natural tendency is toward pauperism are practically incapable of being helped. The whole question is one far more of character than of condition, of internal than of external causes. The most fertile causes of pauperism are to be found in the misconduct of individuals, in their weakness of character, and in certain "Ishmaelitish traits repugnant to civilization." It has been estimated that the members of the Jukes family, the descendants, direct and by intermarriage, of one worthless woman, have cost the State of New York in seventy-five years a million and a quarter of dollars, and cases quite similar have been recorded in Kentucky and in Berlin.

An additional Christmas flavor is given by a short biography of "The Author of 'A Visit from St. Nicholas,'" by Mr. Clarence Cook. "'Twas the night before Christmas" has become an integral part of that festival to all English-speaking children, but few indeed even of the "grown-ups" know anything of the late Dr. Clement C. Moore, the writer. Born in 1781, this very minor poet wrote these famous lines for his own children's Christmas party in 1822. A friend secretly copied them and sent them to the Troy *Sentinel*, where they appeared anonymously a year later, and soon found their way into the school readers and the hearts and memories of at least all American children.

The superb series of engravings of "Old English Masters" with which Mr. Timothy Cole has long given additional and especial dignity to the *Century* is here continued, with some interpretation of Gainsborough's paintings. Mr. James Whitcomb Riley concludes his farcical "Rubáiyát of Doc Sifers," and Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Good Americans" runs the tenor of its way for two more chapters.

The recent flood of Tennysoniana finds expression here in an article on "Tennyson and His Friends at Freshwater," contributed by V. C. Scott O'Connor. Nothing is more strongly shown throughout the detailed picture drawn of the great poet's life at this little village in the Isle of Wight than his wonderful capacity for friendship in "a hurrying age of self-seeking, jostling egoism."

E. H. House writes of "Edwin Booth in London" from an intimate personal knowledge of the great tragedian's life and friends there in 1880–81. Of particular interest is a long verbatim conversation between Booth and Charles Reade; and the whole story of Booth's struggle to secure recognition in England, which finally culminated in his absolute and exhilarating triumph, is decidedly entertaining.

Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore puts in a plea for the "wonderful morning-glories of Japan" as the coming floral sensation, now that chrysanthemum and carna-

tion have alike had their day. The Japanese asagao, or morning flower, was brought to Japan with the Buddhist religion, along with the tea-plant and the bo-tree. In the seventeenth century the flower was much cultivated, being greatly variegated in color and increased in size, no bloom less than three inches in diameter being considered worthy of notice. About the time of Commodore Perry's visit to Japan (1853) the asagao craze was at its height, "princes, priests, and nobles, hatamoto and gardeners," being "all in one mad rivalry to produce new and wonderfully colored varieties, and single seeds sometimes sold for as much as fourteen or eighteen dollars." The raising of these bewitching flowers is, however, a sad lottery, and after tantalizing the flower-lovers with dithyrambics on its perfection the writer concludes: "The asagao is the flower of Japanese flowers, the miracle of their floriculture, and one may best ascribe it to pure necromancy and cease to question and pursue."

Mr. Charles M. Skinner, the author of "Nature in a City Yard," has a characteristic essay in this number called "Flowers in the Pave," and there are short stories by Hayden Carnetti, Henry van Dyke, Marion Manville Pope, and Lillie Hamilton French.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE Christmas *Scribner's* is almost exclusively a fiction and poetry number. Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Feet of the Young Men," "dedicated to the memory of the late W. Hallett-Phillips," is easily the most noticeable thing in the issue. It must be confessed (and by the stanchest sort of an admirer of Mr. Kipling's prose and verse) that it is difficult to get into the true spirit of these verses; yet to him who does persevere they present a truly masterful series of pictures, with all the intimacy of technical detail which characterizes Mr. Kipling's verse, and, of course, with his usual intense vitality and sympathy.

Dr. Henry van Dyke opens the number with a story, "Christmas Loss," of Antioch, fifteen hundred years ago; Joel Chandler Harris' tale is called "A Run of Luck," and has its background in Middle Georgia; Mr. Robert Herrick has "A Pension Love Story" of the Paris of to-day, illustrated by Henry McCarter; Sarah Barnwell Elliott contributes "Squire Kayley's Conclusions," for which Mr. Walter Appleton Clark has drawn some excellent pictures, while Peter Newell has illustrated in his inimitable way William Maynadier Brown's "A Guilty Conscience."

James Whitcomb Riley has here a poem of two verses "On a Youthful Portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson," accompanied by the portrait itself—a photograph made in San Francisco in 1879; and James Russell Taylor's really dramatic and striking poem, "The Posing of Vivette," is extended to eight pages by the illustrations which A. B. Wenzell has made for it.

Cosmo Monkhouse continues his series of articles on well-known painters with a paper on the present president of the Royal Academy, Sir Edward J. Poynter, which is fully illustrated.

"The Workers," Mr. Walter A. Wyckoff's account of his experiences as a laboring man, details in this number the author's life as a lumberman in the forests of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. This paper brings the first series, dealing with the rural or suburban sections of the East, to a close, and in the January issue will begin those telling of the crowded labor markets of Chicago and of other Western localities.

M'CLURE'S.

WE have already noticed from the December *McClure's* Mr. Stead's "Hymns That Have Helped" and Mr. Robert Shepard's account of Dr. Sven Hedin's travels "In Unexplored Asia."

As elsewhere, Mr. Kipling here overshadows his companion authors in interest, and it is safe to say that "The Tomb of His Ancestors," a story in which he gets back to his own India and the British soldier and the native tribes, will attract the first attention of the average magazine reader. And it will repay this confidence, for it is a thoroughly characteristic, strong tale.

Mr. Anthony Hope begins to hang a sequel to his very successful "Prisoner of Zenda." "Rupert of Hentzau, from the Memoirs of Fritz von Tarlenheim," is the title, and the two chapters given are to be continued. "The Archbishop's Christmas Gift," by Robert Barr, seems to be about as openly an imitation of the author just mentioned as could well be imagined. There is also a clever newspaper story by Bliss Perry, "The Incident of the British Ambassador."

In this issue also is the second installment of the late Charles A. Dana's "Reminiscences of Men and Events of the Civil War," which deals with the Vicksburg campaign and contains some pictures from a new point of view of General Grant's operations against that town.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

MR. TRUXTON BEALE endeavors to refute in the December *Cosmopolitan* the prevalent idea of Russian brutality. "Russian Humanity" he styles his paper, and having opened his campaign with this titular challenge, goes on to declare that "in the care that the Russians take of their animals—horses, camels, etc.; in their behavior to one another; in the acts and decrees of their officials, and in the prison system of Siberia that I finally saw, their sympathy and humanity were the traits that most attracted my attention. The writer depicts in the colors of enthusiasm the cleanliness, kindness, and consideration which he found in the prison at Vieme, Siberia, and he declares that after an inspection of all he came across in a thousand-mile trip this was a type of all. It would be interesting to have the views of Mr. George Kennan on this assertion.

"The Well Dressed Woman" is the text of some valuable remarks by Elsie A. de Wolfe. "Turquoise pins," she says, "as large as birds' eggs, and diamond chains two yards long, are not suitable at the Waldorf at one-o'clock luncheons. No more will the really *chic* woman attire herself in velvet for the same informal meal. If you would be *chic*, remember that it is in detail that the perfection of dressing lies—the well-fitting boots and gloves, the dainty underwear harmonizing in color, fresh veils, ribbons, etc."

Mr. R. H. E. Starr describes the "Passion Play in Switzerland," and Cuyler Reynolds tells of some quaint "Relics of Rensselaerwyck."

The eighth article on "Modern College Education" is by Lawrence A. McLouth, Professor of German in the New York University. Professor McLouth thinks that "every study in the present college curriculum should be weighed in the balance of *usefulness* in the most liberal sense of the word."

Mr. H. G. Wells concludes his decidedly sensational "War of the Worlds" in this issue, and it is announced that the final chapters of the equally flamboyant "His-

f Our Late War with Spain" will appear in the ıry number.

John Brisben Walker himself contributes an aptive biography of two notable figures just rel from the public gaze by the hand of Death— and Events: Henry George and Charles A. " Mr. Walker thinks "the competitive system t century over so large a part of which Dana's life led has few responsibilities more grave" than his

Harry Thurston Peck closes the number with an nd most interesting article on "A Great National paper." He mentions that about a year ago there ıeld in New York City "a private gathering of men who came together to discuss a proposal to ish here a newspaper that should satisfy a need s beginning to be recognized in contemporary ican life." After arraigning the modern journal-ı scathing terms, Professor Peck acknowledges he great mass of Americans evidently desire just they get in the way of newspapers, but contends here is a large and growing public "grievously isfied with even the best of our existing journals," e believes that there is a demand for this ideal paper, that it would find readers, and that it l pay.

ı announced that President Potter, of the Cosmon University, is now selecting his staff of profesand it is hoped that the entire staff will be at before the close of the year.

MUNSEY'S.

H. GODFREY writes in the December *Munsey's* of "The Modern Horse Show" as a social function ıs a "factor in the advancement of the eques- world." That enterprising journalist, Mr. Ste- Bonsal, describes "The Romance of Spanish Roy- the strange conditions which have surrounded the ; King of Spain since the moment of his birth. lay the king signs himself Leon Ferdinand Marie : Isidore Pascal Antonio, King of Spain, of Cas- f Leon, of Aragon, of the two Sicilies, of Jerusalem, varre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Ga- of Majorca, of Minorca, of Seville, of Cerdena, of va, of Corsica, of Murcia, of Jaen, of the Al- s, of Algeliras, of Gibraltar, of the Canary Islands, Indies, East and West, of India and the Oceanic nent, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of ınt, and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, ·ol and Barcelona, Lord of Biscay and Molina, *et* t. To-morrow his signature may simply be 'Al- Garcia y Perez'—the commonplace name which ıther entered upon the dingy books of many a y second-class hotel during the years that he in not very luxurious exile."

ınswer to a demand for a confession of his "fa- novelist and his best book" Mr. Anthony Hope ı for the delectation of *Munsey's* readers his indi- l preference for "The Life and Opinions of Tristram ly, Gentleman," by the Rev. Mr. Sterne. Anna writes in "Her Majesty's Drawing Room" of honor coveted by all Englishwomen and by not a mericans—that of being 'presented to the queen.'" ıtor Joseph Benson Foraker, "himself a leader of ·ounger element'" in national politics, tells what Young Man in Politics" has done, is doing, and lo in the future. Senator Foraker's ideal young man will annex Canada, Cuba, and Hawaii, restore the American merchant marine to its former glory, and build up a navy which could trounce the fleets of Spain, Japan, and England, singly or altogether.

Despite the fact that the volumes appeared some time ago, "Corleone," by Marion Crawford, and Hall Caine's "Christian" are still running serially.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the Christmas *Chautauquan* Charles Mason Fairbanks opens the issue with an article on "Christ in Art," illustrated with many reproductions of paintings, and Mr. Joseph Forster has an appreciative "Study of Schiller."

Mr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, well known from his excellent books on birds, tells of "Winter Bird Life," describing the best methods of identifying our cold-weather birds.

"The Trend of American Commerce" is the title of an article by Cyrus C. Adams, in which the writer prophesies our future wrestings from England of her commercial supremacy. "We shall be in future the greatest producers of cheap steel, and it was cheap steel and iron that laid the foundation of England's supremacy as a builder of ships. Before many years it will be no longer a fact, ludicrous as it seems in view of our large commerce, that for a twelvemonth not an American ship passed through the Suez Canal, that the port of Buenos Ayres has not seen an American vessel for a year, and that thirty years have elapsed since Hamburg, the third greatest port in the world, has seen the stars and stripes at a masthead."

G. Battista Guarina tells in "The Eastern Policy of Germany" of some complicated aspects of the Turkish question. To the writer, William II. is "inspired by a most lofty patriotism"—a national patriotism which becomes "Occidental patriotism," since he has helped by galvanizing the Sick Man into life to stem for the time the impending Slavonic flood.

David S. Barry writes of "News-Getting" at the capital, George Heli Guy describes the electrical appliances of a modern theater, and W. T. Hewetson has a paper on "The Social Life of the Southern Negro."

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the Christmas issue of the *Home Journal* begins "The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Minister's Wife," a series of letters telling of "the actual social and domestic life of a prominent cabinet member's wife." A continued story by Hamlin Garland, "The Doctor," also runs through its initial chapters.

Nagel von Brawe describes "A Christmas with an Emperor," the emperor being William II. of Germany. His account of the young princes at their shopping for Christmas presents has somewhat of a "Rollo" flavor. "The princes investigated everything, but upon inquiring the price generally found it too dear. 'Three marks for this book-rack?' and with a glance into his purse, 'No, that is too expensive. I haven't over seventy-five pfennigs. What can you give me for that price?' And the shop-girl proceeds to show the princes something quite nice for the required amount."

Mary E. Wilkins has one of her inimitable stories called "The Christmas Sing in Our Village," and Ruth McEnery Stuart contributes an equally characteristic tale, "Christmas at the Trimble's."

There are several other stories, and the third of Mr.

Edward Hurst Brown's papers on "The Inside of a Hundred Homes."

In this number also appears what is claimed to be the only correct version of Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord" ever published in this country—a claim backed by a facsimile letter from the composer to this effect. Although three million copies of the song have been sold in this country, Sir Arthur never received a penny from an American publisher for it until the *Home Journal* secured the present copy.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE complete story in the December *Lippincott's* is by Julia P. Dabney, and is called "Poor Chola, a Romance of Orotava Valley."

George Ethelbert Walsh reviews the history of "Gold Mining in America," and tells of some extraordinarily ingenious methods of extracting the metal from the ore. Wardon Allan Curtis endeavors to answer the question "Who are the Greeks?" and concludes, in face of many recent assertions to the contrary, that "taking all the evidence into consideration, it would seem that the modern Greeks can make good their claim to be lineal descendants of the ancient Greeks, speaking practically the same language, reproducing the same mental and physical traits."

"Egyptian Queens," by Leigh North, is a review of the long line of female royalties extending from the dim ages of mythology to the Roman period, culminating in immortal Cleopatra, "unbridled in both passions and ambitions."

Annie Steger Winston puts in a plea for the "Women of Thackeray, Scott, Jane Austin, and Charlotte Brontë," as against the modern "short-skirted girl flying along on her bicycle with merely a mocking backward glance at the masculine world." "To-day's fashion of hardihood will doubtless pass like yesterday's fashion of excessive softness; but for the present one is almost tempted to say, after the Lady's Book manner, 'There is a void in the bright firmament of womanly perfection. Alas for the Lost Pleiad of Sensibility!'"

Charles Dudley Rhodes, U.S.A., has an interesting article on "Uncle Sam's Four-footed Friends," detailing the lives and the traits of Government horses and mules, and Mr. Francis J. Ziegler supplies the reader with some curious facts anent "Beards and Barbers."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England* for December contains an article of unusual interest by George Willis Cooke on Brook Farm, with many portraits and illustrations. He says in summing up:

"No one who was at Brook Farm has ever been willing to admit that the association was a failure in any but the financial sense. It is maintained by all that the life was genial and happy in a larger degree than they have known elsewhere. This might be explained by saying that care and responsibility were removed from the individual, that a comfortable home was certain, and that there was no need of individual worry or discontent. However true this may have been of the majority, it certainly could not have been true of the leaders, upon whom fell the responsibility of providing ways and means under difficult conditions."

Ashton R. Willard describes the "College Libraries of the United States." The new Columbia library seems to be the only one of the large institutions which offers entirely adequate accommodations for the librarian and his assistants—a singular enough fact when one reflects how important an official in the system the modern librarian is. Charles Akers, the artist, contributes an autobiographical sketch relating his connection with Lowell, Longfellow, Holmes, Emerson, and Professor Norton, with illustrations from some of his crayon and medallion portraits.

W. Henry Winslow writes of Ludwig Richter, the famous German wood-engraver, and Mr. James Phenney Baxter reviews the origin, growth, and some of the modern developments of "The Municipality."

THE BOOKMAN.

IN the December *Bookman* the sixth paper on "Living Continental Critics" is devoted to N. K. Michaelovsky, and is written by V. S. Yarros. Edmund Gosse gives some very sound advice to authors on "The Abuse of the Supernatural in Fiction," notable examples of which abuse he considers are to be found in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and in "The Martian." Mr. Gosse sums up thus: "Never use supernatural agency to gain an effect which could with the exercise of mere ingenuity be produced by natural agency. And a rider on this would be, Never employ a supernatural agency without having thoroughly made up your mind what you mean its exact action to be."

Mr. Clement K. Shorter has the boldness to put himself on record with a choice of "A Hundred Books for a Village Library," from Pope's translation of the "Iliad" to Ibsen's "Master Builder." Edwin M. Bacon continues his series of articles on "Old Boston Booksellers," with sketches of Alexander Williams, William Lee, and Charles A. P. Shepard.

Professor Peck signs his name to a comical account of a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Liverpool, and M. A. De Wolfe Howe writes in the "American Bookmen" series of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IN the December *Atlantic* Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, writing on "The American Historical Novel," expresses amazement that our novelists have so generally disregarded the truly important elements of American life. "Who, in reading American fiction," he exclaims, "has ever brought away a sense of real glory in his country?" The novelist turns rather to what is relatively insignificant in our civilization. Our literature is overburdened with dialect stories and what Mr. Ford describes as the "Afternoon Tea Novel."

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson's interesting recollections of "Literary London Twenty Years Ago" remind us of the rapid passing away, within recent years, of a brilliant group of literary Englishmen.

Mr. Francis W. Kelsey contributes a judicious and temperate statement of the respective claims of State universities and church colleges in the West. The churches themselves have a duty, he says, toward the State universities:

"It grows out of the general duty of the churches as guardians of the highest interests of society. Do not Christian people pay taxes? Even if it were granted that the State universities have an irreligious atmosphere, to whom should we look to change it? Should the churches approach the State universities in a spirit

icism, or with a deep feeling of responsibility and lingness to coöperate in the promotion of the me interests of youth? At the very least, it is rea-le to ask that the religious bodies see to it that of marked spiritual and intellectual power be l in the pulpits of university towns. But in more one university town churches fail to keep their ig, not because of an unfavorable environment, ecause the work is left in charge of men who are qual to it."

J. S. Tunison opines that two of the most striking ry phenomena of the present day are Rudyard ng, with his overlay of Hindooism on English in nature, and Lafcadio Hearn, with his varied ience, patiently inquisitive about everything Jap-.

THE ARENA.

HE December *Arena* opens with a small group of articles under the general head, "Idylls and s of Christmas." Robert G. Ingersoll tells what he d bring to pass if he had the power to produce ex- what he wanted for Christmas. Aside from a or two at the clergy, Mr. Ingersoll's description of leal Christmas would be generally acceptable. In rd, what Mr. Ingersoll wants is the millennium of hristian.

e Rev. M. J. Savage thinks it strange that people ot learn that the whole year might be made a stmas, instead of a single day.

. John Clark Ridpath writes of Christmas as a sur- of ancient Aryanism.

mille Flammarion, the French astronomer, con- ites an interesting account of a séance with Eusapia dino, the celebrated medium. M. Flammarion ns his belief in the "existence of unknown forces ble of moving matter and of counteracting the n of gravity." He believes that such facts should ientifically investigated, and that they may have a t importance, but that we have not yet the data ssary to define these hidden forces.

r the most part, this month's *Arena* is very serious solid. There is a thoughtful paper on "The Influ- of Hebrew Thought in the Development of the al Democratic Idea in New England," by Charles S. n. Then there is a study of "Priest and People," . T. Hargrove, of the Theosophical Society. These les, while profound, can have only a slight popular est.

the latter half of the magazine will be found the ributions that have a more direct and obvious rela- to the questions of the day. Mr. John Chetwood, nakes a strong argument for the restriction of im- ation. Dr. Ridpath, the editor, follows this up a vigorous protest against the Europeanizing of rica.

. Keijiro Nakamura discusses the annexation of aii from a Japanese point of view, but adds little to has been accepted generally by the newspapers as r representation of Japanese opinion on that sub-

o articles of more than ordinary interest to the *a's* women readers are, "The Truly Artistic Wo-" by Stinson Jarvis, and "Poor 'Fairly Rich' Peo- by Henry E. Foster, the latter paper being mainly ted to the alleged trials of "city-bred young mar- couples."

. B. O. Flower writes an appreciation of the founder erman opera, Christoph von Gluck.

THE FORUM.

IN another department we have reviewed a portion of Surgeon-General Wyman's article, entitled "Some Lessons of the Yellow Fever Epidemic," in the November *Forum*.

In this number ex-Secretary Carlisle presents the first of a series of papers on "Dangerous Defects of Our Electoral System." The introductory paper is concerned mainly with the constitutional method of choosing Presidential electors. Mr. Carlisle not only objects to the choice of electors by districts (it would be possible to change this method without constitutional amendment by the action of the State legislatures), but shows that the necessity of electors at all is open to question. He even regards it as "an antiquated remnant of European aristocracy." In his next paper he proposes to show how this system can be abolished without injustice to any part of the people.

Senator Morrill's second installment of letters from his political friends is of rather more interest than the first. He publishes three characteristic letters from Horace Greeley referring to certain inconsistencies in Congressional action on the tariff during the years 1859 and 1862. In the latter year, speaking of a proposed tax on newspapers, Greeley says that the advertisements, rather than circulation, should be a basis of taxation, since they are a source of profit, while circulation is not. A letter from James G. Blaine, written in 1865, advocates the taxation of exports.

Professor J. Laurence Laughlin, a member of the unofficial commission now at work on the currency question, contributes an article on the purposes of that commission. The article is chiefly taken up, however, with an argument to show the injustice of the existing prejudice against bankers and business men as suitable guardians of the nation's finances.

Mr. Edwin F. Atkinson takes anything but a hopeful view of the prospects of the new beet-sugar industry in this country. If our farmers should produce beets at the sacrifice of their market for wheat, corn, pork, beef, pork products, etc., where, he asks, would be their gain? Furthermore, a policy of extreme protection to stimulate production of sugar here would probably react upon us abroad in the future, when we may be in greater need than now of foreign markets.

In this number of the *Forum* two writers discuss means of getting relief from floods in the Mississippi Valley, and arrive at quite different conclusions. Mr. Robert Stewart Taylor strongly advocates the levee system. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the inefficiency of the levees at the time of the recent great floods, Mr. Taylor asserts that the protection which the levees afforded was worth many times the entire cost of the system. On the other hand, Mr. Gustave Dyes undertakes to show that dredging should be substituted for the levees. Dredging, he says, is a coöperative measure, in harmony with the natural laws which control the great drainage arteries through alluvion, and he is of the opinion that the results already attained justify the construction of a dredging plant sufficient to accomplish the work required.

Professor E. Washburn Hopkins, of Yale, who spent the winter of 1896-97 in India, comes to the defense of the British Government in the attacks that have been made on her policy in dealing with famine conditions in that country. He shows, at any rate, that the Viceroy of India, who was the sole official means of communication between India and the British Government,

repeatedly sent messages to England to the effect that no aid was needed. It seems to have been a fact that there was an ample supply of grain in the country, but preceding years of scarcity had made the people desperately poor, and, as Professor Hopkins thinks, no government on earth could have prevented distress. Great Britain, he says, has done all that any government could have done.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright begins an interesting statistical study of "The Relation of Production to Productive Capacity"; Sir Lewis Morris writes on "The Disuse of Laughter"; Frederick Palmer tells once more "How the Greeks were Defeated," and "Arthur Penn" divulges some amusing "Letters to a Living Author."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Mr. Edmund Gosse's review of the Tennyson memoir, and from the now celebrated article of ex-Minister Taylor on the Cuban question, in the November number of the *North American*.

The series of articles on ships and shipbuilding which has become a familiar feature of the *North American* is continued in this number with a paper by Lewis Nixon on "The Commercial Value of the Shipyard." Mr. Nixon's views on this subject have found expression before in the pages of the *North American*, and are quite generally known. His experience and special study of the problems connected with shipbuilding entitle him to rank as expert. He is impatient with the slowness of the American people to grasp the full significance of the shipbuilding industry as a factor in our national growth.

Mr. Charles A. Conant, the well-known writer on banking questions, contributes a well-considered article on "The Effect of the New Gold upon Prices," his conclusion being that the United States can absorb many millions more of the new gold simply in giving stability to our currency system, without effect upon prices.

He shows, too, that Russia and Austria-Hungary need to strengthen their equipment of gold:

"It is highly probable, moreover, that some of the countries which suspended the free coinage of silver after 1873 and have maintained their silver coins at parity with gold will take advantage of the new gold supplies for replacing some of their overvalued silver. The sale of silver for gold has been publicly advocated in Belgium, and her financial position and that of the Netherlands would be greatly strengthened by such an exchange. Spain and Italy, now wallowing in the mire of depreciated paper, will resume specie payments upon a gold basis, if they resume at all, for their paper notes are above the bullion value of their silver coins. Throughout the world, indeed, exists a capacity for the absorption of the new gold, which will have no perceptible effect upon prices, but will operate, like the extension of railways and canals, to give ease and rapidity to the courses of production and exchange."

The Mexican Minister to the United States, M. Romero, writes a rejoinder to Senator Money's recent reply to an earlier article by M. Romero on the attitude of the United States at the time when the Spanish-American colonies won their independence. Minister Romero disclaims any thought of entering a complaint against our Government or of censuring its policy. The facts of history, in his opinion, are entirely creditable to the United States, but he still contends that the Spanish-American republics achieved their independence without the assistance of this country.

Dr. Prince A. Morrow considers the question of leprosy in relation to the proposed annexation of Hawaii. There seems to be a difference of opinion among the well-known physicians as to the spread of the disease in the cities of Hawaii, but it is a fact that very nearly as many lepers are sent to the leper settlement as in former years. Dr. Morrow is convinced that in the event of annexation it would be impossible to confine leprosy to the islands or to exclude it from this country by quarantine measures. Furthermore, he shows that the disease has spread at points in this country where it has been introduced, as at Key West, Fla., and in Louisiana, where leprosy has increased at an alarming rate within the past few years.

Mr. H. T. Newcomb, the railroad statistician, summarizes briefly "The Present Railway Situation." He finds that, from the standpoint of the investor, the rates and charges are demoralized; that the present competitive system is maintained at a great cost and with extravagant waste; that the companies cannot combine for the establishment of just rates nor for the prevention of unjust discriminations; that nearly 40,000 miles of railways are in the hands of receivers; that railway securities having a par value of nearly $4,500,000 receive no return of interest or dividends. The remedy that Mr. Newcomb advocates for this extreme situation is an adequate pooling law.

In this number, also, Mr. M. G. Mulhall reviews "Thirty Years of American Trade," and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster writes on "Woman's Political Evolution."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for November is an extremely good number. We notice elsewhere Miss Weld's paper on Tennyson.

Sir Edmund Verney has written a capital article about the inhabitants of milk. It is luminous, lucid, and crammed with interesting facts and sensible suggestions. There are five precautions which he says should be taken in order to minimize the number of bacteria in milk, and he describes an experiment in which they were adopted:

"(1) The milk was received in steamed pails. (2) The udder of the animal was thoroughly cleaned. (3) The udder was moistened with water. (4) The barn air was fairly free from dust. (5) The first few streams of milk were rejected. In summer the milk taken from a cow treated in this way contained 330 bacteria, instead of 15,000 taken under the usual conditions. In winter there were 7,600 bacteria in ordinary milk, as against 210 in the carefully protected milk, and this latter remained sweet for twenty-four hours longer than the former."

Dr. E. J. Dillon contributes an article on "The New Political Era." His conclusion is that peace is assured in Europe, and that a diplomatic combination of the powers against Great Britain is imminent. He counsels his countrymen as follows:

"Our policy, if it is to be imperial as distinguished from insular and parochial, should consist of a strenuous effort to break up that combination by making a serious bid for the friendship of Russia, in a steady increase of our navy, in a new commercial policy based upon a retaliatory tariff system, and, if possible, in an inter-British customs union. If these schemes turn out

to be impracticable, and our foreign office remains incorrigible, we shall have to console ourselves with the reflection that it is impossible to fight against fate."

DECLINE OF BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

Mr. M. G. Mulhall publishes an elaborate statistical paper in which he analyzes the figures contained in the recent report of the British Board of Trade on England's trade with her colonies.

Mr. Mulhall is an optimist, and strenuously does his best to raise the spirits of the somewhat depressed British manufacturer; but all that he can say is that the trade of the British empire, meaning thereby the colonies and India, is increasing much faster than that of Great Britain, and that the latter is not diminishing. Of course, everyone will agree with him in recognizing that it is foolish to dream of making the commerce of the colonies subservient to that of the United Kingdom, and only one degree less absurd is it to grudge the expansion of colonial trade in foreign countries; nevertheless, the following facts, which he himself summarizes, are anything but reassuring reading:

"That the trade of the colonies, compared with ten years ago, has risen 8 per cent.

"That their trade with Great Britain has increased 2 per cent.; with foreign countries, 30 per cent.

"That their consumption of British merchandise has declined six millions sterling, while their imports of foreign goods have increased ten millions.

"That colonial exports to Great Britain have risen 12 per cent.; to foreign countries, 32 per cent.

"That, taking into account the fall of prices, the consumption of British merchandise in the colonies appears to have increased in volume 7 per cent., while the weight of colonial exports to Great Britain has grown 30 per cent.

"That the weight of colonial exports to foreign countries has grown exactly 50 per cent."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are several very interesting articles in the *Nineteenth Century*. Among the contributors are Signor Crispi, Mr. John Morley, Sir Robert Giffen, Ouida, Sir Joshua Fitch, and Sir John Lubbock.

MR. JOHN MORLEY ON GUICCIARDINI.

Mr. Morley publishes an essay upon Guicciardini, the historian, and contemporary and friend of Machiavelli. It is not an essay which can be noticed in a paragraph or described in a page. The article is interesting as a study of the art of compressing within a very small compass the cream and gist of the criticisms of all those who have written on the subject before, together with many luminous and suggestive observations by Mr. Morley himself. Mr. Morley is not so enthusiastic as an anonymous English critic whom he quotes, who declares that the Italian was "one of the most consummate historians of any nation or of any age," but he praises him very highly. Nobody so aptly satisfied the curiosity of his own age as to motives and characters in the age before it. His estimates of leading actors are excellent for *justesse*, and few men have painted better portraits or have indulged in more subtle appreciations of character than he.

ON THE ORIGIN OF MOUNTAINS.

Prince Kropotkin, in one of his admirable papers on "Recent Science," describes Professor Willis' experiments, which throw light upon the way in which mountains have come into being:

"Ideas are not yet settled as to the probable structure of the earth in its abysses. Whether it is as rigid as a steel ball, or whether the rocks are in a pasty state determined by their very high temperature and the very high pressures which they are submitted to, remains unsettled. But it may be taken as certain that mountain-building does not imply the folding of the whole thickness of the solid earth's crust. The wrinkling of the rocks, to which our mountains owe their origin, is limited to the superficial layers of the crust—to the 'super-crust,' as Dana says. The idea already expressed by Dana and by Pfaff—that the folding of the strata and mountain-building altogether take place in the 'super-crust' only—was thus confirmed by the experiments of Professor Willis. The whole series gives an admirable additional support to the 'lateral force theory' of the origin of mountains."

MOSCOW TO-DAY.

Sir Wemyss Reid, who spent a month this autumn in visiting St. Petersburg, Moscow, Stockholm, and Copenhagen, gives us his "First Impressions" in a paper which is very readable throughout. His account of the exceeding riches of the Moscow churches, and the excessive devotion of the Russians in the streets of their ancient capital, will probably surprise many readers as much as they surprised Sir Wemyss Reid. He was indeed quite taken aback by what he found in Moscow.

"I had thought of it, as I imagine most of us do, as the decaying capital of that older Russia which is passing into the stage of tradition—a sleepy old-world city where ancient customs and national usages still survived, and little besides was to be met with. I found it a huge city, numbering nearly a million inhabitants, where, side by side with the traditional usages of old Russia, and, above all, its external devoutness of carriage and demeanor, is to be found the most marvelous development of industrial and commercial enterprise and activity. The streets were as crowded and as full of bustle and life as those of London or Manchester; the groves of tall factory-chimneys enveloping the suburbs reminded me of Birmingham. The markets were filled to overflowing, both with merchandise and men. The shops were certainly not inferior to those of St. Petersburg, and everywhere there was the bustle, the unending activity, which bespeaks the existence of a great community engaged in the full work of life. It was only slowly that what I saw enabled me to realize the truth about Moscow—the truth that it is no city of the dead, no relic of medieval times, but the living capital and center of a mighty nation, which, though it may wall itself in against Western ideas and manners, has an overflowing life of its own, and an energy which it is expending freely in a thousand different directions. Those who seek to realize what Russia really is, and what enormous potentialities of growth and development she possesses within herself, must go to Moscow."

THE FUR-PULLERS OF LONDON.

Mrs. Hogg writes a paper which haunts the memory like a nightmare. It is a ghastly description of the way in which numbers of women and girls spend their lives in pulling the fur from rabbit-skins in Southeast London. It is chiefly devoted to an account of those who do their work at home. They make about eight shillings

a week by working twelve hours a day, six days in the week, in an atmosphere that is heavy with the nauseating smell of the skins, and thick with the fluff, which gets into the throat and is almost choking. Mrs. Hogg says:

"This life of the 'home' workers is sufficiently ghastly, though no words can adequately present its utter sickening repulsiveness. It must be seen and breathed in to be realized. Yet any attempt at remedying it by direct means involves enormous difficulties."

THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF CURRENCY.

Sir Robert Giffen, writing on the "Monetary Chaos," lays down at the beginning of his paper what he regards as the foundation principles upon which all currency ought to be based:

"The monetary chaos of the present time, to sum up the situation in a sentence, results entirely from the determination of one or two governments—the United States and India—to depart from elementary principles in establishing their standard money. These principles are that the standard which is to be the sole measure of value and unlimited legal tender in a country should consist of one metal only, because there cannot and ought not to be two or more; that the coinage of this metal should be automatic—that is, at the pleasure of those who bring it to the mint, government meddling no further with the business than by stamping the metal so as to indicate its weight and fineness; and that governments should refrain from any measures directly intended to alter or affect the value of the standard, or to make money abundant or the reverse, or to attain a stable par of exchange with other moneys, or between gold and silver themselves, because this is to embark on a course where there is no goal, and which will create an endless monetary discussion, and so produce discredit and unrest."

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AFRICA.

Captain Lugard writes another of his weighty and fact-crammed articles on the subject of the liquor traffic, which is creating such mischief among the people of Africa. He recalls to those who argue that it is doing little or no harm the fact that African administrators, missionaries, and travelers, with very few exceptions, are unanimous in its condemnation. The importation of liquor is bad, but the establishment of distilleries for manufacturing liquor in Africa is worse. This evil has not yet made its appearance in the British possessions. Captain Lugard says:

"Even were it to be granted that the demoralization of the natives is a chimera, I should still stigmatize the liquor traffic as a bar to civilization and progress in Africa, a shortsighted and perilous commercial venture, and as destructive of that legitimate expansion of trade and creation of new markets which is the ostensible reason of our presence in Africa. The ideal which all who think as I do wish to achieve is the total abolition of the spirit traffic in Africa. So far as South Africa is concerned, I hold that this course is immediately feasible, for the machinery for enforcing the law is in existence, and the experiment has already been made with success in various districts. In West Africa, however, I fear that immediate and summary prohibition is a 'counsel of perfection,' and I advocate, therefore, that the duties in all British possessions should be at once equalized to the level of the highest (3s. per gallon), and that this uniform duty should be raised periodically, until it equals and exceeds that levied on high-class whiskies and brandies of British manufacture, at present imported for European consumption only."

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE article of principal importance in the November number is Miss Irwin's on "the problem of home-work" and its horrors, which claims separate treatment. Educational questions are decidedly to the fore. Mr. Vernon Gibberd gives a short *résumé* of "Sixty Years of Elementary Education." Mr. Andrew Murphy condemns the existing arrangements for testing intermediate education in Ireland. T. M. Hopkins very dogmatically decides the question between classical and modern education. The strength of his arguments may be judged from his contending that because poorly paid waiters and clerks speak French and German, and "no classical scholars are to be found occupying such positions," therefore the Latin and Greek scholar has the mercenary advantage over the French and German! Mr. Richard Arthur furnishes an interesting study of Joseph Joubert, with some pages of his sparkling apothegms. Mr. F. A. Edwards gives a convenient summary of Italian settlements in Africa. Mr. Oliphant Smeaton describes the progress of Australian federation and its manifold advantages. Mr. H. Baptist Crofts reviews the course of Victorian medicine.

CORNHILL.

THE November number has much readable matter, but falls below the standard set by earlier issues. Mr. Grave's personal reminiscence of Tennyson claims separate mention. Mr. C. L. Falkiner's paper on Sir Boyle Roche does not supply the fund of funny stories which the name of the great Irish humorist at once suggests. "The Humorous Side of Clerical Life" is a title inviting hopes of merriment which Rev. S. F. L. Bernays' pages fail to realize. The historical studies are interesting. Mr. Walter Wood tells of the recapture from the French crew of the *Friend's Adventure* in 1689 by an English man and boy who were prisoners on board. Sir Charles Murray's adventures among the Pawnee Indians in 1835 are vividly retold. The subject of the anniversary study is the great storm of November 26 and 27, 1703, the course of which Mr. Henry Harries describes. Colonel Vibart brings to a close his thrilling personal narrative of the Sepoy revolt at Delhi in 1857. Perhaps the most important article, in view of Klondyke developments, is Rolf Boldrewood's "Genesis of Gold-field Law in Australia." He has the highest praise for Mr. Hardy and Mr. King, the first gold-field commissioners. It is pleasant to know that, as it is in the Canadian Northwest, so it was in Australia—British law and order reigned unbroken from the first:

"It should never be forgotten that to the early gold-fields commissioners of New South Wales is due the glory of having, under innumerable difficulties, administered justice, preserved law and order, and distributed treasure almost incalculable, the whole without suspicion of unfairness, and for more than ten years without disorder or distrust. Throughout their whole term of office the executive power of the law of the land, with but one exception, was never imperiled or weakened. No mob-law, no hasty executions, dishonored a British community. Evil-doers were punished, justice was done, crime was expiated, but strictly in accordance with British jurisprudence and procedure."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THERE is plenty of solid and suggestive reading in the November number. Mr. Fox-Bourne's case for the Bechuana rebels and Mr. Spender's study of Tennyson's workmanship require separate notice.

THE BITTER CRY OF THE WEST INDIES.

The lamentable plight to which sugar bounties have reduced the British West Indian possessions is set forth by Mr. Hugh Chisholm in his "Choice for the Sugar Consumer." With the collapse of the sugar industries, the islands can support neither government nor people. They might go over to the United States, which are steadily Americanizing them. The imperial government must take one of four courses, which Mr. Chisholm thus formulates:

"1. Abandoning the West Indies to their fate.

"2. Weaning them from sugar to other industries, at a probable cost to us of between £6,000,000 and £7,000,000, and with a very doubtful prospect of success.

"3. Bribing Germany and France, by some unknown 'sacrifice,' to stop hurting our traders by artificially underselling them, and so restoring a natural and profitable market for sugar—at some cost, of course, to the consumer.

"4. Making our German and French assailants pay, by means of a countervailing duty, for the expense to which they put us."

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRUMP CARD AGAINST FRANCE WASTED.

"Diplomaticus" traces Lord Salisbury's dealings with France since the Berlin Congress. England's difficulties began when she took over Cyprus. To reassure France she had to promise her a free hand in Tunis. But since her abstention from the Egyptian war France has carried on in all parts of the globe a thinly veiled war against England. In defiance of public law and treaty rights, the French have overrun British hinterlands in West Africa, and in the East are marching armed bands into the Khedive's territory.

"While it remained with us to say whether the French protectorate in Tunis should be a reality or not, we could always point to West Africa or the Upper Nile, and suggest that the road to our acquiescence lay in those regions. With that card in our hands we could have sat still, confident that whatever occurred the odd trick was ours. Now what resources have we? . . . For the moment it is notorious that the restraining influence of the Czar is the chief guarantee of peace between England and France."

"THE SPIRIT OF TORYISM."

Mr. Walter Sichel, in objecting to Mr. Baumann's demand for a Tory creed, extols as against any "letter" the "spirit" of Toryism, which he defines by saying:

"Toryism breathes a traditional spirit (for I prefer this word to 'principle'), a spirit which is no set dogma, but an expansive and adaptable outlook on the phantasmagoria of events, a spirit resolute to advance the country within the limits of its native constitution, to educate the mob and benefit the people; which seeks to aggrandize no one class at the expense of another under the specious pretext of equality, but which upholds the unity of those reciprocal functions which bind and build up that constitution while it preserves its inheritance abroad and the league which has cemented our archipelago of colonies."

MEREDITH A DECADENT!

Mr. Arthur Symons supplies a note on George Meredith, who writes novels with the brain of a poet, and therefore violates every rule of the novelist and yet fascinates—with the charm of poetry coming to us disguised as prose. Of his style, he says:

"Like Carlyle, but even more than Carlyle, Mr. Meredith is, in the true, widest sense, as no other English writer of the present time can be said to be, a decadent. . . . What decadence, in literature, really means is that learned corruption of language by which style ceases to be organic, and becomes, in the pursuit of some new expressiveness or beauty, deliberately abnormal."

"FREE TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE."

The future of British trade exercises Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw, F.I.C. He argues that for the United Kingdom to maintain its present level of prosperity its exports must increase in value £2,600,000 annually. This is a prospect not to be counted on in face of German and American competition, and of the development of Eastern industries, as well as of trades unionism at home. Mr. Kershaw sees salvation only in an imperial customs union, which would be free trade within the empire—an empire embracing most diverse races, and climates, and soils, and offering thus a convenient model of universal free trade. So far as manufactured goods go, the total exports of the United Kingdom and the total imports of the empire are nearing equilibrium. In breadstuffs there is an enormous disparity, but 55,000 farmers settled on 100-acre farms in Canada could make up the lack in wheat.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. H. W. Wilson passes in indignant review the course of American diplomacy over the Bering Sea dispute, which he does not hesitate to censure. Mr. W. H. Mallock reviews Dr. Crozier's "History of Intellectual Development," which he calls rather "a new study of natural religion." Dr. Crozier, recognizing evolution as "the reasonable sequence of the unintended," feels himself obliged to posit a coördinating ruling intelligence, and discerns its influence in the development of the higher religious belief not less than in the development of the higher animals.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE November number is characteristically alive and up-to-date. The Hon. W. P. Reeves' paper on "Compulsory Arbitration in New Zealand" and Mr. Leslie Stephen's review of "Tennyson's Life" require separate treatment.

A BIMETALLIC BROADSIDE.

The present crisis in the bimetallic movement elicits five strenuous appeals to the British Government to respond to the silver overtures of the French and American republics. "Great Britain's duty" in this respect is enforced by the Radical, Mr. R. L. Everett, who declares that "the weight of silver known or believed to be in possession of mankind is almost exactly fifteen and a half times that of gold." Mr. J. P. Heseltine absolutely denies all danger of panic in the event of the remonetization of silver by international agreement. The rise in prices would preclude panic, nor would the countries be flooded with silver which opened their mints to it freely; Mr. Heseltine instances "free-silver" Mexico as a proof of this statement. Mr. Ghosh, professor of politi-

cal economy in Calcutta University, urges that the famine in India had been not a famine of food, which was there in abundance, but a famine in money. He points out what fuel for sedition is presented by the fact that by closing the mints the government has practically confiscated half the savings of the Indian people. Mr. Donald Reid, of Dunedin, in voicing Greater Britain, pleads for the inclusion of the colonies in any bimetallic union formed, and the coinage of a colonial dollar or rupee with a currency throughout all these colonies. The preponderance of the United States and France would thus be counteracted. Mr. J. L. Maxse fiercely retorts on critics of the "bimetallic intrigue" that Parliament has committed the nation to do all in its power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver, and that those who oppose that decision are the discreditable cabal.

WHAT'S THE USE OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS?

This is the question Lieut.-Col. Eustace Balfour essays to answer. The adverse argument is that if the navy holds command of the sea the militia are sufficient for garrison duty and the volunteers are superfluous, but if England lost command of the sea her two hundred and fifty thousand volunteers would be practically of no avail against the enormous hosts of trained soldiers which an invader would fling into the island. The writer admits the truth of both alternatives, but points a third course. The navy might be only temporarily defeated; and, if time were gained, could be reinforced and resume command of the sea; or an alliance with other powers, which would have equal effect. The volunteer force would be of great service in "the intermediate stage." The writer reckons that from the declaration of war and calling out of the volunteers to the landing of an invading force (in the event of naval defeat) some two months must elapse; and in that period, by constant drilling, volunteers ought to be brought up to the level of the continental soldier, if only officers qualify themselves in time of peace as instructors in drill and minor tactics.

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Colonial Chronicle is concerned with the report of the royal commission on the sugar-growing West Indies. It puts the alternative shortly thus: Either England must impose countervailing duties, which need only amount to raising the price of sugar one halfpenny a pound, or she will practically lose the West Indies. The American correspondent avows that personally he would sooner put his money on the green cloth of Monte Carlo as invest it in the average American railroad stock. Miss Catherine Dodd describes anew the oft-described school journey in Germany.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE prevailing cast of the October number is literary rather than social or political or scientific. Notice has been taken elsewhere of the most brilliant paper in the series—that on some minor poets—and of the fresh matter brought to the "Life of Lord Tennyson."

A DECENTRALIZING POLICY FOR INDIA.

Indian discontent and frontier risings form the occasion of a quest after causes and remedies, which issues in the following summary of suggestions:

"We may abstain from over-government; England may more unreservedly support the government of India, which in turn may grant a freer hand to local governments, and they will wisely intrust district officers with enlarged powers less subject to appeal, and encourage them, as far as may be, to revert to the out-of-door under-tree administration and patriarchal rule which proved so successful in the hands of men like the Lawrences, Edwardes, Nicholson, or James Abbott. Combined with this, economy is essential."

In foreign policy England's attitude to the Ameer, it is urged, should be courteous but absolutely firm. "We should give up writing letters to one who is a master of that art, and manage him otherwise." "He is at our mercy in more ways than one, and the sooner he realizes that we know this the better." It is pointed out that if Russia were ever to acquire Afghanistan "she would have taken a material step toward establishing her naval power in the Persian Gulf, and this might be most serious for our colonies."

WOMEN AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The question of women at the older universities is investigated with more thoroughness and fairness than are usually to be found with advocates of a conservative policy. The simple alternative of coeducation or making universities sexless is first considered. The experiment in Scotland, Wales, and the North of England is declared to be too recent to yield decisive results. American experience is next appealed to, as of longer duration; and it is alleged that the universities of the Eastern States "have at least as strong an objection to 'coeducation' as ourselves," while in the Western States there is a growing dissatisfaction with it, especially among the higher teachers. "In America a most notable sequence of the system is that the teaching in schools for both sexes is very largely in the hands of women, and is passing into their hands more and more year by year." Women underbid men, who move off to more lucrative pursuits. German universities only admit, as a favor, exceptional women. The reviewer, however, grants that Oxford and Cambridge must adopt some principle in place of the anomalous devices which now make the position of women at these universities all but intolerable. He leans to the German precedent, and a new federal university consisting of existing women's colleges, or, in his own words:

"Our programme is to allow to very exceptional women exceptional facilities at Oxford and Cambridge, but to place ordinary women under the direction of a new university, which shall consider their special needs and the good of women as a whole. It would be indeed unwise if our older universities turned aside from their proper vocation, which is quite onerous enough, in order to unfit ordinary women for womanly tasks and to misdirect the education of girls."

ARCHBISHOP BENSON'S CHIEF SERVICE.

The life of the late primate is passed under review. The points in his life-work which are thrown into strongest relief are his victorious emphasis on the historic continuity of the Church of England before and after the Reformation, and his influence in bringing about the remarkable subsidence in party feeling within the Church which has marked the last few years. Prior to the Lincoln Judgment English lawyers and courts had proceeded on the principle, "We ought not to go behind the Reformation."

"But the archbishop's judgment silently ignored the

ɔing but convenient canon of the lawyers of thirty ago, and on a review of ancient practice in Eng- ınd elsewhere canceled the former decisions, and ing so actually won the almost submissive ap- l of the Privy Council, who readily admitted as light' what their predecessors regarded as irrele- From the date of the Lincoln Judgment the Eng- 'hurch has, as it were, resumed legal possession of that she had been supposed to have lost, and this ; has followed from the adoption of the wider view : Church in its relation to the past."

THE BASTILE NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

: recent publication of the archives of the Bastile the reviewer to revise certain popular views of ıncient prison. He says:

ıstances of individual oppression, cases of prisoners ɔoked, victims of harsh discipline and unrelenting tism, will meet us. Torture here, as elsewhere, esorted to in the effort to wring out the truth from ous criminals. But such examples of severity and ssion are not proportionately more numerous in astile than in other prisons. . . . Alike for the ency of its provision for the prisoners' wants and ıe humanity of its jailers, the Bastile merits an able mention among the French king's houses." public sentiment, the writer admits, was right in ling the Bastile as "the citadel of despotism."

SIR WALTER SCOTT HIS OWN BEST HERO.

interesting study of Sir Walter Scott's methods riginals finds in the novelist's own personality the contribution to his works:

ɜ Scott owned that his heroes were tame, conven- , and commonplace, he confessed that his maidens insipid. . . . We suspect that the explanation of nust be sought in the influence exercised on the work by the writer's own sensations and person- He never approaches his best, psychologically, vhen he is drawing something from himself and vn experiences. . . . Neither in courtship nor in wedlock had he ever enjoyed the close and sacred communion with a sympathetic woman in the intimate interchange of the thoughts and emotions. . . . But in all his sterling and heroic characters, without exception, we see that the chivalry and the backbone came from himself. . . . It is Scott himself, in short, who gives the tone to each manly character that we like or admire in the novels."

THE BRUTE ANCESTOR OF MAN.

A somewhat similar paper on monkeys concludes with the following remarks on the origin of man :

"It is clear that the human body cannot have been evolved from any existing anthropoid form of ape. . . . We should, in spite of the various human characteristics of the gorilla and chimpanzee, be disposed to look for the brute ancestor of our species in some form of ape from which both the orang and the gibbon have also been derived, and therefore to regard as the original home of our species some South Asiatic region. Our Simian progenitors, however, must have been creatures now utterly extinct, and no fossil remains of such have yet been discovered."

OTHER ARTICLES.

A review of Sir Henry Craik's English prose selections comments on "Macaulay's glaring sins against literary taste and judgment," and observes that in his writings "nowhere do we wholly escape from the influence most fatal of all to artistic sense and imagination—from the bondage of prosperous middle-class Nonconformity." A sketch of provincial life in the days of St. Basil includes a remark from Mommsen that if he were beginning a new life of scholarship he would take up the period between Diocletian and Justinian; and for that period ambitious young scholars are advised to study the writings of the great Cappadocians. The Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu are introduced with the statement that she was "the most remarkable Englishwoman of the eighteenth century."

THE CONTINENTAL MAGAZINES.

REVUE DE PARIS.

'E have noticed elsewhere M. Laugel's admirable account of his old friend and master, the late l'Aumale. Apart from this article, which is of alue from many points of view, there is not much y of notice in the October numbers of the *Revue.* istorical element is, however, as usual, especially ;, Commandant Rousset analyzing, as has been ly done thousands of times, the military genius of eon.

se concerned with the ecclesiastical dissensions of years ago will find a certain painful interest in nnais' eloquent and intimate letters to Montalem- vritten, it need hardly be said, long before the of the famous churchman with Rome. One asks ıelf, however, of what possible interest to any one : the long-winded apologia of a long-forgotten Duc :helieu, who flourished in the year 1821, when his nent from public life under the Restoration pro- a certain sensation.

re Loti concludes his impressions of Annam, kable as is everything else written by the impres- ; novelist, in a vivid and picturesque style. Com- ınt Viaud seems to have been there in his official capacity, and he gives a melancholy, somber picture of the, on the French side, bloodless assault and taking of Hué. The French writer does not conceal his pity for the dead and wounded enemy, and he notes many kindly and humane traits of character in his sailors.

In the same number a well-known French musical critic discusses the vexed question of the Wagner representations at Bayreuth. Apparently, on the whole, he is not inclined to agree with those who declare that a sad change has come within the last twenty years over not only the orchestration, but also the interpreters, of Wagner's music. He defends Siegfried Wagner, and points out that he must be singularly apt for the difficult task he has set himself. The son of Wagner (the grandson of Liszt) is, as it were, part of Bayreuth, but before playing any active *rôle* he studied long and seriously, both with Humperdinck, the composer, and with many notable conductors. The writer points out that anything in the nature of national music is always best heard in the country which produced the composer. It is obvious, he says, that a stranger coming to Paris had much better go to the opera to hear Gounod than the "Valkyrie." Rossini is never heard to perfection excepting at Milan, and those who wish to know what

Wagner really is should make a pilgrimage to Germany, and more especially to Bayreuth.

Under the somewhat unusual title of "The Lower Chamber," M. Le Duc contributes some amusing pages on the life of a French member of Parliament. If what he says is true, a *député* is the slave of his constituents. He receives hundreds of letters from them, to which he is obliged to reply as soon as possible; when actually staying in his constituency they each and all expect to be visited by him; when they come to Paris he is obliged to entertain them, and if he represents an agricultural district he is constantly asked to do their errands. Then each deputy has to have at least one local paper in his pay, and this again entails a great deal of correspondence. The unfortunate French M.P. spends much of his time on the railroad. He is solemnly invited to every funeral in his constituency, to most of the weddings, to all the banquets—and your French provincial is very fond of banqueting. The fact that the deputies are paid something under $2,000 a year makes it more difficult for them to refuse any of these many duties. In fact, it is difficult to see when a French representative of the people has time to attend to the sittings of the Chamber. More than one deputy resigns himself to become a kind of market-cart for his constituents, bringing up on every market-day dozens of hampers in order that a few francs may be saved by the intelligent market-gardener who has helped to return him to Parliament. Quite lately a good deal of amusement was caused by the report that the representative of Vaucluse had a wooden arm for sale. He had with infinite trouble procured from some surgical society an artificial arm for the child of one of his poor constituents. Shortly after, the child died, and the father brought back the arm, asking that it might be disposed of with advantage. On the other hand, the French Chamber, if not the best, is at any rate one of the most pleasant, clubs in Paris. There are large reading-rooms, libraries, and even card-tables. There is an excellent restaurant, and nowhere else does one hear more amusing gossip than in the Palais Bourbon. Thus an ex-country doctor—and the medical and legal professions yield a rich crop of deputies—finds that the advantages outweigh the annoyances.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IN the first October number M. Sully Prudhomme has an article entitled "What is Poetry?" Englishmen mostly resemble M. Jourdain, who discovered that he talked in prose without knowing it. If Frenchmen do not exactly talk in verse without knowing it, yet every young French gentleman learns to turn out very passable verses on any subject under the sun—a graceful accomplishment, the place of which is taken in England by more or less successful attempts to compose in Greek and Latin. This enormously greater interest which is taken in poetry in France explains much that is difficult to understand in M. Prudhomme's article. He shows that poetry is not an art by itself, but it becomes one by its instrument, which is the verse, and he believes that it is intimately connected with the sister art of music. He also enunciates the great truth, which he has not been the first to discover, that even the most deft and clever versification is not enough to make poetry properly so called: the subject of the theme must be beautiful

M. Mille begins the first part of a description of his visit to Thessaly. He followed the campaign in the Greco-Turkish war as the special correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, and he tells his experiences in the somewhat unconventional form of a diary. His experiences do not appear to have been any more extraordinary than those of other correspondents, who have shed gallons of ink over events which were perhaps hardly worth so much fuss. His descriptions are lively enough, and are very well written, but the whole affair is too old in one sense, and yet not old enough in another, to be really interesting.

M. de Varigny has industriously accumulated a large amount of information about the gold mines of Alaska and of British Columbia, but his article has not the interest of a narrative written by one who has been to the gold mines; in place of that he has only to offer a more or less ancient history, such as the story of how the United States bought Alaska from Russia. It is rather interesting to note that M. de Varigny is much concerned at the enormous increase in the gold production of the world. He shows that the estimated increase amounts to $38,000,000 worth between the year 1896 and 1897, and he anticipates that when the accounts for 1897 are made up the increase will exceed $40,000,000. Whether this enormous output of gold will mitigate the evils induced by the fall in the price of silver is a matter for specialists to decide, though so far it certainly seems that the world is ready to take and use up in various ways, whether as currency or in the arts and manufactures, all the gold that can be produced.

The lively interest which has been aroused both in France and England by the remarkable book of M. Demolins on the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race is curiously shown in a review written by that able publicist, M. Valbert, who by no means agrees with his author's conclusions.

The second October number of the *Revue* is perhaps rather more interesting than the first. M. Benoist begins what promises to be a most interesting series of articles on the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the balance of power in Europe. This first installment is concerned with the various nationalities which make up that singular political entity, the Austro-Hungarian empire, in their relation to the aged Emperor Francis Joseph. M. Benoist has consulted the "Almanach de Gotha," and he rehearses the long list of titles possessed by his Majesty—Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, and so on, and so on. All these are, as he justly points out, not at all empty titles, but representative of the ascendency which his Imperial Majesty enjoys over a strangely inconsistent mixture of peoples and races. Jurists will tell us that the union of Austro-Hungary is real, and not only personal, but the truth is that the Austro-Hungary of to-day only holds together by means of the personal influence of the emperor-king. The time will perhaps come when Francis Joseph will be regarded, without exception, as the great ruler of the nineteenth century.

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu deals with the important subject of population in France. He has nothing particularly new to say. It has long been known that the stationary position of the population in France is due to the drifting away of the French people from the old religion, and that the birth rate is greatest in those departments which are most Catholic. M. Leroy-Beaulieu points out an influence which also makes against large families, in addition to irreligion, and that is the

mocratic conception of the family, which amounts ı words to social ambition. In every rank nowa- ıe parents desire ardently to put up their children ıigher in the social scale, and this can usually ; achieved by having very few children to put up. 'oy-Beaulieu has a curious calculation that if the of France were religious the birth rate, instead of ting between 850,000 and 880,000 per year, would .t to not less than 1,200,000 every month. It is ıting to note also that M. Leroy-Beaulieu finds in ıd a similar cause for the falling off in the rate ease of the population. He thinks that the in- ; of the trade unions has lessened the birth rate ; they have induced the working classes to aim at se of wages, the reduction of the number of ap- ces, and the gradual rise of the working classes to sition of the *bourgeoisie*.

ɔng other articles in the two numbers may be men- M. Bentzon on the Collectivist ideal as expressed erican fiction, which resolves itself into a review vard Bellamy's last book, and M. Bertaux on the routes of pilgrimages, and of emigration.

NOUVELLE REVUE.

E contents of the October *Nouvelle Revue* are ex- :eptionally interesting. The place of honor is given ı numbers to some dozen letters addressed by Louis the famous old Republican, to his publisher, Noel .t. They run from the beginning of the year 1859, Blanc was living in exile in London, to the end of nd are dated from 13 George Street, Portman e. Both writer and publisher were steadfastly ɜd to the Napoleonic dynasty, and the letters the number of sympathizers Louis Blanc found ; British public men. The history of that group ɜnch exiles, which comprised, it will be remem- in addition to Blanc, Ledru Rollin, Blanqui, and ictor Hugo family, has yet to be written, and l form a very curious chapter of French history. ugh many of these people suffered from the ıt poverty, the amnesty was not hailed with great ings, and the text is given in French of a long let- ·itten by Blanc to all the London papers, in which plains clearly how the law passed in their favor ɜd the Republican exiles.

Comte de Chalot describes with considerable spirit hting tour made by him in Greek and Turkish s during the late conflict. He criticises freely both and adds his testimony to the curious state of paredness in which the Greeks found themselves. ıotes the opinion expressed by a number of Greek 's who had taken part in the assault of Prevesa as ; extraordinary impassibility and stoicism of the s. The French yachtsman had apparently every :y given him to see all that could be seen, and extracts from his diary, kept from day to day, will ; without value to the future historian, the more ıt the writer was apparently absolutely impartial; hile praising the Turkish rank and file for its ry, he gives an amusing account of the cowardice ighly placed pasha. The Comte de Chalot evidently lers—and it must be remembered in this connec- that every Frenchman is necessarily more or less expert on military matters—that had the Greek n been fully equipped the struggle might have ı a very different shape. Thus, when going over Prevesa, he noticed that from three to four thousand shells thrown by the enemy fell without bursting. A pathetic account is given of the camp, where twelve thousand refugees had fled from Thessaly, and the writer quotes some anything but complimentary remarks made *à propos* of Turkish methods by some of these unfortunate people. Even more deplorably striking and terrible is the description of that portion of the Greek army seen by the comte. By that time—the middle of June—all hope was practically lost; discipline had come to an end, and although the soldiers seemed to have preserved to an extraordinary extent their good temper, their complaints against their leaders were loud and unceasing. M. de Chalot goes to some pains to prove that the German officers, who are said to have organized the Turkish army, had nothing to do with the success of the Turkish arms. He declares that they had prepared a most elaborate scheme of invasion, but that it was never carried out, and that accordingly the success obtained by the Turks was entirely owing to a number of causes that were not in any way due to the Teutonic element among their leaders. As to when the Turks will evacuate Thessaly, the writer observes significantly, "When the powers care to send a fleet to the Bosphorus and offer the Sultan as an alternative to the bombardment of Yildis the immediate evacuation of Thessaly the Turks will recross the frontier."

All those interested, either directly or indirectly, in forestry and the preservation of woods will find profit in reading M. Regelsperger's delightful article on the protection of trees. Time was, he reminds his readers, when France was practically one huge forest. Even now, within a very few miles of Paris are bits of wood unique in character and of surpassing beauty, and this in spite of the fact that the terrible war year of 1870–71 was the cause of awful ravages, due partly to nature and partly to the invaders, who seemed to take a positive pleasure in destroying one of the greatest beauties of France.

Forestry has always played a considerable part in France. The government keeps up a whole army of foresters; and at all times, save perhaps during the revolutionary decade, those who have governed the country have been willing to subscribe to the old French saying, "Forests precede peoples, but where the tree is the man will soon be found." Six years ago a number of country gentlemen started an excellent little society, which is now spreading through all the departments, entitled "Société Française des Amis des Arbres," and which has for object, as its curious name implies, that of saving and preserving as well as planting trees.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

AN article by Professor Frassati in the *Nuova Antologia* (October 16) which has excited considerable attention on the continent gives an exceedingly candid account of Italy's reasons for joining the Triple Alliance, and of her ever-diminishing reasons for continuing it, and winds up with a strong bid for an alliance with England. The Franco-Russian alliance, according to our author, "has radically altered the essence" of the Triple Alliance. The latter was originally conceived in the interests of Germany, for while it maintained the *statu quo* in Europe, it prolonged the isolation of France. But it also gave to Italy a recognition as a great power which had not until then been conferred on her by Europe. By the new Franco-Rus-

sian alliance both Germany and Austria lose; Italy alone of the three allies profits by the event. It is she in a sense who holds the balance between the other four. "Italy in the new European situation occupies a position of the very first rank. The whole future of Europe may depend upon her being the ally of one side or of the other. Hence we see why Germany and Austria . . . gave to the recent meeting at Homburg a note of such cordial sympathy." The professor devotes many pages to proving that Italy has now nothing to gain by a renewed adhesion to the *Triplice*. Her general position before Europe is assured without it, and it affords her no guarantee of the one thing that is essential to her welfare—*i.e.*, the maintenance of the present equilibrium in the Mediterranean. Yet Italy cannot afford to remain isolated. There is only one other possible combination—an alliance with England. According to our author, a first step in this direction was in 1887, when Count di Robilant effected an agreement with England for the protection of Italian interests in the Mediterranean. He cannot affirm that this understanding is still in existence, but he none the less looks to it as the basis of an open alliance. For both countries the present equilibrium in the Mediterranean is essential, and Italy could support England in Egypt. Italy, concludes the professor, is intended by nature for a maritime power; let her unite with the nation possessed of the greatest navy in the world, and together they would exert a maritime supremacy over the whole of Europe.

To the same number Professor P. Villari contributes a sympathetic critique of Mr. John Morley's Romanes Lecture on Machiavelli. While pointing out that Mr. Morley has left unsolved many moral points raised by the Machiavellian attitude, he testifies to the "admirable precision, elegance, and eloquence" of his writing. In Professor Villari's own opinion, "Machiavelli's greatest merit lay in the fact that he was the first and only man to indicate the profound difference that exists between the line of conduct to be held in public and in private life; to have dared to express it openly, even brutally, if you will, without caring for the chorus of indignation which he would inevitably excite against himself, because he knew he was speaking the truth and was performing an act of service to humanity."

The *Civiltà Cattolica* contains, under the title "Unconscious Catholicism," a pleasantly written account of quaint old Christmas customs, faithfully preserved in the Protestant villages of Prussia, which have come down from pre-Reformation times.

THE SCANDINAVIAN MAGAZINES.

IN *Kringsjaa* (September 30) Herr Oscar Julius Tschudi concludes his article on Edinburgh. Referring to the Scotch love of Bible-display, he cites an amusing instance of how a traveler, observing on a shelf in his host's library two most beautifully bound volumes of the Old and New Testaments, felt a strong desire to examine the handsome books more closely, and, taking them down, found, to his amazement, on opening them—a dozen fine Havanas. The two volumes were only a couple of shells, as it were, joined to form a cigar-case! It is due, however, to Herr Tschudi to state that he does not on this account believe all Bibles in Edinburgh to be cigar-cases, but is sure that the Scotch piety, though somewhat ostentatious, possesses a sound enough kernel. Concluding, he remarks that Edinburgh, proudly self-styled the "Athens of the North," might rather be termed the "Modern Jerusalem." Granted that, in its mere externals, its situation, its plastic monuments, its pillared halls, its statues, it may resemble the art-center of old Hellas, in life and spirit it more nearly resembles Jerusalem. With its many priests and prophets, its scribes and its pharisees, its rigorous observance of the Sabbath, its temple-and-Bible movements, it seems to Herr Tschudi more like the ancient Jewish capital than gay, art-loving Athens.

Nordisk Tidskrift has several good articles—the first, a literary and interestingly written study by Alfred Jensen of the fragmentary and bizarre "Dziady," or "Feast of Death," by Adam Mickiewicz, the greatest of Slavonian bards, and the pioneer of Polish romance. The "Feast of Death" had its birth, it seems, in the wild, half-suicidal melancholy that followed upon the poet's parting from his first real love, Maria Wereszczakowna, whose feelings for him appear, however, to have rather partaken of a merely literary-poetical interest than of any genuine passion, and whose subsequent marriage with the cultured Count Wawrzyniec Puttkamer—a more suitable suitor, according to her wealthy and distinguished mother's ideas, than the poverty stricken young poet-student—was, though loveless on her side, by no means an unhappy union. Dziady was the name of a Feast of Death celebrated by the people in many parts of Lithau, Prussia, and Courland in honor of their forefathers and of the dead generally. It was a heathenish ceremony—a relic of heathenish days—by which the living thought with meats, and fruits, and wines to assuage the sufferings of the souls in purgatory, and was put down as far as was possible by the priesthood, though still in Mickiewicz's day flourishing in secret. Common to the ancient Greeks in Homer's time, to Scandinavia, to Austria, and to the islands of the New World, it was here blended with Christian ideas, and was held on All Souls' Day. The "Feast of Death" is, indeed, a smaller "Divine Comedy," with this difference, that the dead visit, instead, the living. Paradise is represented by child-angels, hell by tyrants and vampires, and purgatory by the agonies of Gustaf and of the nameless girl (who is clearly, however, Maryla) floating 'twixt heaven and earth.

In *Tilskueren* Herr U. Birkedal has a political article on "Danish Patriotism and North Schleswig," in which he asserts that it is of small use for the Prussians to declare that "there is no North Schleswig Question." There *is* a North Schleswig Question. In North Schleswig there is no likelihood of the Danish element melting into the German, nor any sign that the conquered people will meet their fate without resistance. Quite the reverse.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I.—SOME AMERICAN NOVELS AND NOVELISTS.

By Permission of Harper & Brothers.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

'F any broad distinction may be made between the . best current fiction produced by English writers and ıat which our American authors are contributing to ıe present-day literature of the English language, it largely a distinction of style. As literary artists, our merican writers are superior to their English fellow-orkers. The English writers like Mr. Hall Caine, rs. Humphry Ward, and a dozen more of almost equal ɔpularity and accredited standing, seem to be com-ıratively wanting in a refined and delicate literary ·rception. They produce powerful novels through an tense, and sometimes strained, exploitation of ethical ıd social problems; but these novels are not always, the high sense of the word, literature. Our best merican novelists, on the other hand, are masters of an quisite art in the writing of English.

While his English contemporaries are straining them-lves to the utmost to create dreadful and soul-harrow-g incidents with which to crowd their fearful tales of odern life, Mr. Howells is content to take a situation ıe simplest and least eventful that could be imagined; ıd forthwith his beautiful art, with its power to in-rpret and characterize, has given us a true picture of me essential phase of our American life and society. is newest book, entitled *An Open-eyed Conspiracy: n Idyll of Saratoga*, while he himself might consider one of his less important productions, is wholly orthy at all points of Mr. Howells' incomparable method. Saratoga is so essentially American that its summer life deserves to be put worthily into our literature, and this Mr. Howells has now accomplished. The handful of characters in the story come together in just the fortuitous way that a Saratoga hotel makes possible, and as American types they are well entitled to a place in Mr. Howells' long portrait gallery. His more important book of the year, *The Landlord at Lion's Head*, was noticed in these pages several months ago. It deserves, in our opinion, to stand with the notable literary performances of the present year.

STORIES OF NEW YORK LIFE.

In his latest book, *The Story of an Untold Love*, Mr. Paul Leicester Ford lifts himself fairly to a place in the rank of the American masters of a pure and refined literary style. One is perfectly safe in assigning to this book a permanent place in American literature. The elevation and beauty of its sentiment (for it is a book of sentiment, though not of sentimentality) are altogether delightful. The story itself is one of strictly American life and character, although the hero spends his youth abroad as a student and afterward as a learned historian and philologist. Returning to New York, he finds himself compelled, in order to earn the money to pay a family debt of honor, to sell his talent to a pretentious newspaper proprietor, who poses as a great editor on the strength of the young scholar's work. This story is not—like Mr. Ford's first novel, *The Honorable Peter Stirling*—primarily a study of metropolitan political and social conditions, but it affords an opportunity for some keen glances at New York journalism and at Wall Street methods and ethics. There is not a false or jarring note in this charming book, from one end to the other.

MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD.
From the *Bookman*.

If Mr. Ford's second novel may be said to have given him an assured standing in the ranks of our best contemporary writers of fiction, it is scarcely too much to say that Mrs. Katrina Trask easily wins an assured place of high rank by her very first novel. Mrs. Trask's poetical work had already shown her great literary aptitude, and, above all, had evinced the strength and the depth of her power to interpret life and to teach its ethical and religious lessons. Her novel, *John Leighton, Jr.*, exhibits all that delicacy and refinement of literary method which, as we have remarked in our

prefatory sentences, belongs distinctively to the best American writing. It is a story which attempts to apply the real essence of Christianity to our existing social life, particularly to the problems of marriage and divorce. The beauty, the sanity, and the superior common sense and moral insight of Mrs. Trask's book can best be appreciated when it is read with Hall Caine's *The Christian* kept in mind. For if any wholesome and true book ever appeared as a providential antidote for an overwrought, unreal, and wholly disturbing book, Mrs. Trask's exposition of successful

MRS. SPENCER TRASK.

Christian living in New York must be regarded as an antidote for Hall Caine's exposition of unsuccessful attempts at Christian living in London.

A number of years ago there appeared anonymously a novel entitled *Taken by Siege*. This readable story is now republished with the autumn books, and bears the name of Jeannette L. Gilder on the title-page. Everybody who knows Miss Gilder has known well enough that she could write novels if she had the time and inclination to do it. Her story also, like those of Mr. Ford and Mrs. Trask, is one of New York life. Mr. Ford's hero is the scholar and man of letters sacrificing his historical writing for a few years to the drudgery of journalism. Mrs. Trask's hero is the thoroughly trained young lawyer who rises to the top of his profession, and whose character strengthens with the discipline of life. Miss Gilder's hero is a young newspaper man who glories in his calling, and rises rapidly, though by sheer merit, from a reporter's desk through successive promotions to the position of managing editor of a great metropolitan paper. His supreme object, though, and his crowning achievement, lie in the matrimonial direction. He wins the hand of the most popular and successful opera singer of the day. The lights and shades of musical, theatrical, and journalistic life in New York are strongly depicted in Miss Gilder's very clever story. With no particular assumption of seriousness, the book is nevertheless of a thoroughly wholesome tone, as it must needs be, because it reflects what is Miss Gilder's own habitual and consistent point of view.

Professor Brander Matthews has long observed and analyzed the intense and varied life of Manhattan Island as material for sketches and short stories. His last volume, *Outlines in Local Color*, is a brief collection of studies of local types and characteristic metropolitan incidents that have appeared in *Harper's Magazine* and other periodicals. The stories show a large range, a fidelity that none will dispute, an excellent sense of humor, and much literary merit.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, moreover, has found in the life of New York City certain types that he has differentiated and has made his own by general consent. Of this we are reminded by finding on our table fresh copies, dated "1897," of his *Gallegher, and Other Stories*, which first appeared in 1891 and is now in its fortieth thousand, and his *Cinderella, and Other Stories*, brought together as a volume in 1896, and destined also, doubtless, to keep on selling steadily. The Van Bibber stories and the others that belong to Mr. Davis' own particular New York City are permanent creations in our American literature.

AMERICAN FATHERS AND SONS AS KIPLING SEES THEM.

For the purposes of his new novel, *Captains Courageous*, Mr. Rudyard Kipling must be set down as an American author, although he belongs rather to the English-speaking world. *Captains Courageous* is a story of American life, conceived in a most distinctively American spirit. If it had been simply a faithful account of life on board a fishing schooner, catching cod off the banks of Newfoundland, it would have been well

MISS JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

worth while. Mr. Kipling's method in treating a subject of that kind is the method of a man of genius. He has so filled his story of these humble Massachusetts fishermen with human interest that the tale at once takes its place as a part of the world's precious stock of permanent literature. But the success of Mr. Kipling's story of the simple fishermen was immensely enhanced when he conceived of the idea of introducing into it for the sake of contrast the petted and spoiled son of a California multi-millionaire. While Mr. Harvey Cheyne, the self-made man, was busy at home with his railroads, mines, and the multiform interests of a man worth thirty millions, his weak-nerved and restless wife, accompanied by her petted, precocious, bad-complexioned, cigarette-smoking, and undersized son, aged

ı, had been loitering about Eastern hotels and ıer resorts in an aimless and brainless fashion. ength they decided to go to Europe. The pampered as making a nuisance of himself in the smoking- of the steamship, when somebody gave him a very g cigar to smoke. The day was somewhat rough, easickness promptly ensued. The lad somehow is balance and fell over the rail into the fog on the l Banks. Nobody had seen him go over, but hap- or him somebody saw him strike the water. It fisherman, whose dory had just missed being run by the big steamer. The fisherman picked up the nd rowed to the anchored schooner to whose crew onged. Not to retell the whole story, it is enough that the hard-headed captain of the schooner ıot a particle of stock in the lad's tale of his father's wealth and position, and put him at work along his own son of the same age to do boy's work as a ıer of the crew. The half-dozen fishermen who up this crew, as well as the just and skillful, h rather stern, skipper, are individualized in this as only Mr. Kipling could have succeeded in do- Harvey, the millionaire's son, has a hard time at out soon becomes amenable to discipline, and en- ıto the life of the fishing fleet with an immeasur- greater zeal and enthusiasm than he has ever ı in anything else in all his life. He learns his work rapidly, improves in health and strength, becomes the devoted friend of Danny, the skipper's son, and wins general approbation by the good qualities which he develops. This experience has come to Harvey at a critical moment in his life, and it completely transforms him. His naturally good qualities are brought out, and the faults which his idle and undisciplined existence had engendered completely disappear. When after two or three months the schooner returns to Gloucester, Harvey telegraphs his parents, and he and Danny (who alone is in his secret) await results.

ISE!" CRIED HARVEY. "D'YOU SUPPOSE I'D FALL RBOARD INTO YOUR DIRTY LITTLE BOAT FOR FUN?"
(From "Captains Courageous.")

Then comes the graphic story of the millionaire's trip from California to Boston in his private car, breaking all transcontinental records. Mr. Kipling likes nothing better than to enshrine the steam-engine in literature, and he does full justice to this thrilling ride across the continent. The meeting of the families of the great railroad man and the sturdy Massachusetts skipper is done in the thoroughly American spirit. Mr. Kipling shows conclusively in this scene that he is at least no Englishman. An Englishman would have made the millionaire the patron of the fisherman. He would not have intended to do so, but he could not have helped it. Each man, of course, as an American readily understands, thoroughly respects the other. Danny's father is the shrewdest, ablest, most honorable, and most self-reliant fisherman in all the great fleet that assembles yearly on the Grand Banks. Harvey's father is the most powerful railroad magnate of the West. Each man has made his own way. Each in his own sphere is a "captain courageous." Of course, these two men understand each other immediately. This book deserves to become a boy's classic. It will take a firm hold upon Young America, and it will not fail to delight Young America's father. Plenty of girls, and women, too, will appreciate *Captains Courageous*, but it must be admitted that Mr. Kipling's writing gives peculiar delight to boys and men. A more wholesome book in point of appreciation of what is fundamentally honest and good in human nature could not be asked for than this story of brave and perilous life in the fogs that hang over the fishing waters of the Grand Banks.

THE PREHISTORIC BOY IN FICTION.

Mr. Stanley Waterloo, the president of the Chicago Press Club, is a hard-working journalist whose newspaper work in the Western metropolis has much of the versatility of that of the late Eugene Field. Like Mr. Field, Mr. Waterloo is a bookish man in his personal predilections, and twice at least we have made favorable comment upon novels from his pen. A third occasion is now offered by his latest book, *The Story of Ab: A Tale of the Time of the Cave Men*. This story is not merely a work of ingenious imagination, but it is a serious attempt, under the guise of fiction, to reproduce for us the conditions of life that prevailed among our prehistoric ancestors of the stone age. Mr. Waterloo has availed himself not only of the scientific literature bearing upon the life of mankind in prehistoric ages, but he has also had the direct personal assistance of many eminent scholars in this country and Europe. It has been his object in this book to deal so faithfully with the findings and disclosures of science that his story might well be used in America and England in the best institutions of learning as a supplementary text-book for students who would know something of the life of mankind in the stone period. It is just possible that the freedom of Mr. Waterloo's imagination may have been held a little in check by the extent of his

THE GREAT BOW'S FIRST TEST.
(One of S. H. Vedder's illustrations for "The Story of Ab.")

scientific researches. Nevertheless, there is a Kipling-esque originality and boldness in his creation of *Ab*, the representative boy of those dim, distant times. This book of Mr. Waterloo's is one of the year's exceptionally sound and valuable products, if we mistake not. The English edition of it has been supplied with some striking illustrations which are, we are glad to learn, to be incorporated in the second and future American editions. We anticipate for *Ab* a success that will far eclipse any of the author's previous work. Mr. Waterloo, it should be said, while quietly pursuing his daily vocation of newspaper work and his latest avocation of research into prehistoric conditions, has had fame thrust upon him in England, where the republication of his earlier books, *A Man and a Woman* and *An Odd Situation*, has met with a striking popularity.

A NOVEL OF WESTERN POLITICS.

The Federal Judge is a Western story of remarkable grasp and power. It is a book that will interest practical American men more than most novels, for it deals with very recent phases of our contemporary business and political life. If the style of the book shows a certain quality of crudeness, the lack of mere polish is not sufficient to constitute a serious defect. The chief character is a country judge, of an excellent firmness and independence, who is somewhat famous for his anti-corporation rulings in such small damage suits and like cases as are brought before him. He attracts the attention of the shrewd and brilliant manager of a great transcontinental railroad system, who deliberately sets about winning a moral control over the judge as a part of his general policy for breaking down opposition to his projects. He finds that the judge's approachable point is his passion for the scientific study of butterflies, of which the judge has a remarkable collection. The railroad magnate finds an opportunity to purchase a collection of butterflies, and by studying up the subject superficially he succeeds in imposing himself upon the simple-hearted country judge as a fellow-enthusiast in this particular field of natural history. By means of this common interest in butterflies, the railroad president soon wins the close personal friendship of the judge. The death of a judge of the United States Circuit

MR. CHARLES KEELER LUSH, OF MILWAUKEE.

Court who was a pliant instrument of the great railroad corporations made it extremely important to our particular railroad magnate that the right man be appointed as his successor. By the use of secret influences he secures the appointment of his friend, the obscure country judge, and brings him from his little country town to the life of the city. The country judge supposes that the railroad influences are adverse to his appointment, on account of his reputation as an anti-corporation man, and never dreams that his personal friend, the railroad president, could have placed a man of his views on the federal bench. The psychological influences of environment are very skillfully presented in the chapters which show how the new federal judge was gradually transformed by a process which his friend, the railroad president, carefully superintended. The judge was taken into a club of rich men, and the social position of himself and his family in their new city life was wholly shaped by the railroad magnate. Unconsciously to himself, the judge became the victim of the new associations which surrounded him. The railroad

te, in his struggle against an opposing faction financial control of the great property which he anaging, found himself at the point of defeat. ly resource was to throw the railroad into the of the federal court and secure his own appoint- s a receiver. So great was his influence over our Judge Tracy Dunn, that he had no trouble in ing him as to his judicial duty, and the receiver- as created. Matters went pretty well with the d magnate for a while, but again his fortunes mperiled by the prospect of a strike against a ion of wages, and Judge Tracy Dunn was per- l to sign an order enjoining the employees against g, or otherwise leaving their positions. He had the papers without carefully noting their con- The situation was saved for the railroad mag- out the tyranny of this injunction aroused the country, and Congress appointed an investigating ttee. The plot thickens rapidly, and we shall not t to outline it any further, except to intimate that ige's charming daughter, with whom the railroad te had fallen in love, succeeds in disentangling uation, and weds the young Populist Congress- ho lived in their country village and had got his n life under the auspices of Judge Tracy Dunn in lier and happier part of his judicial career. The d magnate dies suddenly in his office from over- the old judge finds out how he has been deceived nduly influenced, and the Dunn family are only ppy to abandon the federal bench and their city d return to the old home in their country town. arles Keeler Lush, the author of this book, is a rn newspaper man, who was born in La Crosse, hirty-five years ago, and now lives in Milwaukee, he represents one of the great Chicago news-

SOME AMERICAN NOVELISTS ABROAD.

Henry James is an American novelist who has l his superior subtlety and refinement of crafts- ip to his English residence. He has fallen into bit of dealing with English subjects by American ds, and the material is not worthy of his ex- y able treatment. We do not need the exquisite anship of an artist like Henry James to make us nted with the vulgar lives of the most hopelessly resting people on earth—namely, the group who on the fringes of London's fashionable life, a recruited on the masculine side from stock-job- d other financial adventurers, and composed on er side of adventuresses whose stock-in-trade is prettiness or their audacity, and who have de- the ranks of honest governesses and decent sec- te actresses. *What Maisie Knew* is a book that vith a handful of drearily nasty people of that Maisie is a little girl whose equally bad parents orced and are subsequently remarried from time e to people of their own kind, Maisie being com- to spend half the year with one of these vile fam- d half with the other. From claiming the child inst one another, these precious parents in due of time vie with one another in trying to get rid child. The story ends by the child going off with esque but decent old nurse, and it is to be inferred he is thereby to get into a better atmosphere. lered as a psychological study, the book is a mas- piece of work. But why should Mr. James compel esumably respectable readers to linger in such ny? Let it be admitted without grudging that

MR. HENRY JAMES.
From the *Bookman*.

Mr. James' *Maisie* is a remarkable study of the mind and character of a child. But so is Mr. Arthur Morrison's *Child of the Jago*, and still more so Mr. Barrie's *Sentimental Tommy*. Mr. Morrison's slum tale of Bethnal Green is certainly a rather depressing study of the almost inevitable power of a bad environment to degrade and ruin child-life. But the book is at once an artistic piece of work of high literary quality and a valuable contribution to that branch of social science now called criminology. It is a book to be read for its side-lights upon the remedial treatment of slum populations and tenement-house life. Mr. Morrison's atmosphere of crime in the Jago somehow seems less stifling than that which Mr. James' fashionably dressed governesses and *divorcées* breathe and contaminate.

Mr. Bret Harte and Mr. Harold Frederick, both American story-writers resident in England, do not, like Mr. Henry James, turn their attention to English society, but wisely prefer to serve up American material to a lucrative market. Mr. Bret Harte's newest book, *Three Partners; or, The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill*, is precisely the same sort of Californian mining-camp story with which he began his career. If it was a narrow vein that Bret Harte discovered, it was at least genuine and rich, and it shows no sign of running out, but continues exactly the same.

Mr. Marion Crawford—whose recent books have dealt in the main with American life, so far as that life centers in New York, and especially in that limited and rather tiresome social element that is based upon accidental wealth—has gone back to happier and more congenial fields. His American novels have been readable, because the product of his pen could not be otherwise; but in their personages and themes they have been about as little related to the deep currents of real American life as have, for instance, Mr. Charles Dana

Gibson's society drawings. In short, Mr. Crawford is an American novelist whose novels of American life fall sadly short of doing him justice. He has lived in Italy so long that a knowledge of what is elemental in human nature, not less than a detailed knowledge of things material and external, seems much more at his command in Italy than in the United States. And thus it happens that his stories of Italian life are truer to what belongs to life always and everywhere than his *Katherine Lauderdales* and other tales of life and love among the little sisters and little brothers of the rich in New York. In Mr. Crawford's long series of unequal but generally brilliant and creditable stories the three which deal with successive generations of the noble family of Saracinesca have been considered the best. His new book, *Corleone*, turns out to be a fourth Saracinesca story; and since *Don Orsino* brought us down to a very recent period, its successor by necessity is a story of contemporary Italian life. The plot is elaborate and yet beautifully logical and complete, and the descriptions are notably vivid and picturesque. Since the scene of the story is very largely laid in Sicily, Mr. Crawford has availed himself of the opportunity to give us a study of places, people, and life in that mysterious island, for which we owe him a sincere debt of obligation. Mr. Crawford's interpretation of a community, both as to its external features and its inner life, possesses a marvelous fidelity. If you are about to visit Constantinople, read his *Paul Patoff*. If you would know the Rome of the period of real-estate speculation and rapid building of twenty years ago, read *Don Orsino*. And if you would know something of Sicily and the Mafia, read this new book, *Corleone*. Any reader who has feared that Mr. Crawford's work might be degenerating will dismiss all such thoughts when he reads this noble piece of fiction.

SOME STORIES OF LOCALITY.

Miss Mary E. Wilkins has written another long story of New England life, dealing with the same types and phases of which her earlier short stories had shown so penetrating a grasp. Jerome, the hero, is a poor boy in a small New England neighborhood who makes his way by dint of Puritan virtues, and in due season weds the squire's daughter. Miss Wilkins' individual portraits of neighborhood characters are in this book as true to the life as in her previous writing, and perhaps somewhat more agreeable on the average. Her women are somehow more painful to the reader than her men; and this new book happens to be strong on the side of its masculine characters. In the opening number of *Literature*, the new "International Gazette of Criticism," published by the London *Times* and edited by Mr. H. D. Traill, there is a long review of *Jerome*, and it is pleasant to quote from that review the following really discerning tribute to the quality of Miss Wilkins' work: "Her canvas admits of no gross realism; her pictures are idyllic, compounded of pure delicate tints and graceful harmonies of color. They speak of love and of sorrow; but the love has nothing to do with illicit passion or the problem of sex, and the sorrow makes its appeal to a natural human pity without branding its mark upon us with a red-hot iron. The world described is a small one, but it is looked upon with a very kindly eye, and its more gloomy phases are used only as a contrast to those which are happy and agreeable."

Our new Northwest of the Puget Sound region is now

By Permission of Harper & Brothers.

MARY E. WILKINS.

represented in a very promising fashion by son, from whose pen we have within a few two volumes of short stories. Her present life and conditions is always delightful, be by an evident passion for nature and a clos at once of the farmers and pioneers in thei and of everything picturesque and attract ternal characteristics of the region, whe fishing, hop-gathering, lumbering in the v the native wild flowers. Ella Higginson's women show an affinity with Miss Wilki land women. This is not because the W imitates the Eastern one, but rather bec the pioneers of the State of Washington ar land origin. Miss Higginson's chief artisti to an apparent over-anxiety to different dicate her region. She loves her Northw needs occasionally create a heroine of such qualites in the midst of unlikely surrounc pure romance on a pedestal of severe real ner to astonish the effete East.

Another of our Western and thoroug writers has during the past year been ma tion in England without so much as turni that direction. Mr. Hamlin Garland's n *Butcher's Cooley*, published in this coun years ago, has been one of the extrem books of the present year in London, whe American qualities have quite agreeably it from the common run of English novels. ly a bold, straightforward study of life, b Wisconsin, and developed to its full sco Mr. Garland has now for a year or two p fort into his forthcoming study of the care ter of General Grant—a book that promis table literary achievement. But he has me us a volume of his characteristic Weste

way of reminder that he has no thought of abandoning the field of fiction. These stories—*Wayside Courtships*, as the collection is entitled—are marked by much of the same strength and freshness as his first volume, *Main Traveled Roads*. They vary considerably in excellence, but as studies of Northwestern farm and village life their realism, or what Mr. Garland would call their "veritism," is not to be doubted. The literary activity of the West has been amazingly stimulated by the discovery, under the leadership of men like Mr. Garland, that the best possible place to find literary material is at home. Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet), of Davenport, Iowa, has, of course, long appreciated this principle, and has cultivated her field to much advantage and profit. Mrs. Peattie has written Nebraska stories that show occasionally the touch of genius. Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood has exploited the earlier and later life of Central and Southern Illinois. Some years ago Mr. Howe startled the literary community by the vividness and power of his studies of Kansas life, and Mr. William Allen White, also a local newspaper man of Kansas, has now made a national reputation for himself offhand, as it were, by his clever stories and sketches of the Kansas of to-day.

While Mr. James Lane Allen is commonly regarded as the foremost Kentuckian in the rank of novel-writers, his literary eminence is in no important sense due to his selection of Kentucky types. Mr. John Fox, Jr., on the other hand, has made his mark especially through his success in giving us stories of the peculiar life and character of the Eastern Kentucky mountaineers. His last book, *The Kentuckians*, more than fulfills the promise of the two volumes that preceded it, *A Cumberland Vendetta*, and *Mountain Europa*. *The Kentuckians* takes the mountaineer out of his native region and brings him into the civilized town life of the lowlands with striking contrasts. Mr. Fox is in no sense an imitator of Miss Mary N. Murfree, who has now given us perhaps a full dozen stories of the life of the mountain dwellers of East Tennessee. These people are in reality the same as those who inhabit the Kentucky highlands across the State line; but Charles Egbert Craddock's style and method are so thoroughly individual that no one else could possibly enter a field which her treatment, rather than any geographical bounds, has made her own. The latest of her stories is *The Juggler*.

Courtesy Harper Bros., New York.

JOHN FOX, JR.

By Permission of Harper & Brothers.

RUTH M'ENERY STUART.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart's new volume, *In Simpkinsville*, is a collection of magazine stories which in the sub-title of the book are well termed "character tales." Mrs. Stuart's studies of Southern types derive a great charm from local color and dialect, but their highest merit comes from certain qualities that are universal rather than local, for Mrs. Stuart is a humorist in the best sense, and a true and deep observer of human nature. Her studies of life are strikingly original, and they often show great dramatic power.

Mr. Geo. W. Cable's short stories of Louisiana life found their characters principally in the French quarter of New Orleans. Kate Chopin, whose stories as they have appeared for a year or two past have deservedly won much praise, has chosen her field among the rural Acadian French of Louisiana, whose *patois* is not the same as that of the New Orleans Creoles, and whose traditions are quite distinct. Her new volume—fresh from the press of one of those Chicago firms whose books of late have been so strikingly attractive in typography and binding—is altogether delightful. The collection takes its name, *A Night in Acadie*, from the title of the first story, and there are twenty-one tales in all.

The revival of interest in the beginnings of American nationality has resulted of late in the production of a considerable number of novels based upon study of the Revolutionary or other early periods of our history. Some of these have literary importance, while others that are useful and meritorious have very slight value when measured by the standards of good fiction. The more conspicuously successful of these recent works have already been mentioned in previous numbers of this REVIEW. Dr. Weir Mitchell's *Hugh Wynne* of course stands first; Mrs. Burton Harrison's *A Son of the Old Dominion* takes high rank, and Mr. F. J. Stimson's *King Noanett* has won high praise and large sales. The American historical novel will continue to find favor, and the coming year will doubtless have its fresh supply to meet a continuing demand.

Albert Shaw.

II. THE SEASON'S BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

THERE could be no better evidence of our general American progress in intelligence and good taste than the remarkable improvement that has come about within a few years in the average quality of the books published for children and young people. In other countries juvenile literature has also improved along similar lines; but the American family, even more than the English, German, or French, is the beneficiary by virtue of the abundance and excellence of charming books that minister to the entertainment and culture of the rising generation. The most distinctive mark of all this wealth of printed matter for the young is that quality of intrinsic excellence which brings pleasure to every member of a cultivated family circle, regardless of age.

There was a time in this country when children's picture books, however amusing, had no artistic merit whatever, and when children's story books, as a rule, were neither soundly edifying nor of literary value. And as for children's rhymes and verses, they were not worthy to be regarded as contributions to our stock of poetry. In all this there has been a delightful change. The volumes that are distinctively picture books are as a rule delightful tokens of our artistic advance; while some of the very best literary work of the day goes into the writing of books intended at once to please and to instruct young people.

An ever-increasing proportion of these books have a pronounced educational character, and are intended to lead young people by pleasant paths through fields of history and biography, science, geography, and exploration, or to bring them into the atmosphere of the world's great literatures. The mere story books—novels on the juvenile plane—are not relatively as numerous as they were a dozen years or more ago, but they average much better in naturalness, good sense, and wholesomeness.

The coöperation of several arts in the production of some of the juvenile books of the present season is to be particularly commended, as, for instance, where a poet has furnished delightful verses, composers have set these verses to charming music, illustrators have supplied a wealth of attractive pictures, and the printers' and binders' arts have wrought the whole into the form of a beautiful volume.

SOME BOOKS THAT TEACH AMERICAN HISTORY AND PATRIOTISM.

There has of late been a welcome multiplication of readable and accurate books telling young Americans about public personages and important events in the life of the nation. Prominent among the new books of this character is the *Century Book of the American Revolution*, by Eldridge S. Brooks, who describes a pilgrimage of a party of young people to the battlefields of the Revolution, and thus retells attractively the story of the whole long contest. The book is ully illustrated, and is a companion to the same author's *Century Book for Young Americans* and *Century Book of Famous Americans*. Another current book by this same author, profusely illustrated after his instructive manner, is

COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).
From "True to His Home."

entitled *The True Story of U. S. Grant*. The account begins with Grant as a tanyard boy, presents him as the champion rider at West Point, follows him in his soldiering through the Mexican War, describes his life as a farmer and business man in St. Louis and Galena, follows his great career in the Civil War, and tells of his conscientious service as President and his heroic attitude in the face of disease and death.

The Young Puritans of Old Hadley, by Mary P. Wells-Smith, describes the adventures of Reuben Ellis, his wife and four children, who leave England in 1674 to join the New England Puritans and escape from religious persecution at home. The pioneer life of the period, including the sea journey, various adventures with Indians, and attractive descriptions of the life of children in those early days, is recounted in a way that makes the book instructive as well as entertaining. Mr. Henry Johnson has written a book that will be a favorite with boys—*The Exploits of Myles Standish*. Since almost nothing is known about Myles Standish until after he was thirty-five years old, Mr. Johnson has been free to use his imagination. But that part of the book which describes the career of Standish in America is in entire harmony with records of the New Plymouth Colony. As the seventh volume of the "Creators of Liberty Series," Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth has written a very excellent piece of historical fiction for young people, entitled *True to His Home*, the hero of which is none other than Benjamin Franklin.

Guarding the Border, by Everett P. Tomlinson, is a new volume in the "War of 1812 Series," the scene of action being laid in the Great Lakes region. Many adventures on land and water are described, and a good

ıt is given of the trials and difficulties met in the ng of a navy, the operations of which are described ›irited way. Mr. James Barnes, whose numerous and articles upon naval topics and personages given him a recognized place as a specialist in that will make many appreciative new friends among ican boys by his *Yankee Ships and Yankee Sail-Tales of 1812*. Some fifteen years are included in ›lume, each one of them telling some exploit or in- in the guise of a story. The volume is attract- illustrated. Another new book by Mr. Barnes is *ommodore Bainbridge, from the Gunroom to uarter Deck*, a companion volume to his *Midship- Farragut*.

Last Gold of the Montezumas, by W. O. Stod- is an exciting story of the storming of the Alamo ı Antonio, Texas—one of the thrilling episodes in ican history, with Davy Crockett as a leading cter. This same author has also contributed to ›ung people's books of the season a new story of merican Revolution, entitled *The Red Patriot*.

Washington, by Adelaide Skeele, a spirited ro- ɔ of the Hudson River Highlands in Revolutionary is by no means exclusively for young people, al- h it will be read by them with quite as much y as by their elders.

Last Three Soldiers, by William Henry Shelton ory of the Civil War, and it has to do with three ›ers of a Union signal corps who have become isolated on a mountain-top in the South, and are deceived by signals, sent in a spirit of amusement by Confederate soldiers, which inform them of the complete success of the Confederate cause. The three loyal Unionists hide in the woods, and have a serious time of it before they venture to the nearest settlement and find out the truth after the war is all over.

COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

SOME BOOKS THAT TEACH HISTORY AND LITERATURE IN GENERAL.

One of the eminently successful books of the season is Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's *The Days of Jeanne d'Arc*. This is not primarily a book for young minds, but it seems to us so admirably adapted to the purposes of young people that we choose to list it here. Mrs. Catherwood has diligently studied the vast literature that has gathered about the story of the Maid of Orleans, and has also journeyed carefully through the part of France made famous by the Maid's exploits, from Domremy to Rouen. She shows us Jeanne as a tender and loving child, devout and simple-minded, possessed with the devotion of her sex and creed, and fired by the love of her country.

When this story of Mrs. Catherwood's appeared in the *Century Magazine* it was accompanied by profuse illustrations drawn by a famous French artist, Boutet de Monvel. These pictures, published in black-and-white outline in the magazine, are now presented separately in most gorgeous color-printing, and constitute what seems to us the most noteworthy illustrated book of the year. Each elaborate drawing is accompanied by a brief bit of descriptive text.

We find two or three books about Shakespeare's time in this year's collection of stories for young people. The most inviting of these is *Master Skylark*, by John Bennett. The small hero of this book is a relative of Anne Hathaway and a native of Stratford. Ben Jonson, and other of the famous wits of the Mermaid Tavern, appear with Shakespeare as characters in the tale. The little hero, on account of his beautiful voice, has been kidnapped by a strolling singer, and subsequently appears on the stage in London as *Master Skylark*, a homesick child virtually a prisoner in the great city. Through the aid of Shakespeare he is restored to his home.

Another Shakespeare story, entitled *Will Shakespeare's Little Lad*, is by Imogen Clark, and tells us very charmingly of the poet's little son Hamnet, and also of his daughters, Susan and Judith.

The Golden Galleon, by Robert Leighton, is a story of life ashore and afloat in the days of Queen Elizabeth and the Spanish Armada. Mr. Henry Frost has made a very convenient and serviceable collection, under the title *Knights of the Round Table*, of the stories of King Arthur's day; and the volume is to be much commended for familiar family use. These stories of Arthur, Guinevere, Launcelot, and the rest are not only delightful in themselves, but are so inwrought in the very fabric of the literature of poetry and romance that it is necessary that children should know them.

The Rev. Alfred J. Church has added to the long list of his useful books, under the title *Lords of the World*, a story of the fall of Carthage and the capture of Corinth; in short, a picture of the striking historical events of the year 146 B.C. The hero of the story is a young Greek who struggles in vain to arrest the all-conquering advance of the Roman power.

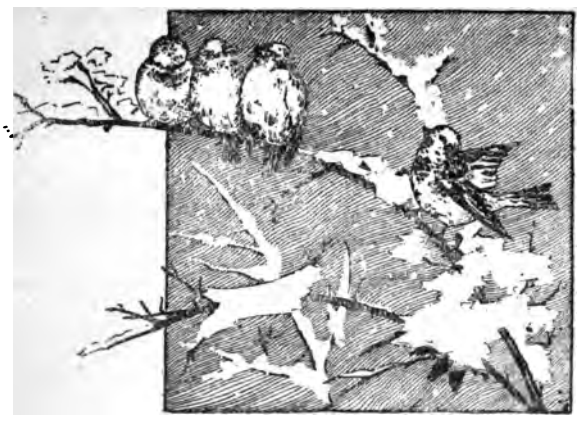


Illustration from "Singing Verses for Children."

SOME BOOKS OF VERSE AND SONG.

One of the most exquisitely devised books in this season's output is entitled *Singing Verses for Children*, the words being by Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley. Artists and composers have coöperated with Mrs. Coonley to make the book beautiful with pictures and to set the dainty verses to pretty tunes. We predict for this book an immense success in the nursery

The Stevenson Song-Book contains twenty of the famous children's poems of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, set to music by Reginald De Koven and others. There are included the best known of the lyrics in the "Child's Garden."

Little-Folk Lyrics, by Frank Dempster Sherman, is a beautiful collection, suitably illustrated, of verses that will fascinate small nursery denizens.

The Worst Boy in School, by Michael McCaffery, relates the story of a boy who is about to be expelled from school for misconduct of some kind, when a small boy jumps up and tells how this bad boy "Jim" has saved him from drowning. Whereupon the bad boy turns out a first-rate hero—the whole thing being founded upon an incident that actually occurred in one of the New York grammar schools.

Once Upon a Time and Other Child Verses, by Mary E. Wilkins, is a volume of charming little poems, beautifully illustrated, which show a marked sympathy for children, and will appeal strongly to their imaginations. It is a worthy product of the pen of New England's gifted story-teller.

Polyhymnia for Male Voices, by John W. Ford, is a collection of songs with three and four part arrangements, for well-grown boys and young men, which will be found useful in schools, societies, and clubs. The collection has great variety, and includes many well-known and standard songs.

The Muses Up to Date, properly enough, have their post-office address in the great metropolis of the West. Under this title Henrietta Dexter Field and Roswell Martin Field, of Chicago, have published a volume of six plays for children, in which the dialogue is partly in rhyme and partly in prose. The book takes its title from the first of the six plays. The others are "Cinderella," "Trouble in the Garden," "The Modern Cinderella," "The Wooing of Penelope," and "A Lesson from Fairyland." These little plays seem to us very amusing and clever, and they will fill a long-felt want in many circles of young folks. The number of characters in the plays varies from six or eight to about twenty.

SOME FAIRY BOOKS.

As usual, Mr. Andrew Lang's annual compilation of fairy stories—this newest one being called *The Pink Fairy Book*—takes the first place among the new ventures of its sort. This volume is edited from the fairy lore of many lands, and includes stories of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, South African, Danish, Swedish, Sicilian, Catalan, French, and German origin. It is attractively and quite profusely illustrated.

The Prince of the Pin Elves, by Charles Lee Sleight, is an extremely clever and ingenious book for children which tells of the adventures of a small boy named Harry in the realm of the tribe of fairies called the Pin Elves. He discovers that these fairies are deputed to pick up the pins that mortals lose—which accounts for the mysterious disappearance of so many of those little utensils. He further discovers that the finder of a safety-pin or two is made a knight among the Pin Elves, while a breastpin lifts the finder to the ranks of the nobility, and a hatpin makes him a member of the royal family.

In Indian Tents, by Abbe L. Alger, although not avowedly a fairy book, is in fact made up of a number of tales and legends that the author has received from old Indians who have firm faith in the witches, fairies, and giants about which they spin wonderful yarns.

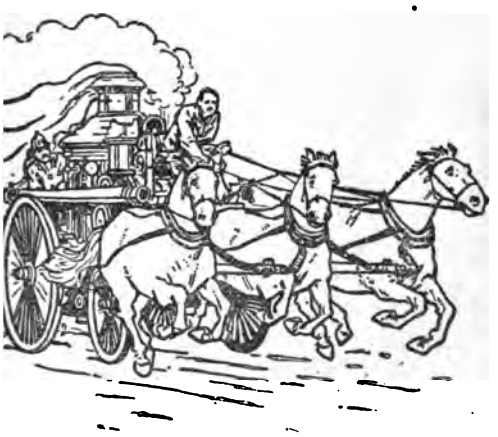
Mrs. Florence English Noll has edited a very excellent volume of *Fairy Stories and Winter Tales* from the writings of Dr. Thomas Dunn English, a versatile writer whose reputation a generation ago was very high indeed, and some of whose work will surely survive. The stories gathered in this volume appeared originally in various periodicals, principally the New York *Independent*.

Prince Uno, Uncle Frank's Visit to Fairyland, is an attractive book for small children, on the lines of the old-fashioned stories of elves, giants, and queer creatures.

ILLUSTRATION (REDUCED).
From "The Pink Fairy Book."

ME STORIES OF LIFE AND ADVENTURE.

of the best of this year's books for boys is entitled *ing a Fire*, by Charles T. Hill. It is made up of ıber of stories that describe the different phases of 'e of a fireman, and the book is ingeniously illus- l. The author has derived his facts and incidents the members of the fire department of the Greater York, and the experiences of fighting fire and sav- fe and property are very exciting, while having erit of being true.



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).
From "Fighting a Fire."

np and Trail, by Isabel Florenbrook, is a story of ture in the Maine woods, where two English under the auspices of an American college student, the deer and moose, employing a famous woods- nd guide to conduct them. They slaughter game ıgly, for justifiable reasons, and make an intelli- study of wild animal life.

liam Shattuck, in *The Secret of the Black Butte*, ıts a spirited story of Western life, which includes tures with animals and bad men, and is occupied pally with the deciphering by two boys of a cryp- n that contains the secret of a rich mine.

e Huntington, in *His First Charge*, tells the of a young minister who finds himself in charge arish in a hop-growing country, where industry rges upon the making of malt liquors. As the ; preacher happens to be an apostle of temperance, ds himself facing the question what his practical s, and how he solves that question, and how he is l and hindered, furnish the material for the story.

ther book with a strong ethical purpose is en- *Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls*, by the Rev. Albert Banks. The chapters in this book are well ed for the Sunday family reading, and will cer- interest children, inasmuch as each is a brief about some phase or feature of nature, or some in- in current life. Another book by the same author *Oregon Boyhood*. Dr. Banks' father crossed the ry in a prairie schooner in 1852, and Dr. Banks up amid pioneer surroundings on the banks of the mette. The volume is a spirited account of the a boy under those conditions.

late Oliver Optic left several unpublished stories are now appearing. One of these, entitled *Pacific s*, is the concluding volume in the "All-Over-the- l Series"; and *At the Front* is the story of a regiment in the Civil War. Both books contain much valuable information, with the high spice of adventure that makes Oliver Optic so dear to the heart of the American boy.

Kirk Munroe's *Ready Rangers* tells the story of a group of boys who form a club and familiarize themselves with many phases of life by resolving themselves from time to time into an organization for some particular practical purpose. Thus, for example, they act successively as a fire brigade, a bicycle police corps, a helping-hand society, an amateur theatrical association, and a crew of sailors.

Rich Enough, by Leigh Leighton, is a very creditable story of a thoughtful family of young people who suddenly awake to a sense of the fearful strain under which their father is working for the sake of maintaining a city establishment and an expensive scale of living. They resolve to help their father by going to live in the country, where ingenuity and self-help accomplish surprising results, to the relief of the wornout, old paterfamilias.

There remain to be briefly mentioned a number of other lively and attractive stories of adventure, among which are W. J. Henderson's *Last Cruise of the Mohawk*, which recounts a boy's adventures in the navy in the War of the Rebellion; *The Rover's Quest*, by Hugh St. Leger, a story of "foam, fire, and fight"; *The Big Horn Treasure*, by John T. Cargill, a tale of adventure in the Rocky Mountains; *Paul Traver's Adventures*, by Sam T. Clover, describing an American boy's trip around the world and entrance upon the life of a reporter; *Kent Fielding's Ventures*, which opens with a baseball game between Harvard and Yale, and *The*

COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).—*See page 765.*

Great Island; or, Cast Away on New Guinea, by Willis Boyd Allen, which tells of an American boy's shipwreck in the China Sea and other subsequent adventures in the East Indian Islands.

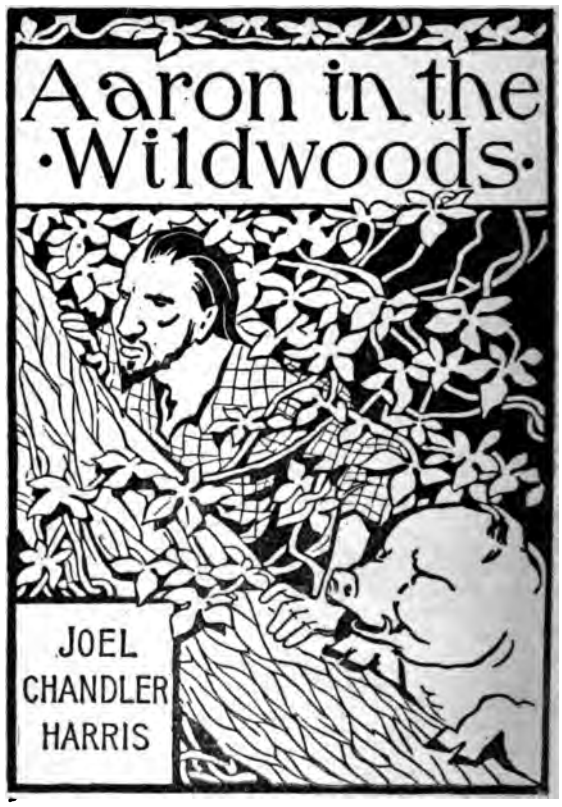
It is pleasant to have a charming new edition of Charles Dudley Warner's delightful old book, *Being a Boy*, first published twenty years ago, and descriptive of a boy's life in New England in Mr. Warner's own juvenile days. *The Little Red Schoolhouse*, by Evelyn Raymond, tells of scenes and incidents in the traditional country school life of New England. *Uncle Lisha's Outing*, by Roland D. Robinson, gives us some more information about those interesting people who were immortalized in *Danvis's Folks*. *Overruled*, by Pansy, although a complete story in itself, is a continuation of the study of the same characters who appeared in *Making Fate*, which was the Pansy Book of last year.

SOME BOOKS FOR THE SMALLER CHILDREN.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge has compiled from the pages of *St. Nicholas* a volume of the *Best Rhymes and Stories for the Little Folks*, with a picture on nearly every page and a great fund of nursery entertainment.

The *Adventures of Three Bad Babes* is one of the most amusing picture books of the year; and many an open-eyed infant will follow with breathless interest the doings of Hector, Honoria, and Alisander, who go out to seek their fortunes, meet a wicked dragon, and have the happy fortune to convert that beast and train him into their faithful friend and protector.

Florence and Bertha Upton, whose names suggest pollywog books and Dutch dolls, have this year given the children a great treat in *The Vege-Men's Revenge*. In this lively picture book a little girl called Poppy is escorted to the realm of King Potato by Herr Carrot and Don Tomato, and there she is made to suffer for what we mortals inflict upon vegetables when we prepare them for food. Poppy has some wonderful experiences before she awakes to the fact that it was all a dream. Another product of the pen of Bertha Upton and the brush of Florence K. Upton is a volume for very small children, entitled *Little Hearts*. The verses



COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

POPPY'S RIDE (REDUCED).
From "The Vege-Men's Revenge."

f the acceptable nursery style, and the drawings elightful.

ronsie Pepper, by Margaret Sydney, is the last of Five Little Peppers Series"; and the curtain now down on the Little Brown House. It is enough to hat this book, which tells the love story of Phron- quite equal in delightful entertainment to the s that have preceded it.

PHRONSIE AND THE CHILDREN.
From frontispiece of "Phronsie Pepper" (reduced).

l Chandler Harris has written what is perhaps the best children's book of the year in his *Aaron in Wild Woods*. Old Aaron is a fugitive slave who a most exciting life in a trackless swamp, having ed from his pursuers and their bloodhounds. Little het is a boy who has lost the use of his legs in a us illness, and is tortured through a suffering child- by the appearance every night of a demon of pain seems to take the form of a queerly dressed goblin. Aaron, the fugitive slave, is the only person who rive that goblin away; and he comes at night, en- g by the window, to soothe the white child to sleep. tually, Aaron saves Little Crotchet's life when the burns, and the poor negro becomes a trusted and ed member of Little Crotchet's family.

l Mammy's Torment, by Annie Fellowes Johnston, story of an irrepressible little colored boy, John whose steadying influence in life turns out to be a g man of his own race who had gone from the same ation and become a minister. This minister, George wick, finally comes back to the old home to die of consumption, and little John Jay becomes the Elisha upon whose shoulders falls the mantle of Elijah.

One of the most interesting of the children's books is Marguerite Bouvet's *A Little Town in Pimlico*. Little Sedley, the hero, will remind well-informed children of Little Lord Fauntleroy, in the circumstance that he succeeds in winning the affection of an elderly relative. Sedley's father had married a governess, been disinherited, and died as a soldier in India on the day Little Sedley was born. The rich old uncle in England is finally won over by the attractive child.

Meg Langholme, by Mrs. Molesworth, is a charming story that will appeal strongly to little girls. *Queer Janet*, by Grace Le Baron, is the story of a helpful little girl whose interest in the poor children about her has very happy results. *Ten Little Comedies*, by Gertrude Smith, are the recitals of the greatest troubles that ever befell ten little childhoods. In each case tears are turned to smiles by happy outcomes. *Miss Belladonna*, by Caroline Tickner, is a vivacious and entertaining volume in which Miss Belladonna, a child of to-day, presents her views of contemporary affairs.

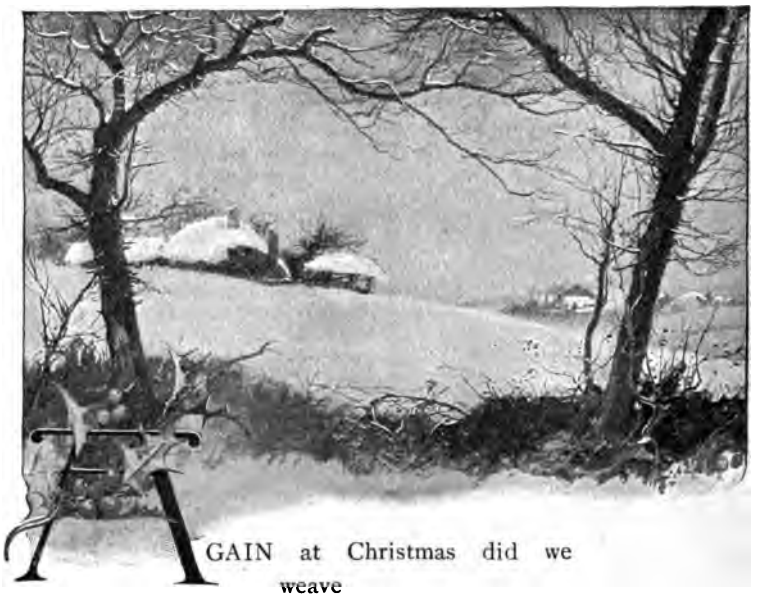
The Farrier's Dog and His Fellow, by Will Allen Dromgoole, is a capital story that tells of a poor yellow cur about to be drowned by the farrier, but rescued by a little sick babe, with much subsequent history that all children who love dogs will enjoy.

The Plant Baby and Its Friends, by Kate Louise Brown, is a daintily executed little nature reader for small children. Its lessons are bright talks with and about plants, and it will be found of almost equal value in city homes, where nature must to some extent be taught from books, and in country homes, where these delightful chapters will stimulate observation.

Wanolasset, by G. A. Plympton, is a charming story for small children, telling the adventures of a little Puritan maiden who was taken captive by the Indians and given the name of *Wanolasset*, The-Little-One-Who-Laughs, because of her sweet temper. She was of course satisfactorily rescued in the end.

COVER DESIGN (REDUCED).

III.—OTHER BOOKS OF THE SEASON.



The holly round the Christmas hearth;
The silent snow possess'd the earth,
And calmly fell our Christmas-eve.

AN ILLUSTRATION AND STANZA FROM "IN MEMORIAM." (See below.)

ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS OF THE POETS.

Tennyson's *In Memoriam* has been illustrated by Harry Fenn and published by Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert in a beautiful volume on which has been lavished the perfected skill of printer and engraver. Mr. Fenn's drawings portray not only English rural scenes, but serve to interpret many of Tennyson's allusions to distant lands as well. Dr. Henry van Dyke has written a preface for this edition; the readers of *The Poetry of Tennyson* (of which a new and daintily printed edition has just been published by the Scribners) do not need to be reminded of Dr. van Dyke's high rank as a sympathetic critic and interpreter of Tennyson.

In "Selections from the Poets," Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. bring out a volume of *Wordsworth*, edited by Andrew Lang. The illustrator, Alfred Parsons, has produced very creditable results.

Robert Browning's *The Ring and the Book* is issued by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., with biographical and critical notes and an introduction by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, the editors of *Poet Lore*. The frontispiece is a photogravure portrait of Browning, and there are several half-tone pictures of Italian scenes.

From the same house comes Cary's translation of Dante's *Divine Comedy*, edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns. A photogravure reproduction of the Giotto portrait of Dante forms the frontispiece. The other illustrations do not call for special notice.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, EXPLORATION, AND ADVENTURE.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow's *White Man's Africa* (Harper & Brothers) is much more than the mere record of a traveler's hasty impressions. It is a philosophical study of recent history in the Dark Continent. Mr. Bigelow makes a serious attempt to analyze political tendencies. He writes in anything but a "heavy" style, and his account of what he saw and heard in his African journeyings is interesting from beginning to end. Fine typography and elaborate illustration have done their part, too, in producing an attractive book.

Another of Mr. Hopkinson Smith's charming series of travel sketches has just appeared under the title of *Gondola Days* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). In these delightful chapters Mr. Smith tells us how Venice appealed to him—"the Venice of light and life, of sea and sky and melody." The author's own drawings of Venetian scenes add to the attractive quality of the book.

The Italians of To-Day, translated from the French of René Bazin by William Marchant (Henry Holt & Co.), deals chiefly with the people rather than with the land, and incidentally with Italian literature, music, industries, and economics; the scenic features of the country, however, are not overlooked. The book records the impressions of a keen-eyed, active-minded Frenchman away from home.

With a Pessimist in Spain, by Mary F. Nixon (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.), gives an American woman's experiences and impressions on a recent tour.

AN ILLUSTRATION FROM JANE BARLOW'S "IRISH IDYLLS."
Courtesy of Dodd, Mead & Co

ıne Barlow's *Irish Idylls* (Dodd, Mead & Co.) found arm welcome four years ago in America, whither come so many wanderers from Connemara's distant ands. It is the old neighbors of these immigrants Miss Barlow describes in her book. The publish- have thought it worth while to send Mr. Clifton nson to the scenes of Miss Barlow's writings, on the t coast of Ireland, to secure photographs of both

PROF. RODOLFO LANCIANI.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

land and people, and with these they have illustrated the *Idylls*. The effect of Miss Barlow's vivid pen-pictures is heightened by these reproductions of actual scenes and incidents among the humble folk whose life-story she tells.

Lanciani's *Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), designed to serve as a handbook of information for students and travelers, contains the latest and most trustworthy data relating to archæological discovery on the site of Rome. The author has assembled in six hundred closely printed pages an amount of descriptive and historical material that is well-nigh appalling. The illustrations are numerous and interesting, having been derived, in the main, from drawings and photographs made expressly for the work.

The second volume of Dr. Peters' *Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates* (Putnam's), is a distinctly valuable contribution to the record of recent discovery in the domain of archæology. It also records the praiseworthy interest and liberality of those public-spirited Americans who made possible such undertakings as those of the University of Pennsylvania.

In *Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast* (Little, Brown & Co.) Mr. Edmund H. Garrett continues in the strain of blended history and legend with which the readers of *Three Heroines of New England Romance* were gently wooed. The "Puritan coast" is the Massachusetts "North Shore," extending as far as Cape Ann. The text appeals especially to the devotee of the wheel, and the illustrations, made from drawings by the author, have a daintiness and effectiveness all their own.

Cycling, it seems, has no charms for Mr. Charles M. Skinner, who still clings to the old-fashioned practice of

walking, and boldly proclaims this idiosyncrasy through the title of his latest book, *With Feet to the Earth* (Lippincott). In this little volume Mr. Skinner partially lays bare before a cynical world the emotions of that rarest of beings—the man who tramps the roads and fields because he loves to. Even this strange creature has adventures not wholly unlike those that befall the ordinary mortal, and Mr. Skinner tells these little experiences in a manner quite captivating.

Many years ago, before the cleaning of New York's streets had come to be treated as a problem for the sanitary engineer, Col. George E. Waring, Jr., was a dashing young cavalry officer. Then, as now, Colonel Waring was a horse-lover, and his knowledge of horse character and interest in the subject led to the writing of a little book that has just been republished—*Whip and Spur* (Doubleday & McClure Co.). The career of "Vix," the first horse that Colonel Waring could call his own, is a match for that of "Black Beauty" in pathetic interest. The author's tales of campaigning in the Civil War, together with an account of a fox-hunt in England, add to the attractions of Colonel Waring's modest narrative, and prompt us to call for more of the early adventures of New York's model commissioner of street-cleaning.

NATURE STUDIES—BOOKS ABOUT ANIMAL LIFE.

In these days all readers, young and old, have reason to be thankful for the great number of helps to the study of natural history constantly issuing from the press, and in this class of books we include not only the strictly formal manuals and other guides of various kinds, but also that highly stimulating and attractive type of literature best represented in such writings as those of John Burroughs and Dr. van Dyke in our own day and of Thoreau in an earlier time. American letters are vastly the richer for the work of these essayists.

It is in this group that Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott has won a prominent place. Readers of *Bird-Land Echoes* and *Recent Rambles* will recall the individuality of style that marked those volumes, and the author's latest

MR. ERNEST INGERSOLL.

work, *The Freedom of the Fields* (Lippincott), is an even more emphatic protest against artificiality of every sort. It is published as a companion volume with a new edition of *Travels in a Tree-Top*, by the same author, the two forming the "Fireside and Forest Library," and each book is illustrated with a beautiful frontispiece drawn by Alice Barber Stephens, and three photogravures.

Ernest Ingersoll's *Wild Neighbors* (Macmillan) has to do chiefly with quadrupeds. The author is one of the

Courtesy of Doubleday & McClure.

COLONEL WARING AS A CAVALRY OFFICER IN THE WAR.

most popular of our recent writers on American outdoor life. His studies have covered a wide range, and this new volume from his pen gives evidence that his skill in telling what he sees going on in nature's realm has not failed him.

As an aid in the elementary study of bird-life nothing has ever been published more satisfactory than *Bird Neighbors*, by Neltje Blanchan, with an introduction by John Burroughs (Doubleday & McClure Co.). This book undertakes to give the reader "an introductory acquaintance with one hundred and fifty birds commonly found in the woods, fields, and gardens about our homes." This is done by means of text descriptions which are free from technical verbiage, clear, accurate, and vouched for by that veteran among bird-lovers, John Burroughs, and also through the medium of excellent plates of birds in natural colors. These latter make possible the identification of many birds even by the unpracticed eye. In this feature no popular "bird book" of moderate price can be compared with *Bird Neighbors*. It is truly a boon to the young ornithologist.

A more specialized work is Mr. Daniel G. Elliot's *Game Birds of North America* (Francis P. Harper), with plates drawn by Mr. Edwin Sheppard, and a color chart for use in connection with the descriptions. This volume is more especially interesting to sportsmen. The text is attractive and reliable.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

nethodical in arrangement and detail, but full gestion, is H. E. Parkhurst's *Song-Birds and Fowl* (Scribner's). Louis Agassiz Fuertes has ted this volume. Dwellers in and about New ity will find most of the descriptive matter ly adapted to their environment.

her department of outdoor study is represented fessor Weed's *Life Histories of American In-* Macmillan), a delightfully non-technical descrip- a few of the most interesting American species, ustrated.

ire's Diary, compiled by Francis H. Allen ton, Mifflin & Co.), would prove, we are sure, an le companion to any lover of nature. The left- ages contain selections from such writers as n, Burroughs, and Bradford Torrey on subjects riate to the different seasons, arranged in the f the calendar year. On the opposite pages are f the arrival of birds and the blooming of flow- h spaces left blank for daily memoranda.

l the season's books in this class, Mr. William on Gibson's *My Studio Neighbors* (Harper & rs), judged from the artist's point of view, stands The author was a naturalist, as well as an artist vriter. It is hard to say in which field he was iccessful; he surpassed in all three. This beauti- ime is the fruit of his matured skill.

BIOGRAPHY.

ography the most important publication of the the Tennyson memoir, of which an extended re- ppeared in our November number. The *Letters abeth Barrett Browning* (Macmillan) is reserved ire notice.

In Scribner's series of "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times" appears *Catherine Schuyler*, by Mary Gay Humphreys, an excellent portrayal of life at Albany before, during, and after the Revolution.

Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women (Putnam's) gives pleasant glimpses of the daily comings and goings of such women as Mrs. Browning, Harriet Martineau, Charlotte Brontë, Rosa Bonheur, Madame de Staël, Jane Austen, and the Empress Josephine. This touch-and-go form of biography is also represented in *The Love Affairs of Some Famous Men*, by the author of *How to be Happy Though Married* (Stokes). This writer has gathered an astonishing amount of gossip about the courting days of distinguished people in various callings, and his expectation that the world at large will be interested in the information that he can give on these matters seems well based.

Two recent issues in Macmillan's "Foreign Statesmen" series are Frederic Harrison's *William the Silent* and Mr. Martin A. S. Hume's *Philip II. of Spain*.

As contributions to American literary biography, Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have lately published *A Correspondence between John Sterling and Ralph Waldo Emerson*, with a sketch of Sterling's life by Edward Waldo Emerson, and *Hawthorne's First Diary*, with an account of its discovery and loss by Samuel T. Pickard. The strange history of Hawthorne's diary (the authenticity of which is still doubted by many) is a romance in itself.

Undoubtedly the biography of greatest popular interest in both England and America is Justin McCarthy's *Story of Gladstone's Life* (Macmillan). England's great-

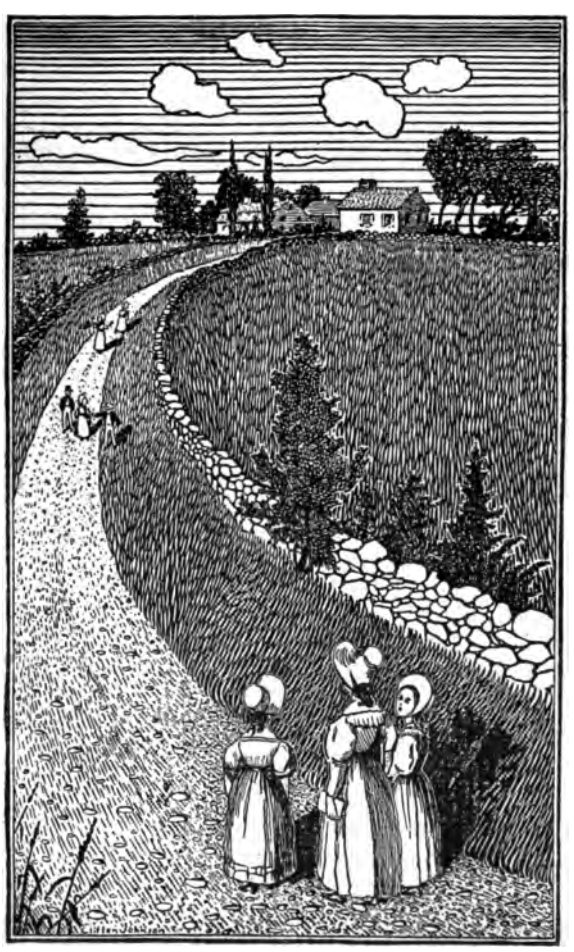
FLOYD IRESON'S HOUSE.
(From "Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast.")
See page 767.

est statesman is as much revered to-day in America as in his own land, and the fact that one so intimately acquainted with our country and its people, and so completely in touch with our institutions, has been chosen to write the life-story of the one British statesman who commands the respect and affection of the whole English-speaking race is indeed most fortunate. As to the special merits of the work, we shall have more to say at some future time.

SOME VOLUMES OF HISTORY AND CIVICS.

Mr. John R. Spears' *History of Our Navy* (Scribner's) is perhaps the most ambitious historical work that has appeared in this country in the last year or so. Mr. Spears has performed his task in a most thorough and workmanlike manner, and with such a story to tell as that of American naval achievements, the interest could not flag. More than four hundred illustrations, maps, and diagrams are interspersed through the four volumes.

A valuable supplement to Mr. Spears' *History* is provided by Mr. Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum in *All Hands* (Harper & Brothers), a series of striking pictures of life in the United States navy to-day.



FROM FRONTISPIECE OF "THE DISTRICT SCHOOL AS IT WAS."

MR. JOHN FISKE.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the historical works published during the autumn season just closed John Fiske's *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) will easily hold a place in the first rank. Mr. Fiske's strongly marked characteristics as a writer of American history—his powers of analysis and discrimination in dealing with historical materials, as well as his almost matchless literary skill—have impressed themselves to such a degree on our recent literature that few Americans who read at all have failed to come under the spell of his writings at one time or another. The noble series of which the present two volumes on colonial Virginia, Maryland, and the Carolinas form a part was begun some years since. The first volume was devoted to American discovery. The volumes on *The Beginnings of New England*, *The American Revolution*, and *The Critical Period of American History*, which have been published during the last few years, by no means complete Mr. Fiske's plan, which involves, in addition to the new volumes on the Southern colonies, a treatise of the Dutch and Quaker settlements of New York and Pennsylvania and a study of New England from the accession of William and Mary to the outbreak of the Revolution.

The success of last year's illustrated edition of Mr. Fiske's *American Revolution* has induced his publishers to bring out a similar edition of *The Critical Period of American History*. The pictures all have actual historical value. The volume is really the concluding part of *The American Revolution*.

This Country of Ours, by ex-President Harrison (Scribner's), is a clear and able presentation of the working principles of our national government. Not to rehearse the bare abstractions of politics, nor to merely review the articles of the written constitution, but to give his readers, as he says, "a view of the machinery

r national government in motion, and some instruc- as to the relations and uses of its several parts," een Mr. Harrison's aim in writing this book. No s better qualified, by experience and learning, to rt such knowledge, and few possess the literary requisite to so satisfactory a treatment of the sub- is Mr. Harrison has given it.

a more philosophical cast is Mr. Theodore Roose- i book of essays entitled *American Ideals* (Put- s). Like ex-President Harrison, Mr. Roosevelt is timist whom a fair amount of experience in "prac- politics" and official life has not soured, for there trace of the cynic in his writings. The essays in volume have all appeared in American periodicals of them in this REVIEW. In the light of recent s the paper on "Machine Politics in New York " which shows how the Republican "organization" was once overpowered by an independent "organ- n" within the party, is especially interesting. The ers on civil service reform and the New York police are in the nature of expert testimony on these im- nt subjects.

a little volume entitled *On Plymouth Rock* (Lee & ard) Mr. Samuel Adams Drake retells for the ben- f youthful readers the touching story of the land- nd subsequent sufferings of the Pilgrims, follow- losely the manuscript history written by Governor ford, as well as the narratives of Mourt and Wins-

. Clifton Johnson has edited a reprint of the Rev. en E. Burton's *District School as It Was* (Lee & ard), a work first published in 1833. Mr. Johnson ntroduced a number of illustrations showing the acter of the schoolbooks in the early years of the nt century, the period to which Burton's descrip- pplies.

r readers in the military profession will recall the nt of Napoleon's first campaign, with comments eut. Herbert H. Sargent, U.S.A., which was pub- i a year or two ago. Lieutenant Sargent has just leted a similar sketch of *The Campaign of Ma-* (A. C. McClurg & Co.), and this work, like its cessor, is of interest to the civilian as well as to oldier.

e of this season's illustrated books which will appeal rge class of readers is Col. Henry Inman's *Old Santa rail* (Macmillan). Some of Remington's best work one into the full-page plates of typical Southwest- enes, and the text is all that could be desired as a reliable account of some of the most thrilling episodes in our national development.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.

The versatility of Prof. Harry Thurston Peck is well illustrated in his volume of essays entitled *The Personal Equation* (Harper & Brothers). Most of the essays are on literary subjects, but one is devoted to President Cleveland, another to American political oratory, and a third to "The Downward Drift in American Education." Professor Peck writes with an engaging frankness which never leaves his readers in the slightest doubt regarding his position on any question to which he chooses to address himself.

Norman Hapgood's *Literary Statesmen and Others* (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) discusses Lord Rosebery, John Morley, and Mr. Balfour in their character as literary men; but considerably less than half the book is devoted to these English statesmen. The other topics treated are "Stendhal," "Mérèmée as a Critic," "American Art Criticism," "American Cosmopolitanism," and "Henry James." This writer's style is admirably adapted to the essay form of presentation, and the treatment of his chosen subjects has been well worked out.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's latest Japanese study bears the title *Gleanings in Buddha-Fields* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is a thoughtful series of essays, the purpose of which is best set forth in the sub-title, "Studies of Hand and Soul in the Far East."

The Scribners have chosen an appropriate time for the production of a new small-type edition of Dr. Henry van Dyke's masterly *Poetry of Tennyson*. The frontispiece portrait is an etching by Mercier.

Prof. L. Oscar Kuhns has published a study of *The Treatment of Nature in Dante's "Divina Commedia"* (Edward Arnold)—a scholarly and instructive piece of criticism.

The Boston Browning Society Papers, 1886-97, have been published in a stout volume by the Macmillan Company. These studies represent a vast amount of critical labor.

Professor Dowden's *History of French Literature* (Appleton) will be eagerly welcomed by American students.

In *A Group of French Critics* (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) Mary Fisher reviews the writings of Edmond Scherer, Ernest Bersot, Saint-Marc Girardin, Ximénes Doudan, and Gustave Planche.

IV. CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

SOME AMERICAN NOVELS.

An Open-eyed Conspiracy: An Idyll of Saratoga. By W. D. Howells. 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.

The Story of an Untold Love. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

John Leighton, Jr.: A Novel. By Katrina Trask. 12mo, pp. 252. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Taken by Siege: A Novel. By Jeannette L. Gilder. 12mo, pp. 294. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Outlines in Local Color. By Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. 240. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Gallegher and Other Stories. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 236. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Cinderella and Other Stories. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

"Captains Courageous": A Story of the Grand Banks. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The Story of Ab: A Tale of the Time of the Cave Men. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo, pp. 351. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.50.

The Federal Judge: A Novel. By Charles K. Lush. 16mo, pp. 355. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

What Maisie Knew. By Henry James. 12mo, pp. 470. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Corleone: A Tale of Sicily. By F. Marion Crawford. Two vols., 16mo., pp. 336-341. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Jerome, A Poor Man: A Novel. By Mary E. Wilkins. 12mo, pp. 506. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

A Forest Orchid, and Other Stories. By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 242. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

From the Land of the Snow Pearls: Tales from Puget Sound. By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Wayside Courtships. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

The Kentuckians: A Novel. By John Fox, Jr. 12mo, pp. 228. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

The Juggler. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo, pp. 405. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

In Simpkinsville: Character Tales. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A Son of the Old Dominion. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 355. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

A Night in Acadie. By Kate Chapin. 12mo, pp. 416. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

The Beth Book. By Sarah Grand. 12mo, pp. 573. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND CHILDREN.

King Washington: A Romance of the Hudson. By Adelaide Skeel and William H. Brearley. 16mo, pp. 307. Philadelphia; J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Exploits of Myles Standish. By Henry Johnson. Octavo, pp. 288. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Elementary Jane. By Richard Pryce. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Skipper's Wooing, and The Brown Man's Servant. By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo. pp. 190. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

The Happy Six. By Penn Shirley. 12mo, pp. 171. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

Yankee Ships and Yankee Sailors: Tales of 1812. By James Barnes. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Little Red Schoolhouse. By Evelyn Raymond. Octavo, pp. 367. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25,

Rich Enough. By Leigh Webster. 12mo, pp. 242. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Resolute Mr. Pansy, An Electrical Story for Boys. By John Trowbridge. 16mo, pp. 206. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Torpeanuts the Tomboy: A Story for Children. By Lily F. Wesselhoeft. 12mo, pp. 296. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Nan in the City; or, Nan's Winter with the Girls. A Sequel to "Nan at Camp Chicopee." By Myra Sawyer Hamlin. 12mo, pp. 251. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

The Knights of the Round Table: Stories of King Arthur and the Holy Grail. By William Henry Frost. 12mo, pp. 281. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Will Shakespeare's Little Lad. By Imogen Clark. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Young Puritans of Old Hadley. By Mary P. Wells Smith. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

Being a Boy. By Charles Dudley Warner. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Little Hearts. By Florence K. Upton. Folio, pp. 62. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

The Big-Horn Treasure: A Tale of Rocky Mountain Adventure. By John F. Cargill. 12mo, pp. 327. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

The Days of Jeanne D'Arc. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Up the Matterhorn in a Boat. By Marion Manville Pope. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

The Last Three Soldiers. By William Henry Shelton. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

Master Skylark: A Story of Shakespeare's Time. By John Bennett. 12mo, pp. 380. New York: The Century Company. $1.50

The Golden Galleon. By Robert Leighton. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Bubbles. By Fannie E. Newberry. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.25.

Uncle Lisha's Outing. By Rowland E. Robinson. 16mo, pp. 308. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Lords of the World: A Story of the Fall of Carthage and Corinth. By the Rev. Alfred J. Church. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

On Oregon Boyhood. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks. 16mo, pp. 173. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

The Happy Six. By Penn Shirley. 12mo, pp. 171. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

His First Charge. By Faye Huntington. 12mo, pp. 308. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Phronsie Pepper, the Last of the "Five Little Peppers." By Margaret Sidney. 12mo, pp. 437. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.

Tom Pickering of Scutney: His Experiences and Perplexities. By Sophie Swett. 12mo, pp. 352. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

A Little House in Pimlico. By Margaret Bouvet. Quarto, pp. 245. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

At the Front. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 487. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Queer Janet. By Grace Le Baron. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

The True Story of U. S. Grant, the American Soldier. Told for Boys and Girls. By Elbridge S. Brooks. Quarto, pp. 234. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Aaron in the Wildwoods. By Joel Chandler Harris. Octavo, pp. 270. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

Overruled. By "Pansy" (Mrs. G. R. Alden). 12mo, pp. 347. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Camp and Trail: A Story of the Maine Woods. By Isabel Hornibrook. 12mo, pp. 365. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Paul Travers' Adventures. By Sam T. Clover. 12mo, pp. 368. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

Meg Langholme; or, The Day After To-morrow. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo, pp. 229. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

The Lost Gold of the Montezumas: A Story of the Alamo. By William O. Stoddard. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The "Rover's" Quest: A Story of Foam, Fire and Fight. By Hugh St. Leger. 12mo, pp. 270. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Pacific Shores; or, Adventures in Eastern Seas. By Oliver Optic. 12mo, pp. 400. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

Guarding the Border; or, The Boys of the Great Lakes. By Everett T. Tomlinson. 12mo, pp. 365. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

The Worst Boy in the School. By Michael J. A. McCaffery, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 59. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

Little Ivan's Hero. A Story of Child Life. By Helen Milman. Octavo, pp. 128. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 225. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

The Secret of the Black Butte; or, The Mysterious Mine. A Tale of the Big Horn. By William Shattuck. Octavo, pp. 193. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

Wanolasset, The-Little-One-Who-Laughs. By A. G. Plympton. Octavo, pp. 203. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

In Indian Tents: Stories told by Penobscott, Passamaquoddy, and Micmac Indians to Abby L. Alger. 12mo, pp. 139. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

The Ready Rangers: A Story of Boys, Boats, and Bicycles, Fire-buckets and Fun. By Kirk Munroe. 12mo, pp. 334. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

The Prince of the Pin Elves. By Charles Lee Sleight. 12mo, pp. 159. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

Ole Mammy's Torment. By Annie Fellows Johnston. 12mo, pp. 118. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

The Farrier's Dog and His Fellow. By Will Allen Dromgoole. 12mo, pp. 75. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

The Great Island; or, Cast Away in Papua. By Willis Boyd Allen, 12mo, pp. 176. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company, 75 cents.

True to His Home: A Tale of the Boyhood of Franklin. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Octavo, pp. 322. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Last Cruise of the Mohawk: A Boy's Adventures in the Navy in the War of the Rebellion. By W. J. Henderson. 13mo, pp. 278. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Red Patriot: A Story of the American Revolution. By William O. Stoddard. Octavo, pp. 275. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Kent Fielding's Ventures. By I. T. Thurston. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. $1.25.

Miss Belladonna: A Child of To-day. By Caroline Ticknor. 16mo, pp. 236. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The Vege-Men's Revenge. Pictures by Florence K. Upton. Verses by Bertha Upton. Folio, pp. 63. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Adventures of Three Bold Babes. By S. Rosamond Praeger. Folio, pp. 48. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A New Baby World: Stories, Rhymes, and Pictures for Little Folks. Compiled from *St. Nicholas* by Mary Mapes Dodge. Quarto, pp. 200. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

A New Book of the Fairies. By Beatrice Harraden. 12mo, pp. 179. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Pink Fairy Book. Edited by Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 360. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

Prince Uno: Uncle Frank's Visit to Fairyland. 16mo, pp. 241. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Fairy Stories and Wonder Tales. By Thomas Dunn English. 12mo. pp. 303. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.75.

The Plant Baby and its Friends. By Kate Louise Brown. Octavo, pp. 155. Boston: Silver, Burdette & Co. 48 cents.

Ten Little Comedies: Tales of the Troubles of Ten Little Girls whose Tears were Turned into Smiles. By Gertrude Smith. 12mo, pp. 256. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

The Stevenson Song-Book: Verses from a Child's Garden. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Quarto, pp. 119. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Singing Verses for Children. Words by Lydia Avery Coonley. Quarto, pp. 78. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Little-Folk Lyrics. By Frank Dempster Sherman. Octavo, pp. 140. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Once Upon a Time, and Other Child Verses. By Mary E. Wilkins. 12mo, pp. 187. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.

Fighting a Fire. By Charles Thaxter Hill. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

POETRY AND DRAMA.

In Memoriam. By Alfred Tennyson. With a preface by Henry Van Dyke. 12mo, pp. 262. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. $3.50.

The Ring and the Book. By Robert Browning. From the Author's Revised Text. Edited, with notes, by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 12mo, pp. 527. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

The Divine Comedy and the New Life of Dante Alighieri. Edited, with notes, by L. Oscar Kuhns. Octavo, pp. 538. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

The Golden Treasury: Selected from the Best Songs and Lyrical Poems in the English Language. Second Series. By Francis T. Palgrave. 16mo, pp. 287. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Selected Poems by George Meredith. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

At the Gates of Song: Sonnets. By Lloyd Mifflin. 12mo, pp. 162. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.50.

Poems Now First Collected. By Edmund Clarence Stedman. 12mo, pp. 210. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Ballads of Lost Haven: A Book of the Sea. By Bliss Carman. 16mo, pp. 115. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

The Dreamers, and Other Poems. By Edward Van Zile. 12mo, pp. 149. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Lost Atlantis; or, "The Great Deluge of All": An Epic Poem. By Edward N. Beecher. 16mo, pp. 100. Cleveland, Ohio: Published by the author. $1.

The Eagleid: An Epic Poem. By William H. Bryan. 16mo, pp. 126. St. Louis: Published by the author. 50 cents.

Maria Candelaria: An Historic Drama from American Aboriginal Life. By Daniel G. Brinton, M.D. Paper, 16mo, pp. 127. Philadelphia: David McKay.

May-Tide Lyrics. By Caleb Hauser. Paper, 18mo, pp. 32. Franklin, Wis.: Published by the author. 15 cents.

Purely Original Verse. By Gordon Coogler. Paper, 18mo, pp. 82. Columbia, S. C.: Published by the author. 50 cents.

Miscellaneous Poems. By James McFarland. 16mo, pp. 104. New York: W. C. Parker.

Love's Way and Other Poems. By Martin Swift. 12mo. pp. 155. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

Song of the Ages: A Theodicy. Books I. and II. And other Poems. By M. C. O'Byrne. Octavo, pp. 120. La Salle, Ill.: H. E. Wickham. $1.

Ballads of Yankee Land. By William Edward Penney. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Glismont: A Tale in Verse. By Edda Lythwyn. 12mo, pp. 348. Chicago: H. J. Smith Publishing Company.

Taken from Life: Verses. 16mo, pp. 151. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 75 cents.

The Death of Falstaff, and Other Poems. By L. Bruce Moore. Octavo, pp. 102. Baltimore: Cushing & Co. $1.50.

Dreams in Homespun. By Sam Walter Foss. 12mo, pp. 225. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Voices of Doubt and Trust. Selected by Volney Streamer. 16mo, pp. 236. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

Sheridan's The Rivals. Edited, with notes, by G. A. Aitkin. 18mo, pp. 169. New York: The Macmillan Company. 45 cents.

Berquin: A Drama in Five Acts. By Elizabeth G. Crane. 12mo, pp. 110. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Charm, and Other Drawing-Room Plays. By Walter Besant and Walter Pollock. 12mo, pp. 275. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

TRAVEL, DESCRIPTION, EXPLORATION, AND ADVENTURE.

White Man's Africa. By Poultney Bigelow. Octavo, pp. 287. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

The Italians of Today. From the French of Rene Bazin. Translated by William Marchant. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

With a Pessimist in Spain. By Mary F. Nixon. 8vo, pp. 360. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome. By Rodolfo Lanciani. 12mo, pp. 643. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

Nippur; or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates. By John Punnett Peters, Ph.D. Vol. II. Octavo, pp. 420. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Gondola Days. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, pp. 210. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Irish Idylls. By Jane Barlow. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast. By Edmund H. Garrett. 12mo, pp. 221. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

With Feet to the Earth. By Charles M. Skinner. 16mo, pp. 205. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25.

Whip and Spur. By Col. George E. Waring, Jr. 16mo, pp. 245. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

Journeys Through France: Being Impressions of the Provinces. By H. A. Taine, D.C.L. 12mo, pp. 296. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50.

A Ride in Morocco, and Other Sketches. By Arthur Campbell. 16mo, pp. 305. Toronto: William Briggs. $1.

Klondike, the Land of Gold. By Frederick Stansbury. Paper, 12mo, pp. 190. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

NATURE STUDY.

Abbott's Fireside and Forest Library. By Charles C. Abbott. "The Freedom of the Fields," 16mo, pp. 233; "Travels in a Tree-Top," 16mo, pp. 215. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $3.

Bird Neighbors. By Neltje Blanchan. With Introduction by John Burroughs. Quarto, pp. 246. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

The Gallinaceous Game Birds of North America. By Daniel Giraud Elliot. Octavo, pp. 220. New York: Francis P. Harper. $2.50.

Song Birds and Water-Fowl. By H. E. Parkhurst. 16mo, pp. 286. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Wild Neighbors: Out-door Studies in the United States. By Ernest Ingersoll. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Life Histories of American Insects. By Clarence M. Weed, D.Sc. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Nature's Diary. Compiled by Francis H. Allen. 16mo, pp. 370. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

My Studio Neighbors. By William Hamilton Gibson. Octavo, pp. 255. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of Gladstone's Life. By Justin McCarthy. 8vo, pp. 448. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

Lives of Seventy of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors and Architects. By Giorgio Vasari. Edited by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins. Four vols., 8vo, pp. 406-407-416-450. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

A Correspondence Between John Sterling and Ralph Waldo Emerson. With a Sketch of Sterling's Life. By Edward Waldo Emerson. 16mo, pp. 96. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Hawthorne's First Diary. With an Account of Its Discovery and Loss. By Samuel T. Pickard. 16mo, pp. 120. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Catherine Schuyler. By Mary Gay Humphreys. 16mo, pp. 251. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Love Affairs of some Famous Men. 12mo, pp. 361. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women. 16mo, pp. 429. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

The Life of Charles Jared Ingersoll. By his grandson, William M. Meigs. 12mo, pp. 351. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The Sacrifice of a Throne: Being an Account of the Life of Amadeus, Duke of Aosta. By H. Remsen Whitehouse. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. $1.50.

William the Silent. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Philip II. of Spain. By Martin A. S. Hume. 16mo, pp. 277. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

The Life and Adventures of Nat Foster, Trapper and Hunter of the Adirondacks. By A. L. Byron-Curtiss. 12mo, pp. 286. New York; The Baker & Taylor Co. $1.

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

The History of Our Navy from its Origin to the Present Day, 1775-1897. By John R. Spears. Four vols., 8vo, pp. 438-441-485-629. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $8.

Old Virginia and Her Neighbors. By John Fiske. Two vols., 12mo., pp. 339-437. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

The Critical Period of American History, 1783-1789. By John Fiske. Octavo, pp. 430. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

This Country of Ours. By Benjamin Harrison. 12mo, pp. 384. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

American Ideals, and Other Essays. By Theodore Roosevelt. 16mo, pp. 354. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The District School as it Was. By One who Went to It. Edited by Clifton Johnson. 16mo, pp. 201. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

On Plymouth Rock. By Samuel Adams Drake. 16mo, pp. 173. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 60 cents.

The Voyage of the Mayflower. Penned and Pictured by Blanche McManus. Octavo, pp. 72. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

Fort Amsterdam in the Days of the Dutch. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. Half Moon Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 10 cents.

Old Wells and Water-Courses of the Island of Manhattan. By George E. Hill and George E. Waring, Jr. Paper, 12mo, pp. 32. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 10 cents.

The Old Santa Fé Trail: The Story of a Great Highway. By Col. Henry Inman.. Octavo, pp. 509. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

The Conquest of the Sioux. By S. C. Gilman. 16mo, pp. 86. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. $1.

A History of the United States of America, Its People and Its Institutions. By Charles Morris. 12mo, pp. 581. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Contemporary American Opinion of the French Revolution. By Charles Downer Hazen, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 325. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. $2.

France Under Louis XV. By James Breck Perkins. In two vols., 12mo, pp. 508-500. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

The Story of France. By Thomas E. Watson. In three vols. Vol. I. 12mo, pp. 204. Atlanta, Ga.: Published by the Author.

The Campaign of Marengo. With Comments. By Herbert H. Sargent. 12mo, pp. 240. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The Growth of the French Nation. By George Burton Adams. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Federation of the Powers. A Series of Essays. By Charles Donald Farquharson. Paper, 12mo, pp. 125. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. 40 cents.

The Story of Extinct Civilizations of the East. By Robert E. Anderson, M.A. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

The Story of Language. By Charles Woodward Hutson. 12mo, pp. 392. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

A Handbook of Greek Sculpture. By Ernest Arthur Gardner. M.A. 12mo, pp. 552. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.

The Personal Equation. By Harry Thurston Peck. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Literary Statesmen and Others: Essays on Men Seen from a Distance. By Norman Hapgood. 12mo, pp. 208. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

Gleanings in Buddha-Fields: Studies of Hand and Soul in the Far East. By Lafcadio Hearn. 16mo, pp. 296. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Varia. By Agnes Repplier. 12mo, pp. 232. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Poetry of Tennyson: A Book of Essays in Vital Criticism. By Henry Van Dyke. 16mo, pp. 319. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The Treatment of Nature in Dante's "Divina Commedia." By L. Oscar Kuhns. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: Edward Arnold. $1.50.

The Poet's Poet, and Other Essays. By William A. Quayle. 12mo, pp. 351. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $1.25.

The Boston Browning Society Papers. Selected to Represent the Work of the Society from 1886 to 1897. Octavo, pp. 511. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

The Genesis of Shakespeare's Art: A Study of His Sonnets and Poems. By Edwin James Dunning. Octavo, pp. 379 Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.

A History of French Literature. By Edward Dowden. 12mo, pp. 444. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

The Literary Movement in France During the Nineteenth Century. By Georges Pellissier. Authorized English version by Anne Garrison Brinton. Octavo, pp. 560. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

A Group of French Critics. By Mary Fisher. 12mo, pp. 300. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. December.

Idylls and Ideals of Christmas. A Symposium.
A Séance with Eusapia Paladino. Psychic Forces.
Influence of Hebrew Thought in the Development of the Social Democratic Idea. C. S. Allen.
Priest and People. E. T. Hargrove.
Immigration, Hard Times, and the Veto. John Chetwood, Jr.
The Founder of German Opera. B. O. Flower.
The Truly Artistic Woman. Stinson Jarvis.
Shall the United States be Europeanized? John C. Ridpath.
Hawaiian Annexation from a Japanese Point of View. K. Nakamura.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. December.

The American Historical Novel. Paul Leicester Ford.
Belated Feudalism in America. Henry G. Chapman.
Literary London Twenty Years Ago. Thomas W. Higginson.
Some Unpublished Letters of Dean Swift.—IV. G. B. Hill.
The Coming Literary Revival.—II. J. S. Tunison.
State Universities and Church Colleges. F. W. Kelsey.

The Bookman.—New York. December.

Living Continental Critics.—VI.: N. K. Michaelovsky. V. S. Yarros.
The Abuse of the Supernatural in Fiction. Edmund Gosse.
A Hundred Books for a Village Library. C. K. Shorter.
Old Boston Booksellers.—III.

The Century Magazine.—New York. December.

Merry Christmas in the Tenements. Jacob A. Riis.
A Religious Painter: Fritz von Uhde. W. Lewis Fraser.
The Author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas." Clarence Cook.
Cole's Old English Masters: Thomas Gainsborough. J. C. Van Dyke.
The Cause of Poverty. Francis A. Walker.
Tennyson and His Friends at Freshwater. V. C. Scott O'Connor.
Edwin Booth in London. E. H. House.
The Wonderful Morning Glories of Japan. Eliza R. Scidmore.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. December.

Christ in Art. Charles M. Fairbanks.
A Study of Schiller. Joseph Forster.
Winter Bird-Life. Frank M. Chapman.
The Trend of American Commerce. Cyrus C. Adams.
The Eastern Policy of Germany. G. B. Guarini.
News-Getting at the Capital. David S. Barry.
Electricity in the Theatre. George H. Guy.
What is Sociology? C. Bouglé.
The Social Life of the Southern Negro. W. T. Hewetson.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. December.

Russian Humanity. Truxton Beale.
The Well-Dressed Woman. Elsie A. DeWolfe.
The Passion Play in Switzerland. R. H. E. Starr.
Relics of Rensselaerwyck. Cuyler Reynolds.
Modern College Education—III. Lawrence A. McLouth.
The Loves of Goethe. Emma H. Nason.
A Great National Newspaper. Harry T. Peck.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.

The Story of Some Famous Bells. E. W. Mayo.
Millet's Barbizon. Sidney Thompson.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Sothern. Mary A. Fanton.
The Newly-Discovered Sayings of Jesus.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

Tendencies of Secondary Education. Charles W. Eliot.
Dr. E. A. Sheldon. Lewis H. Jones.
The Three-Year Undergraduate Period. George Hempl.
Child-Study and School Discipline. W. S. Monroe.
Aspects of English Teaching in the Lower Schools. Agnes Crary.
Sub-Freshman English—I. Elizabeth A. Withey.
The School of Education of the University of Wisconsin. M. V. O'Shea.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. December.

Andrew Jackson as a Military Commander. A. Oakey Hall.
The Music of the Christmas Time. H. MacCulloch.
Famous Ranchos of the San Gabriel Valley. Beatrice de Luna.
Religious Denominations of America.—I. T. J. Morgan.
An Old Castillian Palace. Rowland Thirlmere.
Native Life in and around Calcutta. T. H. Simmons.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. December.

Triumphs in Amateur Photography.—I. Marmaduke Humphrey.
American Concert Singers.—I. Rupert Hughes.
Beautiful Corfu. John Rafter.
The Story of Playing Cards. Agnes C. Sage.
A Forgotten Poet—Winthrop Mackworth Praed. F. W. Pangborn.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Queen's Jubilee. Richard H. Davis.
A Bird's Egg. Ernest Ingersoll.
Puppets, Ancient and Modern. Francis J. Ziegler.
Reindeer of the Jotunheim. Hamblen Sears.
George William Curtis at Concord. George W. Cooke.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. December.

The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife.
Christmas with an Emperor. Nagel von Brawe.
Inside of a Hundred Homes.—III. Edward H. Brown.
The Jewess as She Was and Is. Gustav Gottheil.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. December.

Gold-Mining in North America. George E. Walsh.
Who are the Greeks? W. A. Curtis.
Egyptian Queens. Leigh North.
The Club Movement Among Women. Emily Tolman.
A Forgotten Grace. Annie S. Winston.
Uncle Sam's Four-Footed Friends. Charles D. Rhodes.
Beards and Barbers. Francis J. Zeigler.
Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan.—II. T. F. Wolfe.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Death of John Quincy Adams. John M. Thayer.
Reminiscences of Men and Events of the Civil War.—II. Charles A. Dana.
Hymns that Have Helped. W. T. Stead.
In Unexplored Asia. Dr. Sven Hedin.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. December.

Kentucky in Recent Literature. Leigh Giltner.
Grant's Life in the West.—XV. Col. J. W. Emerson.
A Feminine Implement. Mrs. M. B. Williamson.
From Nazareth to Nablous. Robert Meredith.
Birds of the Midland Region.—IV. D. L. Savage.
The Yukon Gold-Fields—Their Output and Their Promise. F. Crissey.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. December.

The Modern Horse Show. A. H. Godfrey.
The Romance of Spanish Royalty. Stephen Bonsal.
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Anthony Hope.
Her Majesty's Drawing-Room. Anna Leach.
The Young Man in Politics. Joseph B. Foraker.

New England Magazine.—Boston. December.

Brook Farm. George Willis Cooke.
College Libraries in the United States. Ashton R. Willard.
Personal Glimpses of Our New England Poets. Charles Akers.
Ludwig Richter, the German People's Artist. W. H. Winslow.
The Municipality, Old and New. James P. Baxter.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. December.

Sir Edward J. Poynter. Cosmo Monkhouse.
The Workers.—V.: In a Logging Camp. W. A. Wyckoff.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

can Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. October.

do we Read?
gle of Polish Catholicity with Russian "Orthodoxy." Parsons.
n-Flowers. A. E. P. R. Dowling.
ssions Produced by "Apostolicæ Curæ." A. M. Grange.
nd Fiction in Literature. James Kendal.
and of Recurring Famines. J. J. O'Shea.
xpulsion of the Acadians—1755. F. W. Grey.
and Cuba. B. J. Clinch.
otal Abstinence Movement in the United States. J. T. rphy.
t Phases of Bible Study. A. J. Maas.
Machiavelli to John Calvin, through John Morley.
a and his Doctrine. J. S. Geisler.

American Monthly.—Washington. November.

s from Revolutionary History. Mary R. L. Moore.
y of Our Flag. Mary R. Day.
e Washington's Marriage. Katharine B. Forsyth.

can Monthly Review of Reviews.—New York. November.

George: A Character Sketch. Arthur McEwen.
tuation in Spain. Stephen Bonsal.
al Notes of Canovas.
the Lakes to the Sea. Carl Snyder.
ublic Organ Recitals in Boston. William I. Cole.
Impressions of the Bayreuth Plays.

on's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. November.

ples of Taxation.—XII. David A. Wells.
's Scientific Researches in Australia. E. P. Evans.
ritish Association at Toronto. Daniel S. Martin.
acial Geography of Europe.—X. Germany. W. Z. pley.
nd Beggar's-Ticks. Spencer Trotter.
t Testimony in the Bering Sea Controversy. T. C. ndenhall.
al and Artificial Perfumes. M. Jacques Passy.
ology and the Antiquity of Man. J. Evans.
periment in Citizen-Training. Winifred Buck.

Art Amateur.—New York. November.

merican Artists. Walter Satterlee.
Practical Notes on Essential Oils.
ng with Lead Pencil. Ernest Knaufft.
ry Painting. E. D. McPherson.

Art Interchange.—New York. November.

sionism and Its Obstacles. Arthur Chamberlain.
rt of Teaching Applied to Painting. N. E. Greenlaw.
Impressions of Sweden.—IV.
can Artistic Lackings. Arthur Hoeber.
a and Etruscan Bronzes at the Metropolitan Museum. Knaufft.

Atalanta.—London. November.

Country. Mary Grace Wightwick.
ick the Great and Voltaire. Walter Brookes.
Eating Plants. Alexander H. Japp.
mance of the Howards. Gertrude Oliver-Williams.

Badminton Magazine.—London. November.

oute to Klondike; the Stikine River. C. Phillipps-lley.
ds; the Board of Green Cloth. Frederick Adye.
the Herds of Proteus. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy.
t in the West Indies. P. F. Warner.
annel Row. Loftus I Pemberton.
ture of Rugby Football. W. J. Lias.
d Coaching. Alex. Innes Shand.

Bankers' Magazine. New York. November.

of National Bank Circulation.
onetary Commission.
anizing an Old Bank System.
stro-Hungarian Bank.
t Money Reform of Austro-Hungary.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. November.

ward Movement in the Rate of Interest.
er Free Silver Fiasco. W. R. Lawson.
The Bank of England.—X.
The West Indian Problem. George Yard.
The Land-Transfer Act, 1897.

Biblical World.—Chicago. November.

Jesus as a Prophet. Sylvester Burnham.
The Hilltops of Palestine. George E. Merrill.
Speculative Value of Comparative Religion. M. Snell.
Professor McGiffert on the Apostolic Age. Shailer Mathews.

Blackwood's Magazine.—Edinburgh. November.

Lord Tennyson.
The Calendar of Scottish Crime.—II. Herbert Maxwell.
A Modern Arcadia. (Mexico). E. F. Ames.
At the Coronation of George IV.
Tiger Majesty. Edward A. Irving.
Disobedience in Action.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. October.

The International Statistical Institute.
German Credit Associations.
The Proposed Florida Ship Canal.
Regulations for the Commercial Samples Museum in Japan.
The New Canadian Tariff. Continued.
The New Cuban Tariff and British Trade.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Suspension of the Publication of *Borderland*.
After Four Years. Miss "X."
A Visit to Mrs. Piper. A Travelling Borderlander.
The Secret of Magic. Charles Leland.
The Strange Experiences of Mr. Maitland.
Dr. Buchanan's Defence of "Primitive Christianity."
Mesmeric Clairvoyance.
The Past, Present, and Future of Theosophy. Mrs. Besant and Others.
The Art of Mind-Building.
Haunted Hampton Court.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. November.

The Makers of the Dominion of Canada.—I. J. G. Bourinot.
The Premiers of Ontario Since Confederation. J. S. Willison.
The Fenian Raid of 1866. John A. Cooper.
Canadian and United States Rugby. George W. Orton.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. November.

The Gentle Art of "Duffing." Robert Machray.
My Day in the Temple. A Practising Barrister.
Cycling over the Caucasus Mountains. John Foster Fraser.
Mr. Hall Caine at Home. Frederick Dolman.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. November.

Geological Knowledge in Mining. T. A. Richard.
Discharging and Storing Grain at a British Port. W. G. Wales.
The City of the Future. E. H. Mullin.
The Compound Locomotive in the United States. W. L. Cathcart.
Systematic Boiler Construction. W. D. Wansbrough.
High Temperatures Aboard Ship. F. M. Bennett.
Engineering Experience. G. W. Dickie.
Alfred Fernandez Yarrow.

Catholic World.—New York. November.

Dr. Benson on the Primacy of Jurisdiction. G. McDermot.
The Church in Britain Before St. Augustine. J. A. Floyd.
Be Ye Cultured. Anthony Yorke.
The Hypothesis of Evolution. William Seton.
Famine in the Diamond Jubilee Year.
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md. J. Rooney.
How Shall We Win the New Englander? A. M. Clark.
Disease in Modern Fiction. J. J. Morrissey.
The Fribourg Congress. Edward A. Pace.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. November.

Braeriach. H. Macmillan.
Diamonds as Made by Nature and by Man. J. B. C. Kershaw.
Regimental Bands.
Nickel and Cobalt. T. L. Phipson.
Mushroom-Growing. R. Hedger-Wallace.
Chocolate-Culture. Rowland W. Cater.

Charities Review.—New York. October.

The Problem of Crime. Frederick H. Wines.
Physical Health of the Insane. P. M. Wise.
After-Care of the Insane. Richard Dewey.
Care of the Feeble-Minded. F. W. Powell.
Outdoor Relief in the West. Robert Hunter.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Planting of the English Church.
Archbishop Benson's "Cyprian."
Early Christian Missions in Their Relations to Heathen Religions.
The Athanasian Creed.
Dr. Samuel Butler; a Great Schoolmaster Sixty Years Since.
The Development of Religion.
The Celtic Church in Wales.
Apocryphal Apocalypses and the Apocalypse of St. John.
The Sacred Manhood of the Son of God.
The Diocese of Lincoln.
The Lambeth Conference of 1897.

Contemporary Review.—London. November.

The New Political Era. E. J. Dillon.
The House of Blackwood. A. M. Stoddart.
The Position of the Education Question. E. Lyulph Stanley.
Does America Hate England? Andrew Carnegie.
Beauty and Ugliness. Continued. V. Lee and C. Anstruther-Thomson.
Tennyson. Agnes Grace Weld.
The Trade of the British Colonies. M. G. Mulhall.
The Inhabitants of Milk. Edmund Verney.
The Limits of Nature. Emma Marie Caillard.
Europe and the Jews. Arnold White.
Bimetallism and the Bank. H. R. Grenfell.
The Mayoralty Election in New York. James Bryce.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. November.

The Great Storm of 1703. Henry Harries.
Tennyson in Ireland. Alfred P. Graves.
The Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857—III. E. Vibart.
The Genesis of the Gold-Fields in Australia. R. Boldrewood.
Sir Boyle Roche. C. L. Falkiner.
Sir Charles Murray's Adventures with the Pawnees.
The Humorous Side of Clerical Life. S. F. L. Bernays.

Cosmopolis.—London. November.

(In English.)

Old Samoan Days. Louis Becke.
A Danish Poet. E. F. L. Robertson.
Moscow. Arthur Symons.
Italian Literature. Helen Zimmern, E. Corradini.

(In French.)

Marie-Antoinette. Mme. Arvède Barine.
The Hollanders in Java. Joseph Challey-Bert.
An Unpublished Project of Dumouriez. Paul Bonnefon.
The Literary Movement in the Low Countries. R. Candiani.

(In German.)

The Countess Sophie of Saxony. Kuno Fischer.
The Native Daily Press in China and Japan, and its Readers. M. v. Brandt.
Moltke's Military Correspondence. Concluded. I. von Verdy du Vernois.
Social Problem of the Modern State. Concluded. Rudolf Sohm.

Demorest's Magazine.—New York. November.

A Winter in an Oasis. Margaret S. Hall.
Golf: An Adopted Sport. Mary A. Fanton.

The Dial.—Chicago.

October 16.

The Chicago Public Library.
When Doctors Disagree. W. E. Simonds.

November 1.

The Yerkes Observatory.
Magic Lines. S. R. Elliott.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Coöperative Village Banks. Mrs. V. Crawford.
Richard Rolle, the Hermit. T. E. Bridgett.
St. Peter and the Roman Primacy. F. Bacchus.
Education of Women in France. Mrs. Algar Thorold.
The Gregorian Melodies in the Manuscripts and the Editions.
Mediæval Service-Books of Aquitaine. R. Twigge.
St. Francis de Sales as a Preacher. Canon Mackey.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

Alfred Lord Tennyson.
Fridtjof Nansen and the Approach to the Pole.
The Warfare of Science with Theology.
Ideals of Romance.
The Irish Land Question.
The Plain of Thebes.
The Internal Crisis in Germany.

Education.—Boston. November.

How Can a Teacher Become Master of His Business? G. H. Martin.
The Function of Students' Clubs. H. K. Landis.
Arithmetic. W. C. Boyden.
Rhetoric in Secondary Schools. L. May McLean.
Pedagogical Inferences from Child-Study.—III. T. S. Lowden.

Educational Review.—New York. November.

Educational Movements in England. Joshua Fitch.
A New School in a New Neighborhood. F. L. Luqueer.
Lines of Child-Study for the Teacher. G. W. A. Luckey.
Bible Study. John W. Hall.
Beginnings of an Education Society. Walter Channing.
Present Status of the Elective System in American Colleges. A. P. Brigham.
English and Latin in the Illinois High Schools. D. K. Dodge.
The Problem of Practice-Teaching. H. H. Seerley.
The Dark Side of the Picture. F. R. Morrison.

Educational Review.—London. October.

Convocation at the University of Madras. Charles H. Payne.
The Fine Art of Blundering.
The Organization of Secondary Education in Great Britain. H. T. Gerrans.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. November.

Effects of Trade Unionism upon Skilled Mechanics. H. S. Maxim.
Future Supremacy in the Iron Markets of the World.—I. J. S. Jeans.
Modern Wharf Improvements and Harbor Facilities.—II. F. Crowell.
Cost-Keeping Methods in Machine Shop and Foundry.—II. H. Roland.
The American Tall Building from a European Point of View. S. H. Capper.
Enormous Possibilities of Rapid Electric Travel.—II. C. H Davis, F. S. Williamson.
Economical Governing of Steam Engines. J. S. Raworth.
Growing Importance of Cement in Constructive Work. E W. Dewey.
Iron Ore Loading on the American Great Lakes. H. J. Slifer.
English Goods Stations and Railway Yards. W. R. Whitehead.

English Historical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

William of Drogheda and the Universal Ordinary. Professor Maitland.
Venetian Dispatches on the Armada and Its Results. E. Armstrong.
Administration of the Navy from the Restoration to the Revolution.
The Unstamped Press, 1815-1836. J. Holland Rose.
Heinrich von Treitschke. J. W. Headlam.
A Letter of the Younger Despenser on the Eve of the Barons' Rebellion, March 21, 1321. W. H. Stevenson.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. November.

The Childhood and Girlhood of the Queen of the Netherlands.
The Much-Maligned Moke. E. D. Cuming.
Studies and Sketches of the First Napoleon.

Fortnightly Review.—London. November.

Our Military Requirements. G. S. Clarke.
Some Notes on Recent Poetry in France. Gabriel Mourey.
The Spirit of Toryism. Walter Sichel.
A Note on George Meredith. Arthur Symons.
The Bering Sea Dispute. H. W. Wilson.
French Drama. A. Filon.
The Case for "The Bechuana Rebels." H. R. Fox-Bourne.
A New Study of Natural Religion. W. H. Mallock.
The Future of British Trade. J. B. C. Kershaw.
Lord Roberts and Indian Frontier Policy. J. M'Leod Innes.
Tennyson: A Study in Poetic Workmanship. Harold Spender.
Lord Salisbury's Dealings with France.

The Forum.—New York. November.

Dangerous Defects of Our Electoral System.—I. J. G. Carlisle.
Notable Letters from My Political Friends.—II. J. S. Morrill.
Some Lessons of the Yellow Fever Epidemic. Walter Wyman.
Relation of Production to Productive Capacity. C. D. Wright.
The Monetary Commission. J. L. Laughlin.
Our Proposed New Sugar Industry. Edwin F. Atkins.
The Disuse of Laughter. Lewis Morris.
The Mississippi River Problem. R. S. Taylor, Gustave Dyes.
England and the Famine in India. E. W. Hopkins.

he Greeks Were Defeated. Frederick Palmer.
's to a Living Author. Arthur Penn.
lcan Archæologists in Greece. J. Gennadius.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. November.

Mary Wortley Montagu. F. C. Hodgson.
nglish Sweetmeats. J. W. Flynn.
and Capital for Corsica. E. M. Lynch.
ew Arnold as Seen through His Letters. Charles sher.
tten Sites of the Scaffold. F. G. Walters.

The Green Bag.—Boston. November.

der John W. Goff.
ic Collisions between Bench and Bar.
lections of Abraham Lincoln. Louisa Nash.
ers in the English Law of Insanity.—III. A. W. Renton.
gedy and Trial of No Man's Land. H. B. Kelly.
the City of London Maintained its Charter. J. De organ.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. November.

m in Municipal Government. W. L. Strong.
enry George Candidacy.
s of Enforced Idleness.
C. Carey's Round Table.—II. A. Del Mar.

rd Seminary Record.—Hartford, Conn. (Quarterly.) November.

ewly Discovered "Sayings of Jesus." M. W. Jacobus.
ord Seminary in Foreign Missions. E. W. Capen.
piritual Fruitage of Church Life. H. H. Kelsey.
eth and Omar Khayyam, two Ancient Critics of Life.
ingdom of Heaven in the Gospels. C. S. Beardslee.
stions Regarding the Study of Congregationalism.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. November.

Life of General Lafayette. Haryot Holt Cahoon.
ketch Club of New York.
ocks for the New Navy. Minna Irving.
ution of the Labor Problem. C. F. Parsons.
vs. Private Ownership of Our Railroads. L. Derbyire.
asant Trip with Blaine. T. B. Seabright.

Homiletic Review.—New York. November.

Best to Present Bible Characters from the Pulpit. C. ikie.
y's Life and Teachings. T. W. Hunt.
hristian Citizenship Movement. Carlos Martyn.
ror Julian's Acquaintance with the Old Testament. B. ck.
nglican Review. W. M. Sinclair.
tory of the Flood. J. F. McCurdy.
rity in Our Views of a Future State. P. J. Gload.
rgument of the Epistle to the Hebrews. E. J. Wolf.

Intelligence.—New York. November.

ogma of "Faith." Henry Frank.
sychology of Sleep. R. N. Reeves.
ific Reasons for Mental Healing. E. D. Simpson.
ty in Culture. J. B. Miller.
lindness of Sight. Irene A. Safford.
ophy of the Divine Man—IV. Hudor Genone.
tive Astrology—III. John Hazelrigg.
asis of Immortality. B. F. Underwood.

International.—Chicago. November.

Bonheur. Georges Cain.
ransformation of Russia.—II. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. October.

abbinical Conception of Holiness. S. Shechter.
m and Philosophy of Religion. R. M. Wenley.
Egyptian Fragments of the Passover Hagada.
ess of the Jewish Reform Movement in the United ates. D. Philipson.
ical and Legendary Controversies between Mohammed d the Rabbis.
troduction to the Arabic Literature of the Jews.
erto Unknown Messianic Movement among the Jews.
eir and the Origin of the Jewish Calendar. Samuel znanski.

l of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe, Va. (Bi-monthly.) September-October.

bility of Hit When Probable Error in Aim is Known. Merriman.
to Report on Sea-Coast Mortar Fire. J. T. Honeycutt.
etical and Practical Training of the Light Artillery inner. C. B. Satterlee.
ct Fire. Moriz E. von Reichold.
y of U. S. Sea-Coast Fortifications.—III. G. W. Cullum.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November.

Necessity for an Increase in the Artillery. G. W. Wingate.
Tendency of Evolution in the Army. C. A. P. Hatfield.
The Bicycle in Military Use. E. P. Lawton.
The Fighting Unit in Coast Defense. E. M. Weaver.
A Modern Signal Corps. H. A. Giddings.
Gymnasium Training in the Army. A. B. Donworth.
The Mauser Self-Loading Pistol. F. S. Foltz.
War with Armies of Millions.
Cavalry and the Artillery Duel. E. A. Lambart.
Relative Efficiency of Infantry and Artillery Fire.—II.
Professional Study of Military History. Lonsdale Hale.
The Turkish Army in the Epirus. C. B. Norman.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) October.

The Reception of the Roman Law in Scotland. J. Dove Wilson.
Employers' Liability on the Continent. Continued. A. P. Higgins.
Roman-Dutch Law in the Colonies. David P. Chalmers.
The Workmen's Compensation Act. John David Sym.
Heritable Jurisdictions. W. K. Dickson.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. November.

A Chicago Playground. Mary E. Sly.
Problems of Mothers Lacking Wealth. Martha McMinn.
Fourth Annual Convocation of Mothers.
The Evolution of a Primary Teacher.—II. Kate L. Brown.

Leisure Hour.—London. November.

Across Persia on a Bicycle. John Foster Fraser.
Lord Tennyson. With Portraits. John Dennis.
Plymouth, Old and New. W. J. Gordon.

Longman's Magazine.—London. November.

Alfred Lord Tennyson. Andrew Lang.
A Nile Flight in March, 1897.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. November.

The Diary of a Private Soldier in the Peninsular War.
The Meeting of Horace and Virgil. Prof. Ramsay.
A New Academy for France.
The Murder of the Duke of Gandia. A. H. Norway.
Tennyson. Stephen Gwynn.
American Diplomacy.

Manchester Quarterly.—Manchester. October.

John Cameron. Portrait. Thomas Read Wilkinson.
The Greek Comedy. Arthur W. Fox.
The Portuguese Drama in the Sixteenth Century. Edgar Prestage.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. November.

Forward, not Backward. M. Ellinger.
Dreamers of the Ghetto in Congress. I. Zangwill.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) November-December.

James A. McCauly, D.D., LL.D. T. S. Thomas.
The Law of Sacrifice Obeyed by Jesus Christ. J. H. Bethards.
Saturdarianism. S. W. Gamble.
Illustrations of the Jewish Passion in Literature. Ellen Vinton.
Our Disjointed Episcopacy. J. H. Potts.
The Doctrines of the Atonement. W. S. H. Hermans.
A Letter from George Whitefield. J. T. Hatfield.
Ancient and Modern Feeling for Nature. L. O. Kuhns.
Is the Millennium an Evolution? B. F. Rawlins.
A Vital Theology and Its Cognates. C. W. Jacobs.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. November.

Annual Survey of the Work of the American Board, 1896-97.
The Success of Christian Missions. Judson Smith.
A Special Business Paper from the Prudential Committee.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. November.

The World-Wide Uprising of Christian Students. A. T. Pierson.
A Bright Spot on a Dark Continent. Paul de Schweinitz.
Lights and Shadows on the Frontier. E. A. Paddock.
The Mountaineers of Madison County, N. C. Mrs. D. L. Pierson.
The Genesis of a Church in Brazil. G. W. Chamberlain.
Missions in Malaysia. J. Vahl.

Music.—Chicago. November.

Charles Gounod. Camille Saint-Saens.
Incidents from the Life of Rubinstein. Ivan Martinoff.
The Quintessence of Wagnerism. A. W. Spencers.

National Magazine.—Boston. November.

Some Days and Nights in Little China. Mabel C. Craft.
From Out the Purple Grape. Henry Haynie.
Christ and His Time—XIII. Dallas L. Sharp.
The College Settlements of the Great Cities. A. W. Tarbell.
Football as We Find It. F. Furbush.

National Review.—London. November.

Native Rhodesia. H. M. Hole.
Compulsory Arbitration at Work. W. P. Reeves.
Life of Tennyson. Leslie Stephen.
The Eton and Harrow Match.
Great Britain's Duty. A Symposium.
A School Journey in Germany. Catherine Dodd.
The True Place of the Volunteer. Eustace Balfour.

Nineteenth Century.—London. November.

The Dual and the Triple Alliance. Cav. F. Crispi.
The Monetary Chaos. Robert Giffen.
Creeds in the Primary Schools. Joshua Fitch.
Modern Education. Professor Mahaffy.
The Italian Novels of Marion Crawford. Ouida.
The Fur-pullers of South London. Mrs. Hogg.
Some First Impressions of European Capitals. Wemyss Reid.
The Genealogy of Nelson. W. Laird Clowes.
Liquor Traffic in Africa. Major Lugard.
The Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland. Sir John Lubbock.
Guicciardini. John Morley.

North American Review.—New York. November.

The Life of Tennyson. Edmund Gosse.
The Commercial Value of the Shipyard. Lewis Nixon.
Effect of New Gold Upon Prices. Charles A. Conant.
The United States and the Spanish-American Colonies. M. Romero.
Thirty Years of American Trade. M. G. Mulhall.
Leprosy and Hawaiian Annexation. P. A. Morrow.
The Present Railway Situation. H. T. Newcomb.
Woman's Political Evolution. J. Ellen Foster.
A Review of the Cuban Question. Hannis Taylor.

The Open Court.—Chicago. November.

The Study of Ethnological Jurisprudence. A. H. Post.
History of the People of Israel—V. C. H. Cornill.
The Religion of Science: The Worship of Beneficence. J. Odgers.
Death in Religious Art. Paul Carus.
Vivisection from an Ethical Point of View.

Outing.—New York. November.

Round the Summer Horse-Shows. A. H. Godfrey.
Yachting on Northwestern Lakes. Walter S. Milnor.
Football of '97: A Forecast of the Season. Walter Camp.
From Genoa to the Bay of Biscay Awheel—VI. Paul E. Jenks.
Lawn-Tennis Honors of the Season. J. P. Paret.
Fox-Hunting on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. H. Hiss.

The Outlook.—New York. November.

A World Temperance Meeting.
Henry George: Personal Impressions. T. G. Shearman.
Function of Education in Democratic Society. Charles W. Eliot.
Alfred Tennyson: Poet and Man. Hamilton W. Mabie.
Salem: Historic and Picturesque Features. Anna N. Benjamin.
The Story of Gladstone's Life—XXXI. Justin McCarthy.
"The Most Valuable Book in the World." W. S. Harwood.
Righteously. By Lyman Abbott.
Some Seventeenth Century Liberals. John Hales, E. A. George.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. November.

Longleaf. A. H. Malan.
The Campaign of St. Vincent. O'Connor Morris.
Sir John Macdonald; a Builder of the Empire. Baroness Macdonald.
Macquarie Islands; the Home of the Penguins of the World.
Frederick William I.'s Great Grenadiers. J. R. Hutchinson.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. November.

Can Epistemology Be Based on Mental States? J. H. Tufts.
The Ethical Doctrine of Henry More. Grace N. Dolson.
Experience. Johannes Rehmke.
The Primary Emotions. David Irons.
Thought and Imagery. J. R. Angell.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. October.

Short Talks on Picture-Making—V. F. Dundas Todd.
Mr. Griffith's Address at the National Convention.
Portraits by Flash Light. T. C. Harris.
The Poetry of Winter. F. C. Lambert.
Some Remarks on Lantern Slides—I.
A New Method of Developing Roll Film.

Photographic Times.—New York. November.

Preparing Negatives for Slide-Making. Ellerslie Wallace.
The Daguerreotype. Charles L. Lochman.
The Development of the Burnisher. E. J. Prindle.
Toning with Metals Other than Gold.
Finishing Negatives. Chapman Jones.
The Best Forms of Lens for Portraiture. W. K. Burton.
Backed Plates.
Large or Small Size?

Poet-Lore.—Boston. October, November, December.

Early Romances of Charlotte Brontë—II. W. G. Kingsland.
Influence of Milton on Wordsworth. V. P. Squires.
As You Like It. W. J. Rolfe.
A Bird Anthology from Sill. H. L. Graham.
Browsings in "The Tempest." W. S. Kennedy.
New Ideas in Teaching English Literature—II.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. October.

The National Banking System. Charles F. Dunbar.
Charity and Progress. Edward Cummings.
The Tariff Act of 1897. F. W. Taussig.
Distribution of Small Banks in the West. Thornton Cooke.
Elementary Economics in Schools and Colleges. F. R. Clow.
Bellamy's "Equality." N. P. Gilman.
The Street Railway Situation in Chicago. John H. Gray.

Quarterly Review.—London. October.

The Bastile.
Provincial Life in the Days of St. Basil.
Letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.
Scott's Methods and Originals.
The Life of Tennyson.
Women at Oxford and Cambridge.
Indian Discontent and Frontier Risings.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. November.

Blessed Albert the Great. M. M. O'Kane.
Adelaide Anne Proctor. Richard M. Johnston.
All Souls' Day. Eliza A. Starr.
Father Ryan—III. Louis B. James.
Hawaii—III. George W. Woods.

The Sanitarian.—New York. November.

Preventive Medicine in the City of New York. H. M. Biggs.
Diphtheria and Unsanitary Conditions.
Utility of Quarantines as Now Conducted. F. Montasambert.
The Quarantine System of the United States. Walter Wyman.
Relation of Federal to State Quarantine. R. M. Swearingen.
Trials of Gas Stoves.

The School Review.—Chicago.

October.

The High School Course in Chemistry.
Preparation of High School Teacher of Mathematics. P. Hanus.
Field Work in Geology and Physical Geography. R. S. Tarr.
Physical Geography in Secondary Schools. A. P. Brigham.
History and Geography in the Higher Schools of Germany—II.

November.

Cæsar as a Text-Book. F. H. Howard.
The Preparatory Course in Latin. Frank J. Miller.
Proceedings of the Latin and Greek Conference.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. October.

Henry Macarthur; Civil Servant and Literary Critic.
A Night with the Poets. E. L. T. Harris-Bickford.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) October.

Processions. J. Balfour Paul.
Sheriffs and Coroners. Haigh Cowan.
Paolo Sarpi. Horatio F. Brown.
Mrs. Oliphant and Her Rivals.
The New Woman on the Bible. T. P. W.
Scandinavian Literature. David Anderson.
Greek Art in Asia. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Conder.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. November.

Shakespeare's Text Shorthand.
Regarding Transcript. H. W. Thorne.

The Strand.—London. (American Edition.) November.

Carpet-Bedding. Oliver Thorne.
At a Baby Show. Framley Steelcroft.

Curious Optical Illusions. G. L. Johnson.
ses of Nature—IV. Grant Allen.
ew Eldorado on the Klondike. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Peculiar Wills. L. S. Lewis.
Conveyances.

Sunday Magazine.—London. November.

y in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
ack Country; a Fiery Country. Canon Dickson.
ast Days of St. Francis of Assisi. Canon Knox Little.
Cathedral. Canon Edmonds.
Almhouses; a Notable Mariners' Retreat. W. C. eston.

Temple Bar.—London. November.

usten's Husband. A. C. Hillier.
the Boers. E. H. S.
alter Raleigh's Garden. Mary Porter.
Edge of the Jungle.

United Service Magazine.—London. November.

e Secure? A Study of the Military Problem.
utumn Manœuvres at Aldershot.
sters in the Navy.
rontier Campaign and Enteric Fever. Col. W. Hillmo.
s' Children. Colonel Forrest.
Military Heraldry: Arma Cano! Captain Salusbury.
The Russians in Oriental Warfare. Major-General Tyrrell.
A Visit to Lhasa, Thibet, in 1811. Major H. Pearse.
The Zulu War.

Westminster Review.—London. November.

The Italians in Africa. Frederick Augustus Edwards.
Colonial Expansion: the Australasian Dependencies and Federation.
Edmund Burke, 1730-97. N. W. Sibley.
Intermediate Education in Ireland. Andrew Murphy.
Sixty Years of Elementary Education. Vernon Gibberd.
The Problem of Home Work. Margaret H. Irwin.
Education Authority and Municipal Boroughs. M. Porritt.
Latin and Greek *vs.* French and German. T. M. Hopkins.
Victorian Medicine; Its Status and Development. H. Baptist Crofts.
About a Separate Creation. W. T. Freeman.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. November.

Double-Coated Plates and Development. M. A. Seed.
Testing Prints for Hypo.
Warm-Tone Lantern and Transparency Plates. M. B. Punnett.
Papers for Professional Photographers—XXX. J. A. Tennant.
The Photographic Lens. T. R. Dallmeyer.
Latitude of the Plate.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 2.

ning in Switzerland. J. C. Heer.

October 9.

Frederick William III. and Queen Louise. Prof. E. yck.
eamer *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.* H. Bohrdt.

October 16.

l Paulus. With Portrait. R. Weitbrecht.
ick William III. Continued

October 23.

Holbein at Basle. A. Rosenberg.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg.

Heft 1.

andeur of Creation. Dr. O. Warnatsch.
nting. B. Tümles.
lling of the Leaves in Autumn. J. Sanerborn.
rman Catholic Assembly at Landshut. With Portraits.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. October.

Rudolf Lindau on Prince Bismarck, 1878-1884. H. von Poschinger.
Sick Poets and Their Poetry. J. Sadger.
Rarefied Air and Ballooning. Hauptmann Gross.
Conservatives in England and Germany. Concluded.
The Bunsen Family Archives. Continued. F. Nippold.
Training in the German Army. General von Blume.
Suggestion and Hypnotism. O. Vogt.
The Relations between the English and the German People.
The Civil Code and National Life. Dr. Friedrichs.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. October.

Arnold Böckling. H. Grimm.
The Tatra. E. Strasburger.
Strength and Weakness of the Turkish Empire. C. Freiherr von der Goltz.
Johannes Brahms. J. V. Widmann.
Æschylus in Berlin.
Ferdinand Gregorovius. F. X. Kraus.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliotheque Universelle.—Lausanne. October.

n Policy in the Far East. M. Reader.
l Grieg. Continued. Louis Monastier.
sse Elise de Bernstorff. Maurice Muret.
roposed Government Ownership of Swiss Railways. ntinued. Ed. Tallichet.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

October 1.

s from Louis Blanc to Noel Parfait.
of's "The Art of Conquering." General Dragomirof.
ther. Prince de Valory.
Annam. M. de Pouvourville.
nting Tour to the Seat of the Græco-Turkish War—I.
otection of Trees. M. Regelsperger.
s on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

October 15.

s of Louis Blanc to Noel Parfait. Continued.
Anglomania. Duchesse de Fitz-James.
in Africa. M. A. Fock.
of's "The Art of Conquering." Continued. General agomirof.
Annam. Continued. M. de Pouvourville.
nting Tour to the Seat of the Græco-Turkish War—II.
s on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Reforme Sociale.—Paris.

October 1.

ousing and Feeding of the People. E. Brelay.
cial Rôle of the Civil Engineer. M. Cheysson.
rial Assurance in France against Accidents to Workn.

October 16.

The Agricultural Population of Arles.
The Housing and Feeding of the People. Concluded. E. Brelay.
Provençal Society in the Middle Ages. C. de Ribbe.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

October 2.

Jean Jacques Weiss. Frédéric Loliée.
The Development of Modern Literatures. Ed. Rod.

October 9.

France in '89. Emile Faguet.
Paul Stapfer. Ch. Recolin.

October 16.

Theatre Crowds. Continued. Francisque Sarcey.
Dogmatism and Impressionism. G. Pellissier.

October 23.

Theatre Crowds. Continued. F. Sarcey.
The Psychology of Juries. Henry Aubépin.

October 30.

Socialism and Crime. A. Fouillée.
Napoleon I. at Brienne. A. Chuquet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

October 1.

Chateaubriand and the War with Spain.
American Socialism—Socialism in Fiction. Th. Bentzon.
What is Poetry? Sully Prudhomme.
In Thessaly. Pierre Mille.
The Gold Mines of Alaska and of British Columbia. C. de Varigny.
M. Desmolins' Work on the Superiority of the Anglo-Saxons.

October 15.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the European Equilibrium.
The Madness of Gérard de Nerval. M. Barine.
The Population Question and Democratic Civilization. P. Leroy-Beaulieu.
In Thessaly. Continued. Pierre Mille.

Revue Generale.—Brussels. October.

John Ruskin. Arnold Goffin.
The Catholic Party in France. Ch. Woeste.
Rural Democracy. Alph Allark.
Judaism. Concluded. A. Castelein.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

October 1.

The Duc d'Aumale. Auguste Laugel.
L'Art de Napoleon. Commandant Rousset.
Impressions of Annam. Pierre Loti.
Is the Bayreuth Theatre Declining? Albert Lavignac.

October 15.

Letters to Montalembert. Lamennais.
The Lower Chamber. Leouzon Le Duc.
My Retirement from Power. Duc de Richelieu.
Sven Hedin in Central Asia. O. G. de Heidenstam.

Revue Politique et Parlementaire.—Paris. October 10.

The Depopulation of France. E. Levasseur.
The Bread Question in France in 1897. G. Graux.
The French Colonial Army. Fleury-Ravarin.
Accidents to Workmen in Italy. F. Lampertico.
The Question of Popular Credit in France. M. Dufourmantelle.
Maritime Assurance. Concluded. J. Durieux.

Revue des Revues.—Paris.

October 1.

A Pantheon of Journals and Journalists. Jean Finot.
Radiography in Nervous Surgery. Dr. Chipault.
The Cuban War.

October 15.

An Unpublished Album of Verses belonging to Hans Andersen.
The Literature of the Soudan. Léo Claretie.
A Pantheon of Journals and Journalists. Continued. J. Finot.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. October.

Socialism: Its Political and Economic Organization. G. Renard.
The Nationalization of Swiss Railways. F. Ruedi.
Individual Liberty and Collectivism. J. Alavaill.
The International Congress at Zurich. O. Rapin.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Unless otherwise specified, all references are to the November numbers of periodicals.
For table of abbreviations see page 784.

Abdul Hamid, An Interview with, A. W. Terrell, CM.
Abstinence, Total, in the United States, J. T. Murphy, ACQ.
Acadians, The Expulsion of the—1755, F. W. Grey, ACQ.
Africa:
  A Bright Spot on a Dark Continent, MisR.
  The Italians in Africa, F. A. Edwards, WR.
Albert the Great, Blessed, M. M. O'Kane, R.
All Souls' Day, Eliza A. Starr, R.
Almhouses, Trinity, W. C. Preston, SunM.
America, A French Critic's Impressions of, F. Brunetière, McCl.
Andrée's Flight into the Unknown. J. Stadling, CM.
Apostolicæ Curæ, Impressions Produced by, A. M. Grange, ACQ.
Apostolic Age, Professor McGiffert on the, S. Mathews, BW.
Arbitration, Compulsory, at Work, W. P. Reeves, NatR.
Arcadia, A Modern, E. F. Ames, Black.
Aristotle, The Political Philosophy of, I. Loos, AAPS.
Armies: See contents of JMSI; US; USM.
Arnold, Matthew, as Seen through His Letters, GM.
Assisi, St. Francis of, Last Days of, SunM.
Astrology, Inductive—III., John Hazelrigg, Int.
Astronomical: The Yerkes Observatory, D, Nov. 1.
Atonement, The Doctrine of, W. S. H. Hermans, MR.
Austen, Jane: Jane Austen's Husband, A. C. Hillier, TB.
Australia, Semon's Scientific Researches in, APS.
Autumn, the Physical Changes of, N. S. Shaler, Chaut.
Australia, Genesis of the Gold-Fields in, R. Boldrewood, C.
Baby Show, At A, Str.
Bacon-Shakespeare Folly, Forty Years of, John Fiske, AM.
Banquets of Olden Time, F. J. Zeigler, Lipp.
Banking: See also contents of Bank.
  Coöperative Village Banks, DR, Oct.
  Distribution of Small Banks in the West, T. Cooke, QJEcon.
  The National Banking System, C. F. Dunbar, QJEcon.
Bastile, The, QR, Oct.
Bayreuth Plays, Some Impressions of the, AMRR.
Beauty and Ugliness, V. Lee, C. Anstruther-Thomson, CR.
Bellamy's "Equality," N. P. Gilman, QJEcon.
Bering Sea Controversy, Expert Testimony in the, APS.
Bering Sea Dispute, The, H. W. Wilson, FR.
Bible: See contents of HomR.
Bible Study, John W. Hall, EdRNY; A. J. Maas, ACQ.
Bicycling:
  The Bicycle in Military Use, E. P. Lawton, JMSI.
  From Genoa to the Bay of Biscay Awheel—VI., O.
  Across Persia on a Bicycle, J. F. Fraser, LH.
  Cycling Over the Caucasus Mountains, J. F. Fraser, CFM.
Bimetallism, The Case Against, G. H. Smith, A.
Bimetallism and the Bank, H. R. Grenfell, CR.
Biology, The Century's Progress in, H. S. Williams, Harp.
Bird Anthology from Sill, H. L. Graham, PL.
Blackwood, The House of, A. M. Stoddart, CR.
Brandon, Vermont, Augusta W. Kellogg, NEM.
Brazil, The Genesis of a Church in, C. W. Chamberlain, MisR.
British Association at Toronto, D. S. Martin, APS.
Bronté, Charlotte, Early Romances of—II., PL.
Buddha and His Doctrine, J. S. Geisler, ACQ.
Building, The American Tall, EngM; Owen Brainard, Chaut.
Burke, Edmund, 1730-1797, WR.
Burs and Beggar's-Ticks, Spencer Trotter, APS.
Caine, Hall, at Home, F. Dolman, CFM.
Cameron, Mrs., Her Friends and Her Photographs, CM.
Canada: See contents of CanM.
Canals: From the Lakes to the Sea, Carl Snyder, AMRR.
Canovas, Personal Notes on, AMRR.
Catholicity, Polish, Struggle of, with Russian Orthodoxy, ACQ.
Cawdor, The Castle of the Thane at, Cos.
Cement in Constructive Work, Importance of, EngM.
Charity: See also contents of CRev.
Charity and Progress, Edward Cummings, QJEcon.
Children's Institutions of Boston, W. I. Cole, NEM.
Chitral, The Story of, C. Lowe, CM.
Chocolate Culture, R. W. Cater, CJ.
Christian Citizenship Movement, The, Carlos Martyn, HomR.
Church, The Country, in America, W. B. Bigelow, Scrib.
Church in Britain before St. Augustine, J. A. Floyd, CW.
Cities, Growth of Great, R. S. Tracy, CM.
Citizen-Training, An Experiment in, Winifred Buck, APS.
City of the Future, The, E. H. Mullin, CasM.
Civil War, Reminiscences of the, C. A. Dana, McCl.
Clerical Life, The Humorous Side of, S. F. L. Bernays, C.
Coaching, The Old, A. I. Shand, Bad.
Codex Argenteus: The Most Valuable Book in the World, Out.
College Professor, Confessions of a, Scrib.
Colonial Expansion, British, WR.
Columbia University, J. F. Thorne, FrL.
Constitution, The Frigate, Ira N. Hollis, AM.
Conveyances, Queer, Str.
Cope, Edward Drinker—A Great Naturalist, H. F. Osborn, CM.
Corsica, Labor and Capital for, E. M. Lynch, GM.
Courtesies, On Small, Frances C. Baylor, Lipp.
Creation, About a Separate, W. T. Freeman, WR.
Crawford, Marion, The Italian Novels of, Ouida, NC.
Creatures of the Past, Strange, W. H. Ballou, CM.
Cricket in the West Indies, P. F. Warner, Bad.
Crime:
  Promoting Manhood and Preventing Crime, B.O. Flower, A.
  The Calendar of Scottish Crime—II. Herbert Maxwell, Black.
  The Problem of Crime, F. H. Wines, CRev, Oct.
Cuba, Spain and, B. J. Clinch, ACQ.
Cuban Question, A Review of the, Hannis Taylor, NAR.
Culture, Ideality in, J. B. Miller, Int.
Dark Arts, A Glance at the, F. W. Fitzpatrick, Cos.

Death in Religious Art, Paul Carus, OC.
Democracy and the Laboring Man, F. J. Stimson, AM.
Dialect, The Day of, C. DeLeon, Lipp.
Diamonds as Made by Nature and by Man, CJ.
Dickens, Charles, Sketches and Essays by, Bkman.
Diphtheria and Unsanitary Conditions, San.
Diplomacy, American, Mac.
Disease in Modern Fiction, J. J. Morrissey, CW.
Divine Man, Philosophy of the—IV., Hudor Genone, Int.
Drawing with Lead-Pencil, Ernest Knaufft, AA.
Eden, The River, E. R. Dibdin, FrL.
Education: See also contents of Ed; EdR; SRev; NC; WR.
  Education of Women in France, Mrs. A. Thorold, DR, Oct.
  Function of Education in Democratic Society, C. W. Eliot, Out.
Egyptian Life, Sketches of, Florence Kerr-Hillhouse, MidM.
Electoral System, Dangerous Defects of Our—I., F.
Emerson and Concord, M. A. De Wolfe Howe, Bkman.
Emotions, The Primary, David Irons, PRev.
England's Military Requirements, G. S. Clarke, FR.
Episcopacy, Our Disjointed, J. H. Potts, MR.
Epistemology, Can it be Based on Mental States? PRev.
Ethnological Jurisprudence, The Study of, A. H. Post, OC.
Evarts, William M, H. O'Connor, MidM.
Evolution, The Hypothesis of, W. Seton, CW.
Experience, Johannes Rehmke, PRev.
Faith, The Dogma of, Henry Frank, Int.
Famine in the Diamond Jubilee Year, CW.
Famines, The Land of Recurring, J. J. O'Shea, ACQ.
Farming:
  The Business of a Wheat Farm, W. A. White, Scrib.
  Some Curiosities of Farming, J. L. Heaton, Cos.
  The Farm-hand: An Unknown Quantity, W. E. Kearns, A.
Fenian Raid of 1866, John A. Cooper, CanM.
Fever Epidemic, Yellow, Some Lessons of the, W. Wyman, F.
Fever Panics, Felix L. Oswald, Chaut.
Fisher-Folk of Scotland, The, M. E. L. Addis, FrL.
Flood, The Story of the, J. F. McCurdy, HomR.
Flowers: Carpet-Bedding, Oliver Thorne, Str.
Flowers: Passion-Flowers, A. E. P. R. Dowling, ACQ.
Football of '97: A Forecast of the Season, W. Camp, O.
Football: The Future of Rugby Football, Bad.
Fox-hunting on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, H. Hiss, O.
Francis de Sales, St., as a Preacher, Canon Mackey, DR, Oct.
Frederick the Great and Voltaire, Ata.
Frederick William I.'s Great Grenadiers, PMM.
Freedom and Its Opportunities, J. R. Rogers, A.
Fribourg Congress, The, E. A. Pace, CW.
Frontier, Lights and Shadows on the, E. A. Paddock, MisR.
Fur-Pullers of South London, The, NC.
Gas Stoves, Trials of, San.
George IV., At the Coronation of, Black.
George, Henry:
  Henry George: A Character Sketch, A. McEwen, AMRR.
  Henry George: Personal Impressions, T. G. Shearman, Out.
Geology and Physical Geography, Field Work in, SRev, Oct.
Germany, Imperial, H. P. Judson, Chaut.
Germany, The Internal Crisis in, ER, Oct.
Germany, The Economic Power of, Chaut.
Gladstone's Life, the Story of—XXXI., Justin McCarthy, Out.
Goethe, His Life and Work, R. W. Moore, Chaut.
Gold-Fields in Australia, Genesis of the, R. Boldrewood, C.
Golf: An Adopted Sport, Mary A. Fenton, Dem.
Government by "Gentlemen," F. P. Powers, Lipp.
Great Britain's Duty, NatR.
Greece:
  With the Greek Soldiers, R. H. Davis, Harp.
  How the Greeks Were Defeated, F. Palmer, F.
  American Archæologists in Greece, J. Gennadius, F.
  The Turkish Army in the Epirus, C. B. Norman, JMSI.
Guicciardini, John Morley, NC.
Harbor Facilities, Modern Wharf Improvements and—II., EngM.
Hawaii:
  Four Months in Paradise—II., J. R. Musick, G.
  Leprosy and Hawaiian Annexation, P. A. Morrow, NAR.
  Hawaii—III., G. W. Woods, R.
History: Is History a Science? J. C. Ridpath, A.
Hopkins, Esek, First American Admiral, R. Grieve, NEM.
Horace and Virgil, The Meeting of, Professor Ramsay, Mac.
Horse-Shows, Round the Summer, A. H. Godfrey, O.
Idleness, Causes of Enforced, GMag.
Imagery, Thought and, J. R. Angell, PRev.
Immortality, The Basis of, B. F. Underwood, Int.
Impressionism and Its Obstacles, A. Chamberlain, AI.
India:
  England and the Famine in India, E. W. Hopkins, F.
  Beauty and Charm in India, Julian Hawthorne, Cos.
  The Sepoy Revolt at Delhi—III., E. Vibart, C.
  Indian Discontent and Frontier Risings, QR, Oct.
Indians: Among the Cheyennes, Frances Drake, G.
Initiative, The, and the Referendum, E. F. Barker, A.
Insane, Physical Health of the, P. M. Wise, CRev, Oct.
Insane, After Care of the, Richard Dewey, CRev, Oct.
Insanity, Chapters in the English Law of—III., GBag.
Interest, the Upward Movement in the Rate of, BankL.
Irish Land Question, The, ER, Oct.
Iron Markets of the World, Future Supremacy in the—I., EngM.
Iron Mining, Edison's Revolution in, T. Waters, McCl.
Jackson, Andrew—I., A Oakey Hall, FrL.
Japan: The New Japan, Toru Hoshi, Harp.
Japanese on the Pacific Coast, J. E. Bennett, Chaut.
Jesus as a Prophet, Sylvester Burnham, BW.
Jews:
  Dreamers of the Ghetto in Congress, I. Zangwill, Men.
  Europe and the Jews, Arnold White, CR.
  History of the People of Israel—V., C. H. Cornill, OC.
Jurisdiction, Dr. Benson on the Primacy of, G. McDermot, CW.
Klondike:
  A New Route to Alaska's Eldorado, MidM.
  The Route to Klondike, C. Phillipps-Wolley, Bad.
  The New Eldorado on the Klondike, W. G. Fitzgerald, Str.
Laboring Man, Democracy and the, F. J. Stimson, AM.
Laughter, The Disuse of, Lewis Morris, F.
Lawn-Tennis Honors of the Season, J. P. Paret, O.
Lexicon, An Epoch-Making, J. C. Rolfe, Bkman.
Liberals, Some Seventeenth Century—I.
Libraries: The Chicago Public Library, D, Oct. 16.
Lightning Since the Time of Franklin, J. Trowbridge, Chaut.
Lincoln, Abraham, Recollections of, Louisa Nash, GBag.
Literature:
  The Coming Literary Revival, J. S. Tunison, AM.
  Fact and Fiction in Literature, James Kendal, ACQ.
  New Ideas in Teaching English Literature—II., PL.
Locomotive, The Compound, in the United States, CasM.
London: How the City Maintained Its Charter, GBag.
Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette, Last Days of, CM.
MacDonald, Sir John, a Builder of the Empire, PMM.
Machiavelli, From, to John Calvin, Through John Morley, ACQ.
Macquarie Islands, W. H. Bickerton, PMM.
Malaysia, Missions in, J. Vahl, MisR.
Man, The Gregarious Animal, Brigham Johnson, MidM.
Man, Archæology and Antiquity of, J. Evans, APS.
Manhood, Promoting, and Preventing Crime, B. O. Flower, A.
Mental Healing, Scientific Reasons for, E. D. Simpson, Int.
Meredith, George, A Note on, Arthur Symons, FR.
Milk, The Inhabitants of, E. Verney, CR.
Millennium: Is the Millennium an Evolution? B. F. Rawlins, MR.
Milton, Influence of, on Wordsworth, V. P. Squires, PL.
Mining, Geological Knowledge in, T. A. Richard, CasM.
Missions: See contents of MisR; MisH.
Mississippi River Problem, The, F.
Monetary Commission, The, J. L. Laughlin, F.
Money Reform of Austro-Hungary, BankNY.
Moonshiners, A Glimpse of the, E. O. Peterson, Chaut.
More, Henry, The Ethical Doctrine of, PRev.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, F. C. Hodgson, GM.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, Letters of, QR, Oct.
Mozart, Edvard Grieg, CM.
Municipal Government, Reform in, W. L. Strong, GMag.
Municipal Government, Peculiarities of American, AM.
Mushroom-Growing, R. Hedger-Wallace, CJ.
Music of the Streets, The, Rupert Hughes, G.
Nansen, Fritjof, and the Approach to the Pole, ER, Oct.
Napoleon the First, Studies and Sketches of, EI.
Nature, Glimpses of—IV., Grant Allen, Str.
Navy, The Centennial of the American, J. M. Whiton, G.
Nelson, The Genealogy of, W. L. Clowes, NC.
Netherlands, Queen of the, Childhood and Girlhood of the, EI.
New England History Illustrated by Romance, R. Choate, NEM.
Newspapers: The Demand for Sensational Journals, A.
New York: The City to the North of "Town," J. Barnes, Harp.
New York, The Mayoralty Election in, James Bryce, CR.
Oasis, A Winter in an, Margaret S. Hall, Dem.
Optical Illusions, Some Curious, Str.
Oregon: How Oregon was Saved for the Union, G. L. Weed, LHJ.
Organ Recitals in Boston, Free Public, W. I. Cole, AMRR.
Painters, Amidst the Shades of, E. C. Vansittart, FrL.
Palestine, The Hilltops of, G. E. Merrill, BW.
Passion-Flowers, A. E. P. R. Dowling, ACQ.
Pawnees, Sir Charles Murray's Adventures with the, C.
Perfumes, Natural and Artificial, M. Jaques Passy, APS.
Peter, St., and the Roman Primacy, F. Bacchus, DR, Oct.
Photography: See also contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.
  Aerial Photography, Gilbert T. Woglom, Scrib.
  Night Photography, James B. Carrington, Scrib.
  The Government Collection of Civil War Photographs, McCl.
Plymouth, Old and New, W. J. Gordon, LH.
Political and Social Science in Modern Education, AAPS.
Production, Relation of, to Productive Capacity, C. D. Wright, F.
Proctor, Adelaide Anne, R. M. Johnston, R.

Quarantine System of the United States, Walter Wyman, San.
Railways:
The Present Railway Situation, H. T. Newcomb, NAR.
English Goods Stations and Railway Yards, EngM.
Street Railway System of Chicago, J. H. Gray, QJEcon.
Administration of Prussian Railroads, B. H. Meyer, AAPS.
Racial Geography of Europe—X.: Germany, W. Z. Ripley, APS.
Referendum, The Initiative and the, E. F. Barker, A.
Religion, Comparative, Speculative Value of, M. Snell, BW.
Religion of Science: Worship of Beneficence, OC.
Religion, A New Study of, W. H. Mallock, FR.
Revolutionary History, Scraps from, Mary R. Moore, AMon.
Rhodesia, Native, H. M. Hole, NatR.
Righteously, Lyman Abbott, Out.
Roche, Sir Boyle, C. L. Falkiner, C.
Romance, Ideals of, ER, Oct.
Rubinstein, Incidents from the Life of, Mus.
Ryan, Father—III., L. B. James, R.
Sainte-Anne d'Auray in Brittany, the Pardon of, Harp.
Sainte Beuve, George McL., Harp; Scrib.
Saturdarianism, S. W. Gamble, MR.
Scaffold, Forgotton Sites of the, F. G. Walters, GM.
Science, The Warfare with Theology, ER, Oct.
Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, The—III., E. Vibart, C.
Seals: The Herds of Proteus, A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Bad.
Service-Books of Aquitaine, Mediæval, R. Twigge, DR, Oct.
Shelley's Life and Teachings, T. W. Hunt, HomR.
Shipyard, The Commercial Value of the, Lewis Nixon, NAR.
Shorthand: See contents of Sten.
Sleep, The Psychology of, R. N. Reeves, Int.
Snake Dance, The Moqui, in Arizona, E. H. Plummer, FrL.
Somerset, Lady Henry, Homes of, Alice R. Willard, MidM.
Spain and Cuba, B. J. Clinch, ACQ.
Spain, The Situation in, Stephen Bonsal, AMRR.
Spelling Reform: The Progress of "Fonetik Refawrm," Bkman.
Statistical Institute, The International, BTJ, Oct.
Storm of 1703, The Great, Henry Harries, C.
Sugar Industry, The Proposed New, E. F Atkins, F.
Sweden, Some Impressions of—IV., AI.
Swift, Dean, Some Unpublished Letters of—III., G. B. Hill, AM.
Tariff Act of 1897, The, F. W. Taussig, QJEcon.
Tariff, The New Canadian, BTJ, Oct.
Taxation, Principles of—XII., David A. Wells, APS.
Telegraph Monopoly, The—XIV., Frank Parsons, A.
Tell's Country, Mary G. Wightwick, Ata.
Temperance Meeting, A World, Out.
Tennyson, Agnes G. Weld, CR.
Tennyson, Lord:
Alfred Lord Tennyson, ER, Oct; Lord Tennyson, Black.
Stephen Gwynn, Mac; Andrew Lang, Long; John Dennis, LH.
Tennyson in Ireland, A. P. Graves, C.
Alfred Tennyson: Poet and Man, Hamilton W. Mabie, Out.
Tennyson: A Study in Poetic Workmanship, H. Spender, FR.
The Life of Tennyson, QR, Oct.; Hamilton W. Mabie, AM.
Edmund Gosse, NAR; Leslie Stephen, NatR.
Thanksgiving Dinner, The First, C. Howard, LHJ.
Thebes, The Plain of, ER, Oct.
Thought and Imagery, J. R. Angell, PRev.
Toryism, The Spirit of, Walter Sichel, FR.
Trade Unionism, Effects of, Upon Skilled Mechanics, EngM.
Tricks, How I Do My, Harry Kellar, LHJ.
Universities: Columbia University, J. F. Thorne, FrL.
Vegetables, C. D. Wilson, Lipp.
Vivisection from an Ethical Point of View, OC.
Wagnerism, The Quintessence of, A. W. Spencers, Mus.
Washington's Marriage, Katharine B. Forsyth, AMon.
Webster, Daniel, Carl Schurz, Harp.
Webster, Daniel, on Cape Cod and its People, NEM.
West Indian Problem, The, George Yard, BankL.
Whitefield, George, A Letter from, J. T. Hatfield, MR.
Wills, Some Peculiar, L. S. Lewis, Str.
Woman's Political Evolution, J. Ellen Foster, NAR.
Women at Oxford and Cambridge, QR, Oct.
Wordsworth, Influence of Milton on, V. P. Squires, PL.
Yachting on Northwestern Lakes, W. S. Milnor, O.
Yarrow, Alfred Fernandez, CasM.
Zulu War, The, USM.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.
ACQ.	American Catholic Quarterly Review.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.
AHR.	American Historical Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology
AMon.	American Monthly.
AMRR.	American Monthly Review of Reviews.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.
ARec.	Architectural Record.
A.	Arena.
AA.	Art Amateur.
AI.	Art Interchange.
Ata.	Atalanta.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.
BankL	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)
BW.	Biblical World.
BSac	Bibliotheca Sacra.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.
CM.	Century Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.
CR.	Contemporary Review.
C.	Cornhill.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.
D.	Dial.
DR.	Dublin Review.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.
Ed.	Education.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)
EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York.)
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.
EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.
FR.	Fortnightly Review.
F.	Forum.
FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.
FreeR.	Free Review.
GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.
G.	Godey's.
GBag.	Green Bag.
GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.
Harp.	Harper's Magazine.
HomR.	Homiletic Review.
Int.	Intelligence.
IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.
JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.
JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.
JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.
K.	Knowledge.
LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.
LH.	Leisure Hour.
Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.
Long.	Longman's Magazine.
LQ.	London Quarterly Review.
LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.
McCl.	McClure's Magazine.
Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.
Men.	Menorah Monthly.
MR.	Methodist Review.
MidM.	Midland Monthly.
MisH.	Missionary Herald.
MisR.	Missionary Review of World.
Mon.	Monist.
M.	Month.
MI.	Monthly Illustrator.
Mun.A.	Municipal Affairs.
MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
Mus.	Music.
NatM.	National Magazine.
NatR.	National Review.
NEM.	New England Magazine.
NewR.	New Review.
NW.	New World.
NC.	Nineteenth Century.
NAR.	North American Review.
OC.	Open Court.
O.	Outing.
Out.	Outlook.
OM.	Overland Monthly.
PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
PRev.	Philosophical Review.
PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
PA.	Photo-American.
PB.	Photo-Beacon.
PT.	Photographic Times.
PL.	Poet-Lore.
PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
QR.	Quarterly Review.
R.	Rosary.
San.	Sanitarian.
SRev.	School Review.
Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Sten.	Stenographer.
Str.	Strand Magazine.
SJ.	Students' Journal.
SunH.	Sunday at Home.
SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
TB.	Temple Bar.
US.	United Service.
USM.	United Service Magazine.
WR.	Westminster Review.
WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE
AMERICAN MONTHLY
Illustrated Decem
REVIEW OF REVIEWS 1897
AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE
Edited by ALBERT SHAW

How the Bible Came Down To Us

Sir John Gilbert and Victorian Illustration
By ERNEST KNAUFFT, Editor of the "Art Student"

The Duchess of Teck
By LADY HENRY SOMERSET

The Ameer of Afghanistan
A CHARACTER SKETCH BY ONE WHO KNOWS HIM

The New Canadian Reciprocity Movement

Our American Republics

The Books of the Season

The Departments contain among half-a-hundred subjects:

- The Sealing Question and the Pacific Ocean
- Spain's New Cuban Policy
- Ex-Minister Taylor on Cuba
- The Results of the New York Elections
- Currency and Banking Reform
- The Political News of England, Austria, Germany, Turkey, and Africa
- The Prevention of Yellow Fever
- A Swedish Explorer in Central Asia
- The Horrors of English Home Work
- A Scheme of Workingmen's Insurance
- The Rate of Street-Car Fares
- The Three-Year College Course
- The United States in the Iron Market
- American Comic Opera
- "Hymns That Have Helped"

A Profusely Illustrated Christmas Number

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York.
VI. No. 35 [illegible] Price 25c. [illegible] Year.

Strength from Strength-

Vigoral

is the concentrated nutriment of prime lean beef further strengthened in muscle-forming constit--uents by the addition of powdered beef, the whole being appetizingly spiced and seasoned and ready for immediate use with hot or cold water.

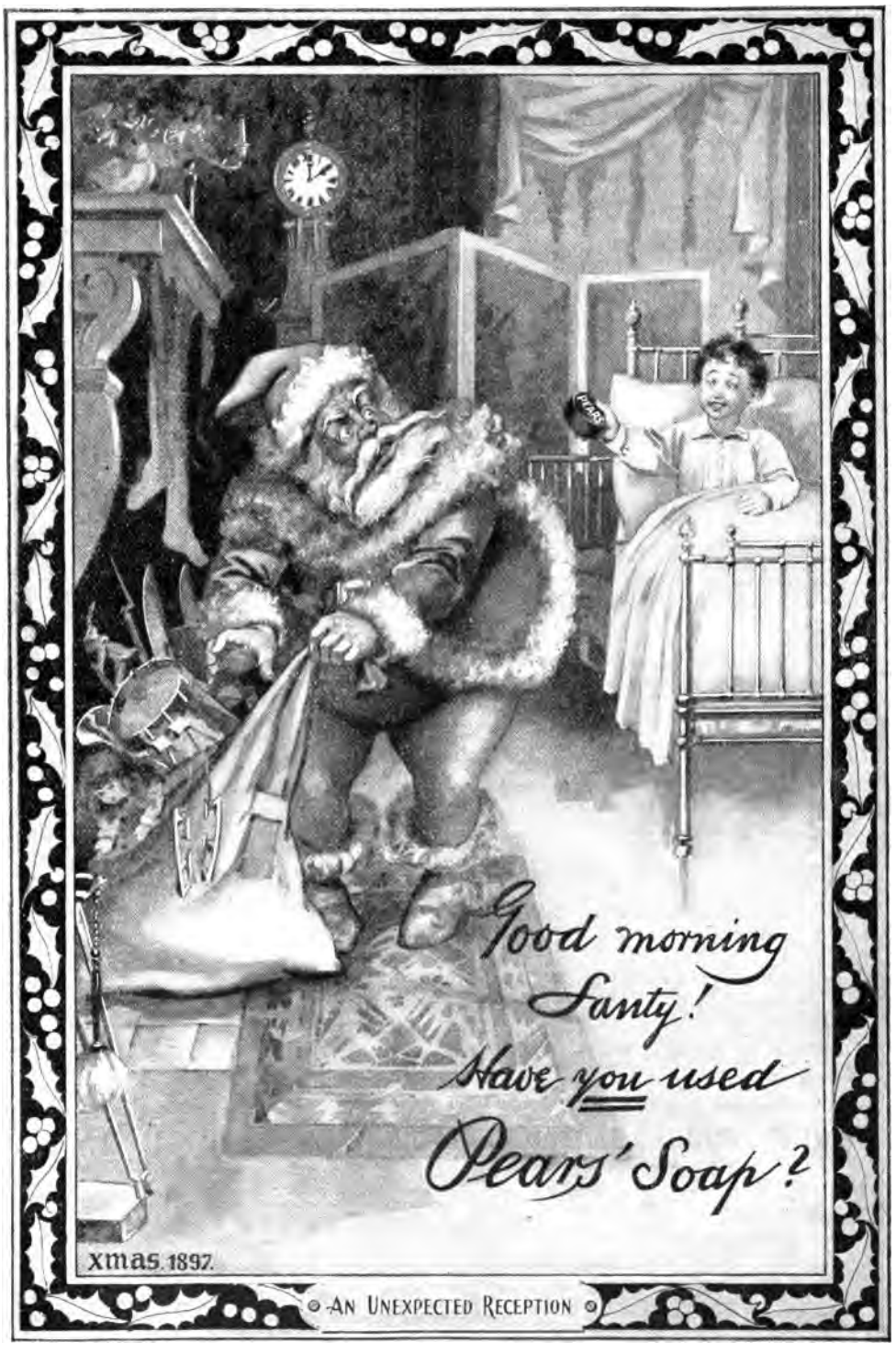
Vigoral is both meat and drink.– **a foe to fatigue** which gives added strength and vitality to all who use it.

To be had of all grocers and druggists.

The interesting little pamphlet "Various Views on Vigoral" is mailed for the asking

Armour & Company
Chicago.

TOILET ARTICLES



AN UNEXPECTED RECEPTION

Special History Club

for the Holidays

Club closes Dec. 31.
If your application is MAILED on or before above date, you will be in time to participate in the present low Club price (saving you over one half), with easy payments.

Last month we made a Christmas suggestion which met with a quick response from all sections of the country, and so many applications came in as to entirely exhaust our November allotment of the

Library of Universal History.

Many letters were received inquiring if our low Club price for the work would prevail during December. In answer to all those, we are gratified to announce that we have succeeded in arranging for a **special limited Holiday Edition,** which enables us to still place within easy reach of those who act promptly this splendid Encyclopedia of historic learning which constitutes

THE ONE SUPERB CHRISTMAS GIFT.

WHAT THIS GREAT WORK REALLY IS. The three great epochs, **Ancient History, Medieval History** and **Modern History,** naturally claim the principal portion of the Library, but **Recent History** also receives the attention its importance and interest demand, and the record of events is brought right down to the present year. **The History of Civilization** and **The Philosophy of History** are more fully treated than in any other work ever published in this country. **The Illustrations,** from the works of such great artists as Meissonier, De Neuville, and Dore, are numerous and brilliant, marking the turning points of history, and **The Historical Maps** (there are nearly 100 of them) are more abundant and accurate than in any other work, native or foreign. In every one of those vital features which constitute a comprehensive, accurate, instructive and valuable History of the World the **Library** is simply incomparable. It is the **Largest, Latest, Best.**

TOPICS OF THE DAY. The Library presents the only authentic history of **"The Armenian Massacres," "The Alaskan Boundary Dispute," "The Transvaal Affair," "The Cuban Revolution," "The Revolt in Crete,"** together with the late history of every important nation, all illustrated and explained with a large number of new portraits, maps and diagrams.

SEE HOW LATE IT IS. **Alaska** is the subject of special treatment, which includes the **history of the gold discoveries in the Klondike** and other regions, with a **new double-page map in four colors,** from the latest U. S. Government and Canadian surveys and reports, showing the different routes to the gold fields, with photographic reproductions of scenes on the Yukon River.

WORDS OF PRAISE FROM THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE WORK.

President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University, says:
"The educational value of the 'Library of Universal History' is sure to be very great."

Ex-President Cleveland writes:
"This history will fill an important place among publications intended to give wider familiarity with historical literature."

President M. W. Stryker, of Hamilton College, says:
"The 'Library of Universal History' will prove of high educational value to many households."

Dr. S. G. A. Brown, Shippensburg, Pa., writes:
"My set arrived today. I am more than pleased with it. It should be in every home and public library in the land."

W. W. Lewis, Moorland, Mich., writes:
"The history arrived in good condition. I am delighted with it. I would not sell it for double the cost if I could not get another set."

Rev. Francis W. Greene, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:
"The binding, paper, type, and illustrations are beautiful. I have never bought anything in my life that I am better pleased with than I am with this set of books."

By Special Arrangement with the Club a few sets have been set aside temporarily for Review readers, but

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE SENT IN AT ONCE

in order to participate in the distribution at the present very low prices.

OUR CLUB controls, for the benefit of its members exclusively, a special limited Holiday Edition of this splendid Library and is enabled to supply the sets (while they last) in three styles of binding at a **saving of over 50 per cent.** of the regular subscription price, according to the style selected, besides affording **easy terms of payment.** Those who enjoy the historical and biographical articles in the great magazines will thoroughly appreciate the superb **Library of Universal History,** and no member, student, member of a historical club or occasional reader should fail to **investigate our Club offer.** The demand has been so great for these sets on the extremely favorable terms offered that the entire edition secured for last month has been exhausted, and a special limited edition arranged for, which will be distributed to those who apply during December. It is therefore advisable to write at once for full particulars regarding the work and the Club plan and price. The Club will also send you **free** an interesting set of specimen pages and illustrations, including full-page portraits of Herodotus, Franklin, and President McKinley and his Cabinet, smaller portraits of six great statesmen, also text-page portraits of Queen Victoria, Paul Kruger, General Weyler, Nansen the explorer, with eight reproductions of famous historical scenes, a large folding map of Cuba, a new double page map of Alaska, photographic scenes on the Yukon River, and a chart of the Klondike River and its tributaries. Address all communications to

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE HISTORY CLUB, 141 E. 25th Street, N. Y.

BOOKS

The Warner Classics

Important to Book Lovers

SPECIAL SOUVENIR ISSUE OF THE FINE ESSAYS IN LITERARY INTERPRETATION FROM THE

Charles Dudley Warner Library

An Exquisite Holiday Gift.

Vol. I.—The Philosophers. *DARWIN, by Prof. E. Ray Lankester; ARISTOTLE, by Prof. Davidson; BACON, by Charlton T. Lewis; NEWMAN, by R. H. Hutton.*

Vol. II. The Novelists. *HAWTHORNE, by Henry James; BALZAC, by Prof. W. P. Trent; GEORGE ELIOT, by Prof. Chas. Waldstein.*

Vol. III.—The Poets. *BYRON, by Charles Dudley Warner; DANTE, by Chas. Eliot Norton; TENNYSON, by Dr. Henry van Dyke.*

Vol. IV. Historians and Essayists. *GIBBON, by W. E. H. Lecky; CARLYLE, by Leslie Stephen; EMERSON, by Richard Garnett; MATTHEW ARNOLD, by Prof. Woodberry.*

Signaling the extraordinary success of CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER'S NEW LIBRARY, Harper's Weekly Club, through which the LIBRARY is being distributed, has issued in Little Classic form, as a souvenir, a representative series of the fine critical and interpretative studies which form so notable a feature of this monumental publication.

The series consists of four handsome little volumes, containing fourteen essays, and bound in two different styles, one in cloth and the other in full leather. They are sold at a merely nominal price, and are intended to acquaint lovers of literature who have not yet had occasion or opportunity to examine the LIBRARY itself, with its high character and the wonderful variety and interest of its contents.

The studies here reprinted have been specially prepared for Mr. Warner's LIBRARY by the foremost living men of letters alike in America and Europe. Each has been written by a recognized authority upon the subject or author treated.

Charles Dudley Warner himself writes of Byron; Henry James has dealt of the subtle genius of Hawthorne with his accustomed exquisite felicity; and that distinguished Harvard scholar, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, has given a masterly review of Dante.

Then, again, both Prof. Lankester, of Oxford, who writes upon Darwin and Huxley, and Prof. Waldstein, of Cambridge (England), who writes upon George Eliot, were personal friends of those of whom they treat, and their essays are a charming combination of reminiscence, exposition and criticism.

The historian Lecky, whose own studies have lain in the period covered by the "Decline and Fall," is peculiarly fitted to write of Gibbon, and the same might be said of Leslie Stephen, who portrays Carlyle. The examples we give will suffice to indicate the quality of all.

These studies, chosen from over a thousand of like quality and character comprised in the LIBRARY, have, as their general aim, sympathetic interpretation such as will stimulate a more general reading of the world's greater authors. They are delightfully free from pedantry—at once scholarly and popular in the best sense; while many are of truly brilliant workmanship.

The volumes are embellished with costly engravings of the subjects of each essay—many of these being from rare sources, and beautiful examples of the engraver's art; likewise, fine half-tone portraits are given of the writers of the essays.

None of the studies requires more than half an hour for its perusal; the volumes are of such handy size that they may be slipped into the pocket and read on the train or to and from business, and in their handsome and tasteful bindings are an admirable addition to the library or drawing-room table.

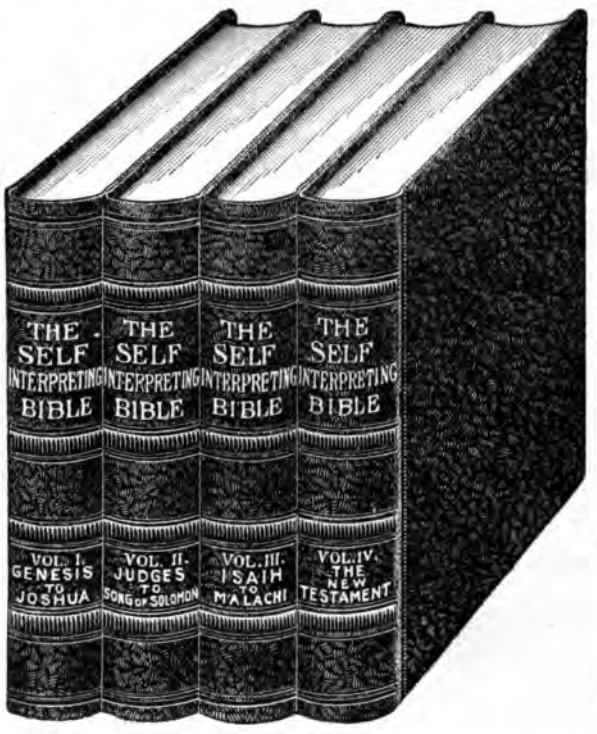
This series is not to be had at the bookstores, but through Harper's Weekly Club only. The four volumes will be sent to any address, postage prepaid, for $1.00 for the cloth binding, and $2.00 for the full leather. As the edition is limited and the demand for so notable an issue will undoubtedly be large, it will be necessary to restrict this offer, and but one set will be sent to any one address. Remittance should be made to

HARPER'S WEEKLY CLUB, 91 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS

GREAT BIBLICAL LIBRARY

4 Beautiful ART VOLUMES, a complete and magnificently illustrated BIBLICAL LIBRARY, for less than the price of an ordinary family Bible.



This wonderful Library is not only the authorized version of the Bible, in large, clear type, but also includes

A Biblical History,
A Bible Atlas,
A Bible Dictionary,

and with its brilliant

SELF-INTERPRETING FEATURES,

exhaustive Commentaries, Explanatory Notes, Harmony of the Gospels, Helps to Bible Study, etc., etc., and

440 FULL-PAGE . . . ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS,

showing **the actual scenes** of the great Historical Events of the Scriptural narrative, constitutes the

Most Wonderful Biblical Production

in existence. Read these three letters, taken from thousands of a similar character:

"I have seen no work that will yield a richer harvest of most desirable knowledge, or a higher inspiration in the direction of virtue and duty, than this great production of the closing years of our 19th century. Every lover of the Bible should secure this work if it is in his power." (Rev.) CHAS. E. LORD, Newburyport, Mass.

"It is the finest thing I ever saw. I am enthusiastically delighted with it. It adds an intense interest to the study of the Bible." (Rev.) F. M. LAMB, Kennebunkport, Me.

"I greatly prize it. It is the most beautiful and most useful Bible I have ever seen or ever expect to see. God will surely bless those who are engaged in putting forth His Word in so attractive a form."—JAS. A. SCOTT, 710 Third Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

OUR BIBLE CLUB controls the entire first edition of this truly wonderful **Bible.** More than two-thirds of the edition has already been allotted to Club members, but

WHILE THEY LAST, which can be but a short time, we will deliver to those joining the Club this remarkable Biblical Library at our exceptional Club price and on our most convenient terms. The offer **must be withdrawn** when this edition is exhausted. The proposition is so liberal (saving members about fifty per cent. on any binding they may select) that we advise our readers to write at once for full particulars regarding the work and the Club plan. The Club will also send you FREE, postage paid, a beautiful art portfolio of copyrighted photographic views, selected from the remarkable series of 440 full-page plates which so beautifully illustrate the new Self-Interpreting Bible. These are 8 x 10 inches in size, printed from the original plates on heavy enameled paper, and are suitable for framing and home decoration. These were secured for this work at an expense of $25,000 by a special expedition sent to Palestine and the East for this sole purpose, and constitute the most remarkable collection of Biblical photographs the world possesses.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE BIBLE CLUB, 141 East 25th Street, New York.

BOOKS

"In a country unsurpassed for magazines, 'The Century' stands unsurpassed."—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CENTURY

For the Coming Year.

DR. S. WEIR MITCHELL.

THE *Boston Herald* recently said, "So adequate a combination of ability and of interest, of timeliness and of permanency, of criticism and description, of fiction and of history, and, finally, of literature and of art, is not attained by any other magazine." In the pages of THE CENTURY appear the articles that people talk most about,—those which attract the most attention in the world of letters. Its editorials make for good citizenship; as has been aptly said, "THE CENTURY stands for something."

The plans for the coming year justify the publishers in the belief that not only will all of the cherished traditions of the past be preserved, but that the magazine will make a distinct advance, winning new friends and adding many new subscribers. The great success of Dr. Weir Mitchell's novel of the American Revolution, "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," will make of special interest the announcement of

A New Novel by Dr. Mitchell
"THE ADVENTURES OF FRANÇOIS"
A Story of the French Revolution.

It will follow Mrs. Burton Harrison's novel of New York life, "Good Americans," which begins in the November CENTURY. The attractions for the new volume cannot be better judged than by the following list of important features which appear in the November and December numbers.

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.
Beginning the Volume.

First chapters of Mrs. Burton Harrison's novel
"GOOD AMERICANS."

Andreé's Flight into the Unknown.
Impressions and Photographs of an Eye-witness.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.
An interview with the Sultan by the Hon. A. W. Terrell, ex-minister to Turkey, giving the Sultan's side of the Armenian troubles which he desires Mr. Terrell to communicate to the American people.

Stories by Frank R. Stockton,
and by the author of "The Cat and the Cherub."

Poems by Bret Harte and James Whitcomb Riley.

A Map in Color of "Greater New York."

Contributions from Mark Twain and John Burroughs.

AN IMPERIAL DREAM,
A woman's reminiscences of Mexico during the French Revolution.

An Article on "Mozart," by Edvard Grieg.

"GALLOPS."
The first of a group of strikingly original stories about horses, by a new writer. Etc., etc., etc.

THE DECEMBER NUMBER.
Christmas Issue.

Four Engravings by T. Cole after Gainsborough.

Merry Christmas in the Tenements.
By Jacob L. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives." Illustrated by Hambidge.

Edwin Booth in London.

A Religious Painter,
The Work of Fritz von Uhde. Illustrated.

TENNYSON AND HIS FRIENDS AT FRESHWATER.
Reminiscences of those who enjoyed the companionship of the poet, published with the consent of the present Lord Tennyson. Superbly illustrated.

The Wonderful Morning-Glories of Japan.
By the author of "Jinrikisha Days." With reproductions of exquisite paintings by Japanese artists.

The Author of "A Visit from St. Nicholas."
Second Instalment of
Mrs. Harrison's Novel "Good Americans."

An Essay by the late Gen. Francis A. Walker on "The Causes of Poverty."
Second Part of
James Whitcomb Riley's Poem "Rubaiyat of Doc Sifers," begun in November.

SIX COMPLETE STORIES
by Henry Van Dyke, Marion Manville Pope, and others. Etc., etc., etc.

The Price of The Century is $4.00 a year. New Volume Begins in November.

The $6.50 Offer.

The Century Magazine for one year, .	$4.00
The Century Gallery of One Hundred Portraits, regular price, ...	7.50
	$11.50

The two for $6.50, to any address.

The publishers of THE CENTURY, having had constant calls for proof copies of famous portraits that have appeared in its pages, have now gathered together the very best and most popular one hundred portraits, printing them on heavy paper, size 9½ x 13½, and have issued them in portfolio form at a nominal price to CENTURY readers. Next season this Gallery will be offered for sale to the public at $7.50, but this year it will positively be sold only in connection with new subscriptions or renewals to THE CENTURY at $6.50 for the two,—$2.50 for the Gallery and $4.00 for the magazine. All dealers supply the portfolio in connection with subscriptions, or remittance may be made directly to the publishers.

THE CENTURY CO.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

BOOKS

For sale by all dealers or sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of price, by The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

The Century Co's

LEADING NOVELS OF THE DAY.

"CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS."

By Rudyard Kipling.

A VIVID story of the Grand Banks, full of stirring adventure and picturesque character-drawing. Of interest to young and old. Illustrated by Taber. $1.50.

By the same author.

The Jungle Book. $1.50

The Second Jungle Book. $1.50

HUGH WYNNE.

By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell.

A NOVEL of the American Revolution and of social life in Philadelphia,—the hero on General Washington's staff. Considered by many critics "the great American novel." Illustrated by Howard Pyle. Two vols., $2.00.

THE STORY OF MARIE-ANTOINETTE.

BY ANNA L. BICKNELL, author of "Life in the Tuileries under the Second Empire." A vivid picture of the court of Louis XVI, from new data. Richly illustrated, $3.00.

AN ARTIST'S LETTERS FROM JAPAN.

By John La Farge.

A GRAPHIC account of phases of life in Japan as seen by the well-known American artist La Farge. With his own illustrations. $4.00.

By Bishop Potter, of New York.

"THE SCHOLAR AND THE STATE, and other Orations and Addresses." Bishop Potter's public utterances, mainly on civic questions. A vital book. $2.00.

By President Eliot, of Harvard.

"AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO CIVILIZATION." Essays and addresses devoted to educational and other questions of great moment. $2.00.

FORTY-SIX YEARS IN THE ARMY.

By General John M. Schofield.

FROM West Point to the generalship of the Army,—with many reminiscences of important events and chapters of secret history. Large 8vo, 500 pages, cloth, $3.00.

IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

By James Bryce, M. P.

HERE the author of "The American Commonwealth," "The Holy Roman Empire," etc., tells the story of South Africa, its politics, resources, characteristics, etc. 400 pages, $4.50.

NEW EDITION OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

WITH an additional chapter. A classic of the stage. 500 pages, richly illustrated, $4.00.

BEAUTIFUL ART BOOKS.

"Modern French Masters." Biographical reviews by twenty American artists of their famous teachers, Diaz, Corot, Millet, Gérôme, Courbet and others. Superbly illustrated, $10.00.

"Old Italian Masters." Raphael, Titian, and others, engraved by T. Cole, with notes by W. J. Stillman. $10.00.

"Old Dutch and Flemish Masters" Rembrandt, Franz Hals, and others, engraved by T. Cole, with notes by Prof. J. C. Van Dyke. $7.50.

"English Cathedrals." By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, magnificently illustrated by Joseph Pennell. $6.00.

"Henriette Ronner, the Painter of Cat Life and Cat Character." With photogravures. $15.00.

"The Reign of Queen Anne." By Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant. Superbly illustrated. $6.00.

"Life in the Tuileries under the Second Empire." By Anna L. Bicknell. Richly illustrated. $2.25.

New Edition of Gen. Grant's Memoirs.

WITH notes by Colonel F. D. Grant; new illustrations, new type. Two volumes, cloth, $5.00.

New Edition of Roosevelt's "Ranch Life."

WITH Remington's famous illustrations. Formerly issued at $5.00. New edition $2.50.

THE THUMB-NAIL SERIES.

Small Books in Dainty Leather Bindings.

DICKENS'S CHRISTMAS CAROL. Issued in this beautiful form. $1.00.

CICERO'S ESSAY ON FRIENDSHIP, "DE AMICITIA." A new translation, $1.00.

Other books in this series include "Thumb-Nail Sketches," by George Wharton Edwards, "A Madeira Party," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, etc., etc.

Prisoners of Conscience.

A POWERFUL story of the Shetland Islands, by Amelia E. Barr. $1.50.

"Sonny."

MRS. Ruth McEnery Stuart's popular story of an Arkansas boy. $1.00.

Up the Matterhorn in a Boat.

AN extravaganza, by Marion Manville Pope. $1.25. Illustrated.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's New Books.

"TALKS to Young Men" and "Talks to Young Women." $1.00 each.

Quotations for Occasions.

2500 clever and appropriate quotations for menus, programs, etc. By Katharine B. Wood. $1.50.

"RUBAIYAT OF DOC SIFERS,"

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

THE latest work of the famous Hoosier poet—a long poem, the story of a quaint and lovable village doctor. With fifty illustrations by C. M. Relyea. Rich binding, $1.50.

By the same author, "Poems Here at Home."

A CHOICE collection of Mr. Riley's work. Illustrated by Kemble. Cloth, $1.50; vellum, $2.50.

OTHER BOOKS OF VERSE.

Collected Poems of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. **$1.75**

Five Books of Song. By Richard W. Gilder. **$1.50**

For the Country (new). By Richard W. Gilder. **$1.00**

Songs of Liberty (new). By Robert U. Johnson. **$1.00**

Electricity for Everybody.

A popular book explaining electrical science in an untechnical way. By Edward Atkinson. $1.50.

BOOKS

Christmas Books.

JAVA, THE GARDEN OF THE EAST.

A NEW book of travel, by ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE, author of "Jinrikisha Days." Fully illustrated. $1.50.

THE DAYS OF JEANNE D'ARC.

BY MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD. An historical romance, reproducing the spirit of the age of Joan of Arc with great fidelity. $1.50.

THE CENTURY COOK BOOK.

"AT once the most comprehensive and concise cook book that we know of." —*Home Journal, N. Y.* With photographs of dishes described. 600 pages, $2.00.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

JOAN OF ARC. By Boutet de Monvel.

THE young folks' art book of the year. Superb illustrations by de Monvel in color, with text. Folio, oblong, $3.00.

"MASTER SKYLARK," A Story of Shakspere's Time.

BY JOHN BENNETT. One of the most successful of *St. Nicholas* serials. Stirring adventure of the Elizabethan age. Illustrated by Birch. $1.50.

THE LAST THREE SOLDIERS. A Unique War Story.

BY WILLIAM H. SHELTON. A Robinson Crusoe story of the Civil War. Illustrated by Clinedinst. $1.50.

FIGHTING A FIRE. All About a Fireman's Life.

BY CHARLES T. HILL, illustrated by the author. The most complete and up-to-date book on the subject,—how firemen are trained, how alarms are transmitted, the fire patrol, etc., etc. $1.50.

MISS NINA BARROW. By Frances Courtenay Baylor.

A STORY of character-building for girls; helpful, stimulating, and *interesting*. Frontispiece by Birch. $1 50.

A NEW BABY WORLD. Edited by Mary Mapes Dodge.

NO more popular books for very little folks have ever been published than the various issues of "Baby World." This is a new one, full of the best things from *St. Nicholas* for the little ones. Hundreds of pictures. $1.50.

BOUND VOLUMES OF ST. NICHOLAS.

THE beautiful volumes of this favorite children's magazine for 1897. A thousand pages of stories, illustrated articles, poems, pictures, etc. A library of delight. In two parts. $4.00.

By "Uncle Remus."

"Daddy Jake," new edition. Pictures by Kemble, $1.25.

"Rhymes of the States."

A geographical aid to young people, by GARRETT NEWKIRK, $1.00.

"St. Nicholas Songs."

112 songs by 32 composers, beautifully illustrated, $1.25.

"The Swordmaker's Son."

A story of the time of Christ, by W. O. STODDARD. $1.50.

The Shadow Show.

By PETER S. NEWELL, artist of the Topsy Turvy books. $1.00.

By Mary Mapes Dodge.

"Donald and Dorothy," new ed. $1 50. "The Land of Pluck," $1.50. "When Life is Young" (poems), $1.25.

Lady Jane.

Mrs. C. V. JAMISON'S popular book for girls. Twentieth thousand. $1.50.

"Artful Anticks."

A collection of humorous verses and pictures by OLIVER HERFORD. $1.00.

The Famous Brownie Books.

By PALMER COX. Five books. $1.50 each.

"A Boy of the First Empire."

A story life of Napoleon by ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS. $1.50.

PATRIOTIC BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Century Book of the American Revolution.

BY ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS. With Introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. The latest issue in a very successful series. The story of the trip of a party of young people to Revolutionary battlefields North and South. Superbly illustrated —208 pictures. Published under the auspices of the Empire State Soc'y, Sons of the American Revolution. $1.50.

The Century Book for Young Americans.

BY ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS. Telling in attractive story form what every American boy and girl ought to know about the government. 200 illustrations, $1.50. Published under the auspices of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Century Book of Famous Americans.

BY ELBRIDGE S. BROOKS. The story of a young people's pilgrimage to the homes of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Jefferson, Franklin, Webster, and other famous men. 250 pages, 200 illustrations, $1.50. Published under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Hero Tales from American History.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT and HENRY CABOT LODGE. Graphic descriptions of acts of heroism. 300 pages, illustrated, $1.50.

Some Strange Corners of our Country.

BY CHARLES F. LUMMIS. Describing out-of-the-way wonders of America. 270 pages, illustrated. $1.50.

Send for Catalogue. A copy of the beautifully illustrated thirty-two page catalogue of The Century Co.'s publications will be sent to any address, free, on request.

THE CENTURY CO.
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

BOOKS

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

CONDUCTED BY MARY MAPES DODGE.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

ST. NICHOLAS will enter upon the twenty-fifth year of its successful career as the leading magazine for boys and girls with its November number. The publishers believe that it will pass the quarter of a century mark with a volume unsurpassed — if even equaled — by any other volume of the whole twenty-five. The most important serials are:

THE "JUST-SO" STORIES.

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

Rudyard Kipling's first "Jungle Stories" were written for ST. NICHOLAS, and this year he will contribute a new series of stories to the magazine, written in a new vein,— fantastic stories to be read to boys and girls "just so." Old and young will enjoy them together.

"THE BUCCANEERS OF OUR COAST,"

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

A series of narrative sketches treating of the origin and exploits of that wild body of sea rovers calling themselves "The Brethren of the Coast." Mr. Stockton throws no glamour about the lives of these rovers, but in a perfectly wholesome way tells a chapter of American history that all boys and girls are sure to read. Fully illustrated.

"TWO BIDDICUT BOYS,"

And Their Adventures with a Wonderful Trick Dog,

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Mr. Trowbridge always has three essentials of story-telling—live characters, an interesting plot, and a good style. His latest story is strongly marked with these qualities. Full of vivid interest.

A Romance of Chivalry: "WITH THE BLACK PRINCE,"

By W. O. Stoddard.

An historical romance of the middle of the 14th century, the story of a young English nobleman who follows the fortunes of Edward III.

A Fairy Tale of Science: "THROUGH THE EARTH,"

By Clement Fezandié.

A Jules Verne romance. A scientist of the next century succeeds in boring a hole through the earth and sending a boy through it.

"THE LAKERIM ATHLETIC CLUB," A STORY OF TRACK AND FIELD.

By RUPERT HUGHES. The writer tells in lively, humorous style of a year of sports as carried out by some "real boys,"—foot-ball, golf, tennis, wheeling, boating, and track athletics.

SHORT STORIES BY FAMOUS WRITERS.

Many of the short stories ST. NICHOLAS has published in the past have already become juvenile classics, and the promise of the coming year in this respect is most flattering. Contributions in prose and verse have been promised by many well-known authors, including RUTH MCENERY STUART, IAN MACLAREN, JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, Mrs. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

The Artistic Illustrations

of ST. NICHOLAS have been always one of its best and most educating features. The leading artists illustrate for this the leading young folks' magazine.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

ready everywhere on the 24th of November, is a beautiful example of magazine making. It is a Christmas book in itself for only 25 cents.

The Volume Begins with November.

If you wish to use a subscription to ST. NICHOLAS as a Christmas gift, we will send you the certificate shown on this page. Subscribe through dealers or remit to the publishers. Price $3.00.

The Century Co.

Publishers of

St. Nicholas Magazine for Young Folks

Hereby Certify

that

_____

is entitled to a year's subscription for the said

St. Nicholas Magazine

beginning with _____ _____, *the gift of*

_____

Witness the signature of the Secretary of The Century Co. at the office of the Company in New York, this _____ *day of* _____ *in the year 189*__

THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

BOOKS

The Macmillan Company's New Books.

BIOGRAPHIES OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE.

"A biography that deserves to have applied to it the poet's own line, 'In its simplicity sublime.'"

The Life of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

BY HIS SON. Two Volumes, Cloth, $10.00 net.

The First Edition was Published October 12.

This, the most famous biography since Lockhart's Life of Scott, comprises many hitherto unpublished poems, letters, and the personal recollections of old friends such as Professor Tyndall, Mr. Aubrey T. de Vere, Lord Selborne, Mr. Lecky, Professor Palgrave, etc.

The portraits and views illustrating it are unusually good.

Postponed from October 6.

The Second Edition was Published October 23.

"Two salient points strike the reader of this memoir. One is that it is uniformly fascinating, so rich in anecdote and marginalia as to hold the attention with the power of a novel. In the next place, it has been put together with consummate tact, if not with academic art.

"It is faultless in its dignity."

"Uniformly fascinating." — *The Tribune*, New York.

The Third Edition was Published Nov. 10.

"The chief worth of the book, of course, is its minute and illuminating portrayal of Tennyson himself. Its value is only less for the glimpses it affords of other men of his time. Both make it a biography that is likely to be more than the book of one year, or of two."

"Minute and illuminating." — *The Evening Transcript*, Boston, Mass.

"Easily the biography, not only of the year but of the decade."—New York Times.

The Story of Gladstone's Life.

By JUSTIN McCARTHY, M.P.,

Author of "A History of Our Own Times," "The Four Georges," etc. Cloth 8vo. Price, $6.00.

Illustrated with Portraits of Mr. Gladstone and many other prominent men.

The long period which Mr. McCarthy has spent as a member of the House of Commons, an eye-witness of the story he now tells, the long nights of research and preparation for, and also the later work of writing his "History of Our Own Times," in which Mr. Gladstone has been so prominent a figure, have fitted Mr. McCarthy as no other man has been prepared to tell the story, which is not only that of a man's life, but of his country's political life, so closely have the two interests been combined for these many years.

It is sixty-four years or more since the handsome young Oxford graduate was suddenly called home from Italy to enter Parliament, and to take a prominent place from almost the very first. As an Under Secretary whose chief was in the House of Lords, it fell upon him to answer all questions relating to the Colonial Department. Yet about this time Disraeli prophesied that the young man *had no future before him*, failing to recognize his coming antagonist in a long fight of a quarter of a century's duration.

Cloth, extra, Octavo. Appropriate Cover design. Price, $6.00.

The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

EDITED BY FREDERIC G. KENYON, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL ADDITIONS.

This collection of Mrs. Browning's letters has been prepared in the conviction that lovers of English literature will be glad to make a closer and more intimate acquaintance with one—or, it may truthfully be said, with two—of the most interesting literary characters of the Victorian age. It is a selection from a large mass of letters, written at all periods in Mrs. Browning's life, which Mr. Browning, after his wife's death, reclaimed from the friends to whom they had been written, or from their representatives. The letters passed into the possession of his son, Mr. R. Barrett Browning, with whose consent they are now published. Miss Browning (the poet's sister), to whom many of the letters are addressed, has also freely consented to their publication.

Illustrated with Portraits, etc., Two Volumes, Medium 8vo. Price, $4.00.

In this collection are comprised the letters to Miss Browning, Mr. H. S. Boyd, Mrs. Martin, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Jameson, Mr. John Kenyon, Mr. Chorley, Miss Blagden, Miss Haworth, and Miss Thomson (Madame Emil Braun). To these have been added a number of letters which have been kindly lent by their possessors for the purpose of the present volumes.

The duties of the editor have been mainly those of selection and arrangement; but, in order to complete the record, it has been thought well to add connecting links of narrative, which should serve to bind the whole together into the unity of a biography, which covers Mrs. Browning's life from the time of her girlhood to her latest years.

SEND FOR THE ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE ISSUED BY

The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS

The Macmillan Company's New Books.

The Old Santa Fé Trail.

The Story of a Great Highway.

By Col. HENRY INMAN, late of the U. S. Army. Fully Illustrated with full-page Plates by FREDERIC REMINGTON, and other illustrations showing Portraits of famous Trappers, Scouts, etc., and of places on the Trail of special historic interest in the form of initials and tailpieces. There is also a Map of the Trail.

Cloth, 8vo. Price $3.50.

OLD ENGLISH LOVE SONGS.

With an Introduction by
HAMILTON W. MABIE.
Who also selected the contents.

A Companion to

Cloth. Price, $2.00, Buckram. Limited Edition. Price, $5.00.

OLD ENGLISH BALLADS.

Of which *The Tribune* said:
"This is one of the prettiest gift books of the season, a volume which anyone with a taste for old English songs will be glad to possess."

With illustrations and decorative head and tail pieces by GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS.

F. Marion Crawford's New Italian Novel: CORLEONE.

Another Story of the Saracinesca Family.

Mr. Crawford's most popular novels are held to be those which reproduce Roman society and are chiefly concerned with the fortunes of the Saracinescas. *The Bookman* calls *Corleone* "One of the strongest and most delightful novels of the century."

In two Volumes; Cloth extra, Price $2.00.

Short Stories Illustrating Life in India.

IN THE PERMANENT WAY.

By FLORA ANNIE STEEL, author of "On the Face of the Waters," "In the Tideway," "Flower of Forgiveness," etc.
Her insight into the native point of view is remarkable, and it is acknowledged that she is unsurpassed in her minute acquaintance with and power of describing native life.

YANKEE SHIPS AND YANKEE SAILORS.

Tales of 1812. By JAMES BARNES. Old adventures in a new setting; the names of half-forgotten sailor heroes revived "and old battles between famous ships refought, the whole described in a breezy, captivating style which will awaken interest in the history of a troublous time in the nation's life."

James Lane Allen's The Choir Invisible.

60th Thousand. Cloth Extra. Crown 8vo. Price, $1.50.

"Mr. Allen stands to-day in the front rank of American novelists. 'The Choir Invisible' will solidify a reputation already well established, and bring into clear light his rare gifts as an artist. For this latest story is as genuine a work of art as has come from an American hand."—*The Outlook.*

"The longest, strongest and most beautiful of Mr. Allen's Novels."—Chicago Tribune.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Under the Proprietary Government.

By EDWARD MCCRADY. Cloth, crown 8vo. *In Press.*

HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP.

By THOMAS CARLYLE. Edited by ANNIE MARBLE RUSSELL. Cloth, 16mo. 80 cents net.

Singing Verses for Children.

With Music and Illustrations in Color. Verses by **Lydia Avery Coonley.**

Illustrations and colored borders by ALICE KELLOGG TYLER. Music by FREDERIC W. ROOT, ELEANOR SMITH, JESSIE L. GAYNOR, and FRANK H. ATKINSON, JR.

Songs and Music with Pictures and Decorative Borders.

The verses are simple and natural, full of the pleasures of child-life, outdoor or indoor, bright and varied. The music is admirably suited to the verses.
"A work of rare beauty."—*The Evening Post*, Chicago.

Every page Specially Designed. Cloth, 4to. $2.00 net.

OUTDOOR BOOKS, FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

CITIZEN BIRD.

Scenes from Bird Life in plain language for beginners. By MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT, author of "Birdcraft," etc., and Dr. ELLIOTT COUES, author of "Birds of North America."
Cloth, 12mo. **$1.50 net.**

"There is no other book in existence so well fitted for arousing and directing the interest that all children of any sensibility feel toward the birds."—*Chicago Tribune.*

WILD NEIGHBORS.

Outdoor studies in the United States, by ERNEST INGERSOLL, author of "Country Cousins," "Friends Worth Knowing," etc. Crown octavo. Cloth. Price, **$1.50.**

"The book is full of curious information. An exceedingly interesting chapter is devoted to animal training and animal intelligence, and no reader, however well up in natural history, will lay down the book without having learned something from it."—*The Evening Transcript*, Boston.

SEND FOR THE ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE ISSUED BY

The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS

The Macmillan Company's New Books.

ON LITERATURE, BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, ETC.

THE AGE OF TENNYSON.

By HUGH WALKER, M.A. Handbooks of English Literature Series. 12mo. Cloth. Price, 90 cents *net*.

SHAKSPEARE'S HEROINES.

By ANNA JAMESON. With twenty-five Portraits of famous Players in Character. 12mo. Cloth, ornamental. Price, $2.00.

The analysis of the characters has been supplemented by portraits of celebrated actresses who have played the parts, thus presenting the heroines through the medium by which Shakspeare intended his creations to meet the eye of the public.

THE FALL OF THE NIBELUNGS.

Done into English by MARGARET ARMOUR. Illustrated and Decorated by W. B. MACDOUGALL. Square 8vo. Cloth. Price, $2.50.

Simrock's arrangement of the mediæval text is the one that has been chosen for translation, and the plain prose rendering that has been attempted in this work should be welcome to those who like a translation to bring them as near as possible to the original.

UNDINE.

By F. DE LA MOTTE FOUQUÉ. With 63 Illustrations, Initials, Chapter Headings, and Tailpieces, by ROSIE M. M. PITMAN. Extra Crown 8vo. Cloth. Price, $2.00.

THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE LAFAYETTES.

Freely Illustrated. By EDITH SICHEL. With a Frontispiece and many Portraits. "Not one dull page in Edith Sichel's forceful, scholarly, and enthusiastic study of the great Lafayette and his household."—*New York Herald.* **8vo. Cloth. Price, $4.00.**

THE GROWTH OF THE FRENCH NATION.

By GEORGE BURTON ADAMS, Professor of History in Yale University. With Maps and many Illustrations. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.25 *net*.

"It would be scarcely possible for French history to be set before educated men in so small a compass more skilfully, more graphically, or more thoroughly in accord with the results of recent investigation; certainly no English history of France of the same size can compare with it for accuracy or interest."—*English Historical Review.*

A HANDBOOK OF GREEK SCULPTURE.

By ERNEST ARTHUR GARDNER, M.A., formerly Director of the British School of Archæology at Athens. Complete in 1 volume. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2.50 *net*.

The *Nation* says: "It is concise, yet thoroughly readable, and its half-tone illustrations are uniformly good. In this book we have for the first time in English a thoroughly competent history of Greek sculpture. It is a pleasure to be able to recommend almost without qualification a book on a subject which has been much at the mercy of the incompetent and the reckless."

Scientifc Subjects Popularly Treated.

THE DAWN OF ASTRONOMY.

A Study of the Temple Worship and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians. By J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.S., author of "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy," etc. With many Illustrations. *New and Cheaper Edition.* Royal 8vo. Cloth. Price, $3.00.

This work of the great English astronomer is of most fascinating interest, and is profusely and appropriately illustrated. Its field is a new one, which should be fully investigated.

THE FOUNDERS OF GEOLOGY.

By Sir ARCHIBALD GEIKIE, Director General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. 8vo. Cloth. Price, $2.00.

A course of lectures delivered at the Johns Hopkins University in April, 1897, inaugurating the Lectureship founded in that University in memory of the late George Huntington Williams.

LIGHT, VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.

Discoveries in Optics, etc. By SYLVANUS P. THOMPSON, author of "Electricity and Magnetism." Popular lectures on modern phases of Optics, including the Röntgen Ray. **Cloth, 12mo. Price, $1.50.**

SKETCHES FROM OLD VIRGINIA.

By A. G. BRADLEY. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.

This collection of short stories is a series of studies of the characteristics of a generation that is fast dying out in Virginia, and relate chiefly to the period covered by the fifteen years, or so, following the late war.

TEMPLE CLASSICS (THE). *New Volumes.*

FLORIO.—The Essays of Michel de Montaigne. Vol. V.
BOSWELL.—The Life of Samuel Johnson. Vol. III.

16mo. Cloth, gilt top. Price, each, 50 cents. Limp leather, gilt top, 75 cents.

Both of these works will be complete in 6 volumes.

TEMPLE DRAMATISTS (THE). *New Vols.*

The Faithful Shepherdess. By JOHN FLETCHER. Edited with Preface, Notes and Glossary by F. W. Moorman.

The Rivals. By RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. Edited with Introduction and Notes by G. A. Aitken. 32mo. Cloth, gilt top. Price, 45 cents. Paste-grain morocco. Price, 65 cents.

Send for Circulars showing the volumes previously issued and to follow in these series, which are scarcely less popular than the widely known *Temple Shakespeare.*

MACMILLAN'S ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS. *New Volume.*

JANE AUSTEN'S MANSFIELD PARK.

The "Peacock" Edition, $2.00. Illustrated by HUGH THOMSON. Introduction by AUSTIN DOBSON. **12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.**

In addition to the volumes in this well-known series, in the ordinary edition, and in that known as the "Peacock Edition," The Macmillan Company publish the collected works of many of the most famous novelists—not only of such English writers as Dickens, Scott, Miss Austen, Henry Fielding, etc., etc.—but also translations of the works of Balzac, Daudet, Turgenieff, Björnson, etc., etc.

SEND FOR THE ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE ISSUED BY

The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT!

$1.00 with coupon secures you IMMEDIATE POSSESSION of

APPLETON'S STRATFORD-ON-AVON SHAKESPEARE

issued in 12 ARTISTIC VOLUMES BOUND IN HALF-MOROCCO WITH GILT TOPS, UNCUT EDGES, and a gallery of illustrations of famous Shakespearian players reproduced in photogravure.

A limited number of sets will be distributed to readers of this magazine to advertise this matchless edition.

NO ADVANCE PAYMENT REQUIRED. NO EXPENSE FOR DELIVERY.

The magazine "coupon" entitles you to the immediate possession of the 12 artistic volumes on these extraordinary terms: Only $1.00 after delivery, and then only $1.00 monthly for 14 months.

A MAGNIFICENT

PORTFOLIO

...OF...

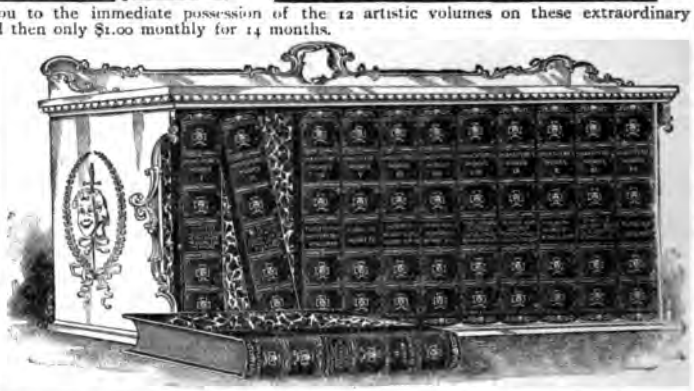
ART PLATES

made in Paris by Goupil & Co., reproducing famous oil paintings, will be sent

FREE

to magazine subscribers—a superb collection of photogravures, with portraits of the artists and descriptive text.

In itself a royal Christmas Gift complimentary to Stratford-on-Avon subscribers.



To Messrs. D. Appleton & Company,
72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

$1.00 DISCOUNT IF YOU REMIT CASH IN ADVANCE.

Gentlemen

Please send me, C. O. D. $1.00 (charges prepaid), set of STRATFORD-ON-AVON SHAKESPEARE, and ART PORTFOLIO. I agree to pay balance at rate of $1.00 monthly for 14 months.

Signed _____

Address _____

REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

D. APPLETON & CO., - - 72 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS

BOOKS FOR ALL SEASONS

A History of Dancing

From the Earliest Ages to Our Own Times. By G. VUILLIER. With 25 full-page Photogravure Plates and over 400 Text illustrations. Folio, cloth, uncut, $12.00.

New Letters of Napoleon I.

Omitted from the Collection published under the Auspices of Napoleon III. Edited by M. LEON LECESTRE, Curator of the French Archives. Translated by Lady Mary Loyd. Uniform with Meneval's "Memoirs of Napoleon." With Portrait. Small 8vo, cloth, $2.00.

Marriage Customs in Many Lands

By the Rev. H. N. HUTCHINSON, author of "Creatures of Other Days," etc. With 24 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $4.00.

Edition in Colors:

Bird Life

A Study of Our Common Birds. By FRANK M. CHAPMAN, Assistant Curator of Mammalogy and Ornithology in the American Museum of Natural History; author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America." Illustrated by Ernest Seton Thompson. With 75 full-page colored plates. 8vo, cloth, $5.00.

Peter the Great

By K. WALISZEWSKI. Uniform with "The Romance of an Empress (Catherine II. of Russia)," by the same author. Small 8vo, cloth, with portrait, $2.00.

In Joyful Russia

By JOHN A. LOGAN, Jr. With 50 illustrations in colors and black and white. Small 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

The Story of the Cowboy

By E. HOUGH, author of "The Singing Mouse Stories," etc. Illustrated by William L. Wells and C. M. Russell. A new volume in *The Story of the West Series*, uniform with "The Story of the Mine" and "The Story of the Indian." Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Literatures of the World

Edited by EDMUND GOSSE, Hon. M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. *Uniform Edition.* Each, 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Now Ready:

Modern English Literature. By the EDITOR.

French Literature. By EDWARD DOWDEN, D.Litt., LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin.

Ancient Greek Literature. By GILBERT MURRAY, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow.

The Beginners of a Nation

A History of the Source and Rise of the Earliest English Settlements in America, with Special Reference to the Life and Character of the People. The first volume in "A History of Life in the United States." By EDWARD EGGLESTON. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

The Concise Knowledge Library

A new series of instructive and interesting books, which contain in an abridged form a wealth of exact information which can be thoroughly relied on by the student, and yet of such a popular character as to meet the needs of the general reader.

Now Ready:

Natural History. Nearly 800 pages and over 500 original illustrations. Small 8vo, cloth, $2.00.

Astronomy. Illustrated. Small 8vo, cloth.

SARAH GRAND'S NEW NOVEL,

THE BETH BOOK.

By SARAH GRAND, author of "The Heavenly Twins," etc 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Christian

A Story. By HALL CAINE, author of "The Manxman," "The Deemster," "The Bondman," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Equality

By EDWARD BELLAMY, author of "Looking Backward," "Dr. Heidenhoff's Process," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The Mystery of Choice

By R. W. CHAMBERS, author of "The Moon Maker," "The Red Republic," etc. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

At the Cross-Roads

By F. F. MONTRÉSOR, author of "Into the Highways and Hedges," "False Coin or True?" "The One Who Looked On," etc. 16mo, cloth, $1.50.

Baboo Hurry Bungsho Jabberjee, B. A.

By F. ANSTEY, author of "Vice Versa," "The Giant's Robe," "Tourmalin's Time Cheques," etc. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Uncle Remus

His Songs and His Sayings. By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. New and revised edition. With 112 illustrations by A. B. Frost. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

The Seven Seas

A recent volume of Poems by RUDYARD KIPLING, author of "Barrack-Room Ballads," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS

True to His Home

A Tale of the Boyhood of Franklin. By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH, author of "The Wampum Belt," "The Patriot Schoolmaster," etc. Illustrated by H. Winthrop Peirce. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Red Patriot

A Story of the American Revolution. By W. O. STODDARD, author of "Little Smoke," "The Windfall," etc. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Exploits of Myles Standish

By HENRY JOHNSON (Muirhead Robertson), author of "From Scrooby to Plymouth Rock." Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Commodore Bainbridge

From the Gunroom to the Quarterdeck. By JAMES BARNES, author of "Midshipman Farragut." *Young Heroes of Our Navy Series.* Illustrated by George Gibbs and others. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

APPLETONS' HOME-READING BOOKS

A comprehensive series of books presenting upon a symmetrical plan the best available literature in the various fields of human learning, selected with a view to the needs of students of all grades in supplementing their school studies and for home reading.

10 Volumes are Now Ready. Uniform Edition. Each illustrated. 12mo, cloth. (Send for Prospectus of Series.)

☞ *Send for a copy (free) of the illustrated holiday number of Appletons' Monthly Bulletin, containing descriptions of these and other important books.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY - - 72 Fifth Ave., New York.

BOOKS

NEW-YORK: 27 & 29 W. 23d St. **G. P. Putnam's Sons.** LONDON: 24 Bedford St., Strand

Astoria:

Or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise Beyond the Rocky Mountains. By WASHINGTON IRVING. *Tacoma Edition.* With 28 photogravure illustrations, and each page surrounded with a colored decorative border. Two vols., large 8vo, beautifully printed and bound. Cloth extra, gilt tops, $6.00; three-quarters levant, $12.00.

This edition is printed from entirely new plates, and is by far the most sumptuous presentation of "Astoria" ever issued. It is embellished with borders, printed in colors, especially designed by Margaret Armstrong. The photogravure illustrations have been specially prepared for this edition by the well-known artists R. F. Zogbaum, F. S. Church, C. Harry Eaton, J. C. Beard, and others.

Some Colonial Homesteads

And their Stories. By MARION HARLAND. With 86 illustrations. 8vo, gilt top, $3.00.

In this volume the author tells the stories of some colonial homesteads whose names have become household words. The book is charmingly written, and is embellished by a large number of illustrations, very carefully selected and engraved. Among the homesteads presented are: Brandon, Westover, Shirley, Marshall House, Cliveden (Chew House), Morris House, Van Cortlandt Manor House, Oak Hill (the home of the Livingstons), Philipse Manor House, Jumel House (Fort Washington), Smith House (Sharon, Conn.), Pierce Homestead, Parson Williams's House, Varina (Pocahontas), Jamestown, and Williamsburg.

Historic New York.

The Half Moon Series. Edited by MAUD WILDER GOODWIN, ALICE CARRINGTON ROYCE, and RUTH PUTNAM. With 29 illustrations and maps. 8vo, gilt top, $2.50.

The volume includes the papers which have appeared under the title of the "Half Moon Series." The book is quaintly illustrated, and affords glimpses of New York in the olden time which cannot fail to interest those who know the city only in its strenuous modern life.

On Blue Water.

By EDMONDO DE AMICIS, author of "Holland and Its People," "Spain and the Spaniards," etc. Translated by J. B. BROWN. With 60 Illustrations. Uniform in general style with the illustrated editions of Amicis' works. 8vo, gilt top, $2.25.

The author describes the life on an emigrant ship bound from Genoa to Buenos Ayres. His touch is light, while his observation is close, and the pictures, both of the saloon life and of the teeming emigrant quarters, are graphic.

Nippur:

Or, Explorations and Adventures on the Euphrates. The Narrative of the University of Pennsylvania Expedition to Babylonia, in the years 1888 1890. By JOHN PUNNETT PETERS, Ph.D., Sc.D., D.D., Director of the Expedition. Very fully illustrated. Two volumes, sold separately, 8vo, each $2.50.

A splendid work, which is to be classed among the most remarkable of modern archæological researches.—*N. Y. Times.*

Heroes of the Nations Series.

Recent Issues. Fully illustrated, large 12mo, each, cloth, $1.50.

21. **Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction, 1822-1885.** By COL. WM. C. CHURCH, author of "Life of Ericsson."

22. **Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870.** By HENRY A. WHITE, of Washington and Lee University.

The Venetian Painters of the Renaissance.

By BERNHARD BERENSON, author of "Lorenzo Lotto," etc. Large paper edition, containing 24 photogravure reproductions of famous paintings by Messina, Vecchio, Bissolo, Titian, Bellini, Piombo, etc. Large 8vo.

Little Journeys.

To the Homes of Famous Women. By ELBERT HUBBARD. Being the series for 1897. Printed on deckle-edged paper, and bound in one volume, with portraits. 16mo, gilt top, $1.75.

Uniform with the above:—

Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great.
Little Journeys to the Homes of American Authors.

The 3 vols., as a set, in a box, $5.25.

Pratt Portraits

Sketched in a New England Suburb. By ANNA FULLER. New holiday edition, with 13 illustrations by GEORGE SLOANE. 8vo, gilt top, $2.00.

By the same author:—

A Venetian June and **A Literary Courtship.**

Holiday edition, with numerous illustrations.
The 2 vols., as a set, in a box, $2.50.

The Ayrshire Homes and Haunts of Burns.

By HENRY C. SHELLEY. With 26 full-page illustrations from photographs by the author, and with portrait in photogravure. 16mo, gilt top, $1.25.

A book of interest to all lovers of Robert Burns and of Scotland. The value of this little work is enhanced by the views of the homes and scenes which are placed by the side of the verses with which Burns has made them immortal.

A Note-Book in Northern Spain.

By ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON. With over 100 illustrations. Large 8vo, gilt top, $3.50.

In this volume of travel the author describes a district hitherto inadequately treated by writers on the Spanish Peninsula. The author describes a trip through the provinces of Galicia, to Astorga, Oviedo, Yuste, and many other places of historic interest. A brief sketch of the rise and development of the bull-ring is also given.

The Cruikshank Fairy Book.

Four Famous Stories. I. Puss in Boots. II. Hop o' My Thumb. III. Jack and the Beanstalk. IV. Cinderella. With 40 reproductions of the characteristic designs of George Cruikshank. 8vo, full gilt edges, handsomely stamped cover. $2.00.

John Marmaduke.

A Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1640. By SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, author of "Life of Oliver Cromwell." 3d edition. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.25.

"A stirring and captivating story."—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Irving's Complete Works.

New Knickerbocker Edition. Forty volumes printed on vellum deckle-edged paper, from new electrotype plates, with photogravure and other illustrations. 16mo, gilt tops. Sold only in sets. Per set, $50.00.

Holiday number of "Notes on New Books," a quarterly Bulletin; circulars of the "Story" and "Heroes of the Nations"; "Some Colonial Homesteads"; "Astoria"; "Little Journeys," etc., sent on application.

WELL IN THE FRONT IN 1898

THE BOOKMAN

An Illustrated Literary Journal

English Editor: W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, M.A., LL.D.
American Editors: Prof. HARRY THURSTON PECK, of Columbia College, N. Y.
JAMES MACARTHUR

$2.00 PER YEAR

The Bookman has been a distinct success since its appearance in February, 1895. It started with the assumption that there is ample room and a sufficient *clientele* among the great multitude of readers in America for a literary journal of the same character as the English *Bookman*, and its brief history has already thoroughly justified its existence.

With the compass of a monthly journal, *The Bookman* has been able to embrace all parts of current literature, and we are warranted in stating that it not only meets the needs of the vast majority of readers, but will cover in the course of the year at least as much ground as the weekly periodicals, and at less expense. *The Bookman*, in brief, has proved to be, as a contemporary puts it, a *vade mecum* for everybody who reads or writes.

CHRONICLE AND COMMENT.—*The Bookman* is unusually complete and fresh in the matter of American and English literary news.

NEW WRITERS.—*The Bookman* will continue to give biographical sketches of new and rising authors of the day. Portraits and other illustrations will also be given.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERARY ARTICLES. *The Bookman* will be noted, as heretofore, for its timely and important miscellaneous articles.

NEW BOOKS.—*The Bookman* especially aims at giving prompt reviews of new books, by competent critics.

OUR LONDON LETTER.—*The Bookman* contains a London Letter by Dr. Robertson Nicoll.

PARIS LETTER.—*The Bookman* also publishes a Paris Letter.

CONTINENTAL AND EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.—*The Bookman* surveys, periodically, the field of Continental literature, and the latest educational publications.

AMONG THE LIBRARIES.—*The Bookman* gives especial attention to Library Economy, and accurate news from the great libraries of the world.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—*The Bookman* contains matters of interest to collectors of rare books and bibliographers, including the art of book-making on its technical side.

THE BOOK MART.—*The Bookman*, under its department, "The Book Mart," presents facts of an interesting and novel nature alike to bookreaders, bookbuyers, and booksellers. The list of the six best-selling books of the month from leading booksellers throughout the country has proved to be a feature of great interest to general readers, as well as to those more intimately connected with the selling of books, whose hearty co-operation has been secured.

FINALLY, *The Bookman* aims at interesting all connected with books, and at being thoroughly readable. For this purpose the co-operation of some of the ablest writers and some of the leading booksellers in Great Britain and America has been obtained. Among those who have already contributed to *The Bookman*, and who have undertaken to contribute in the future, are the following:

Hamilton W. Mabie, J. M. Barrie, Brander Matthews, Prof. Henry Drummond, George E. Woodberry, Hall Caine, Clement K. Shorter, A. T. Quiller-Couch, Melvil Dewey, Nicholas Murray Butler, George Saintsbury, Theo. L. De Vinne, Robert Hoe, Austin Dobson, Edmund Gosse, Dr. Albert Shaw, etc., etc.

The Bookman will be sent, postpaid, for one year, on receipt of $2.00, and is for sale by all newsdealers at 20 cents per copy. Subscriptions will be received by all booksellers and newsdealers, and by

Dodd, Mead & Co., "Publishers of The Bookman" 149 & 151 Fifth Avenue, New York.

(Send for a prospectus giving fuller details of the Bookman's programme for 1898.)

BOOKS

Dodd, Mead & Company's Latest Books.

Irish Idylls. By JANE BARLOW. With many illustrations from photographs taken expressly for this edition by Clifton Johnson. 8vo, decorated cloth, $2.00.

Victorian Literature. A History of the Literature of the Victorian Era. By CLEMENT K. SHORTER, author of "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle." 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

Hamlet. Illustrated by H. C. CHRISTY, Cover in full gold, gilt edges, $2.00.

Stories of Famous Operas. By MISS H. A. GUERBER, author of "Stories of the Wagner Operas," "Legends of the Virgin," etc. Illustrated. 12mo, illustrated cloth, $1.50.

Pictures from the Life of Nelson. By W. CLARK RUSSELL, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Portraits of Musicians. By CAMILLE BELLAIGUE. (Translated from the French.) With 16 portraits. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The English Stage. Being an account of the Victorian Drama. By AUGUSTIN FILON. Translated from the French. Introduction by Henry Arthur Jones. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

The Ian Maclaren Year Book. 12mo, ornamental cloth, $1.25.

Romance of the Irish Stage. By J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY, author of "Life of Peg Woffington." With portraits. Two vols., $4.00.

The Potter's Wheel. By IAN MACLAREN, author of "The Mind of the Master," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The Green Guess Book. By MARY MCL. WATSON and SUSAN HAYES WARD, 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

Constitutional Studies. By JAMES SCHOULER, LL.D., author of "A History of the United States," etc. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

The Ian Maclaren Calendar. With decorative borders, neatly boxed, 4to, $1.00.

Colonisation in the United States. From the Earliest Times to the Landing of the Pilgrims. By G. BARNETT SMITH. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

NOVELS AND TALES.

Dariel: A Romance of Surrey. By R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Lorna Doone," etc., etc. With fourteen full-page illustrations by Chris Hammond. 12mo, cloth, $1.75.

The Two Captains. A Sea Tale. By W. CLARK RUSSELL, author of "The Wreck of the Grosvenor," etc., etc. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

In Kedar's Tents. A Novel. By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN, author of "The Sowers." 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Salted With Fire. The Story of a Minister. By GEORGE MACDONALD, author of "Lilith," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The King's Highway. A Novel. By AMELIA E. BARR, author of "A Bow of Orange Ribbon," "Friend Olivia," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Queen of the Jesters. By MAX PEMBERTON, author of "The Little Huguenot," etc., etc. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Spanish Maid. By QUILLER-COUCH. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Bye-Ways of Life. By R. S. HICHENS, author of "The Green Carnation," "An Imaginative Man," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

The Children of the Sea. A Tale of the Forecastle. By JOSEPH CONRAD, author of "Almayer's Folly," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Lumen. A Novel. By CAMILLE FLAMMARION. Authorized translation from the French. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

FOR YOUNGER READERS.

Elsie Dinsmore. By MARTHA FINLEY. With many illustrations by H. C. Christy. Large 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

Elsie at Home. By MARTHA FINLEY. Similar in general style to the previous "Elsie" books. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

The Adventures of Mabel. By RAFFORD PYKE. For children of five and six. With many illustrations by Mélanie Elisabeth Norton. Large 8vo, $1.75.

Children at Sherburne House. By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Hannah Ann. A Sequel to "A Little Girl in Old New York." By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Untold Tales of the Past. By BEATRICE HARRADEN, author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," "Hilda Strafford," etc. Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.

Witch Winnie In Venice. By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY. With many illustrations. Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Pierre and His Poodle. By ELIZABETH W. CHAMPNEY. With numerous illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

Derick. By BARBARA YECHTON, author of "We Ten," etc. Illustrated. Large 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

The Missing Prince. By G. E. FARROW, author of "The Wallypug of Why." Illustrated. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

The above books are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, mail prepaid, on receipt of price, by

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Fifth Ave. and Twenty-first St., New York.

7. Fragment on the Despair of the People of Judah.

(734 B. C.; edited late)

8, 19 AND when they say to you: Consult the ghosts and the familiar
spirits that cheep and that moan,[36] ‹give this answer›: Should
not a people ‹rather› consult its God? on behalf of the living
20 ‹should men consult› the dead? To the instruction and to the
admonition![37] Surely they will speak according to this word.

* * * * ‹he› for whom there is no daybreak.[38]
21 And he will pass through it,[39] hard-pressed and famishing,
And it will be that, when he is famished, he will be enraged,
And will curse his king and his God,[40] and turn his gaze
22 * * * * , and ‹then› to earth will he look, [upward,
But behold, distress and gloom, a dark veil of anguish,
And thick darkness . . . . .

8. The Ideal King.

(Probably post-Exilic)

9, 1 [a]IN the former time He brought into contempt the land of
Zebulun and the land of Naphtali, but in the latter ‹time› He
confers honor on the road to the Sea, the other side of the Jordan,
the district of the nations.[41]

2 The people who walked in darkness behold a great light;
Those who dwell in the land of deepest gloom, upon them a
light brightly shines.
3 Thou multipliest ‹exultation›, thou increasest joy;
They joy before thee as men joy in harvest, ‹and› as men exult
when they divide spoil.
4 For ‹Israel's› burdensome yoke, and the ‹crossbar› laid on his
shoulder,
The rod of his taskmaster, thou hast broken as in Midian's
day ‹of battle›.[43]
5 For every boot of the warrior whose tread resounds, and ‹every›
war-cloak drenched with blood,
Will be burned up, ‹will be› the prey of the flames.
6 For to us a child is born, to us a son is given,
And dominion rests on his shoulder,

9, 1[a] ‹For is there not a dark veil to ‹the land› which has anguish?[42]

The Polychrome Bible

A New Translation of the Scriptures from a Revised Text, with Explanatory Notes and numerous Pictorial Illustrations. Many pages printed in colors exhibiting the composite structure of the books. Prepared by Eminent Biblical Scholars of Europe and America, under the editorial direction of PAUL HAUPT. Professor of Hebrew and the Cognate Languages in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Honorary Curator of the Collections of Oriental Antiquities in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, &c., assisted by Dr. HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, of Philadelphia, editor of the New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, &c.

A Great Enterprise

Long years of preparation, and collaboration upon a vast scale, have been devoted to this work, which is perhaps the greatest yet attempted in the field of Biblical scholarship.

Former Versions

The *Authorized Version* of 1611 was the work of English scholars. The *Revised Version* was the joint production of England and America, although many of the readings and renderings preferred by the American Committee were not adopted by the English Revisers. The *Polychrome Bible* will have the unique distinction of representing the united Biblical scholarship of the civilized world.

Editors and Translators

In its band of translators we find side by side with the most eminent Biblical scholars of America, such as Pres. HARPER, of Chicago; Drs. MOORE, of Andover; TOY, of Harvard; CURTIS, of Yale; WARD, editor of *The Independent*, New York; BROWN, of Union Theological Seminary; MORRIS JASTROW, JR., of Philadelphia; MCCURDY, of Toronto, &c., the leading English scholars like Drs. CHEYNE, DRIVER, GEO. A. SMITH, RYLE, MARTINEAU, &c., as well as Drs. WELLHAUSEN, KAUTZSCH, SIEGFRIED, STADE, BUDDE, CORNILL, KITTEL, DELITZSCH and others, representing the best scholarship of the Continent.

A New Translation

The projectors of this great enterprise consider that the Revised Version was an unsatisfactory compromise, which destroyed the charm of the older translation while failing to give the reader the full results of modern research. In the present work nothing is omitted which can secure this end. The translation is based upon a thoroughly revised Hebrew text, which has been rendered into *modern literary English.*

Illustrations and Notes

The text is accompanied by pictorial illustrations from Assyrian and Egyptian monuments, photographs of Biblical sites, &c., together with explanatory notes and historical and critical introductions to the several books. These comments represent the ripest fruits of research.

A Book for The People

Though based upon the combined Biblical scholarship of the world, this is not a book for scholars only, but *for the people.* Heretofore it has been necessary to read the Bible with the aid of commentaries, glossaries, &c. The *Polychrome Bible* is translated into the language of to-day, and the chief aim has been to make its meaning clear and intelligible, so that "he who runs may read."

The Polychrome Feature

One of the most striking features of the work is its printing. To give to the reader, in visible form, the results of Modern Criticism as to the different sources from which some of the Old Testament books have been made up, the text is printed on variously colored backgrounds exhibiting the composite structure of the books. It thus records the present general agreement of the most competent Biblical scholars. These are all men who thoroughly believe in the inspiration of the Bible, but who feel that the time has come to make accessible to the general public the results arrived at by the most eminent specialists who have devoted their lives to these investigations.

Mode of Publication

The Old Testament is to be published in twenty separate parts, appearing from time to time. There will be issued immediately three parts, viz., *Judges*, translated by The Rev. G. F. MOORE, D. D., of Andover; *Isaiah*, by The Rev. Canon T. K. CHEYNE of Oxford; *Psalms*, by Dr. J. WELLHAUSEN, of Göttingen, and Dr. H. H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia.

Prospectus

A full Prospectus giving a complete account of this great enterprise will be sent to any address upon application. On the other side of this leaf will be found a sample page showing the polychrome printing, and also giving an interesting specimen of the New Translation.

DODD, MEAD, & COMPANY

Publishers of The Polychrome Bible

149-151 FIFTH AVENUE NE

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1898

This is a Partial Announcement* for Next Year

"THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION" by SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE will run throughout 1898 as one of the leading features. The author of "The Life of Washington" undertook this large work with two ideas in view: (1) To present the fight for American independence —not as a dry history but a vivid picture of vital struggle, reproducing the atmosphere and feeling of the time. (2) To make clear the historical significance and proportion of the events described. (For the first time all the modern art forces and resources will be brought to bear upon the Revolution. Howard Pyle and a corps of artists began work upon it last summer.)

CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN'S "THE AMERICAN NAVY IN THE REVOLUTION" will be a group of articles written to complement "The Story of the Revolution." They will deal largely with the romantic side of our sea-fighting. (They will be illustrated by Carlton T. Chapman, Harry Fenn, and some of the same artists that are at work on "The Story of the Revolution.")

ROBERT GRANT'S "SEARCHLIGHT LETTERS" are his replies to various letters that were brought in to him in consequence of his "Reflections of a Married Man" and "The Opinions of a Philosopher." They are written with his characteristic humor combined with uncommon sense.

"LIFE AT GIRLS' COLLEGES," like the articles on "Undergraduate Life at Harvard, Princeton, and Yale" will tell of the manners, customs, and life of various American college girls. (Richly illustrated.)

THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S FIRST LONG NOVEL, "RED ROCK—A CHRONICLE OF RECONSTRUCTION," will be Scribner's leading fiction serial during '98. Mr. Page has hitherto written of the Old South or the New South; he now writes, with all the richness of color that has gained him so much affection, the novel of the era when the Old South was lost forever and the New South had not yet found itself. Mr. Page has devoted four years to the story, and he considers it his best work. (It will be illustrated by B. West Clinedinst.)

"THE WORKERS" in a new field.—WALTER A. WYCKOFF, the college graduate who became a day-laborer in order to learn the truth about the working classes, will continue the story of his two years' experiment. In '98 he will tell about his experience with laborers and anarchists in Chicago and the problems of organized labor. (Fully illustrated by W. R. Leigh.)

SENATOR HOAR'S POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.—Senator Hoar is a shrewd observer and a witty writer, and he has been in public life for forty-five years.

"BITS OF EUROPE IN AMERICA." —The three most typical European settlements in this country have been studied by three women writers, Octave Thanet, Cornelia Atwood Pratt, and Elia W. Peattie. (Fully illustrated.)

SHORT FICTION.—RUDYARD KIPLING, GEORGE W. CABLE, KENNETH GRAHAME, and others, are under engagement to contribute short stories during 1898.

* *The full prospectus in small book form printed in colors with illustrations (cover and decorations by Maxfield Parrish) will be sent upon application.*

$3.00 A YEAR, 25 CENTS A NUMBER. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

BOOKS

SCRIBNER'S HOLIDAY BOOKS

GENERAL HARRISON'S GREAT BOOK

This Country of Ours.

By BENJAMIN HARRISON, Ex-President of the United States. 12mo, $1.50.

"*The purpose of the book is to give a better knowledge of things that have been too near and familiar to be well known. I hope it may also tend to promote an intelligent patriotism and a faithful discharge of the duties of citizenship.*"—AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

CONTENTS:—The Constitution—The Congress—The President—The State Department—The Treasury Department—Departments of War and Justice—The Post Office Department—The Navy Department—Departments of the Interior and Agriculture—Independent Boards and Commissions—The Judiciary.

"Nowhere could there be found a volume better adapted to popular uses than this compendium of one of the wisest of our Presidents. . . . These chapters . . . possess a permanent value."—*New York Tribune.*

Old Creole Days. By George W. Cable.

With 8 full-page illustrations and 14 head and tail pieces by ALBERT HERTER, all reproduced in photogravure, and with an original cover design by the same artist. 8vo, $6.00.

A few copies still left of the Special Limited Edition on Japan paper. Each $12.00 *net.*

This edition of Mr. Cable's masterpiece is a most remarkable achievement. Mr. Herter's illustrations, while charmingly in key with the stories, are exquisite in their firmness, grace and feeling. Indeed, they have probably never been equaled in these qualities by any American illustrator. The volume, with its wide margins, fine paper, and beautiful printing, really marks an epoch in the art of book-making on this side of the water, and forms an ideal gift-book. It is as unique in its mechanical perfection as the stories themselves are in our literature.

London: As Seen by C. D. Gibson.

Written and illustrated by CHARLES DANA GIBSON. Large folio, 12 x 18 inches, $5.00.

Édition de Luxe, limited to the first 250 *impressions, with special features.* $10.00 *net.*

The readers of *Scribner's Magazine* will remember this interesting series of articles, but they will probably be much surprised at the present form. The large size has made it possible to do much greater justice to the illustrations, all of which have been remade, and much unpublished material has been added, making practically a new presentation of the subject. The volume represents Mr. Gibson's most important artistic output so far, and is of the greatest interest.

The First Christmas Tree. By Henry Van Dyke.

With full-page illustrations by HOWARD PYLE, reproduced in photogravure, decorative borders, illuminated title, and a striking cover-design. 8vo, $1.50.

Dr. Van Dyke is here in his happiest vein, for his keen feeling for nature and his deep religious sense have combined to render this story, dealing as it does with the transition to Christianity from primitive savagery, vivid and moving in the extreme. The illustrations by Mr. Howard Pyle are noteworthy examples of that artist's sterling and satisfactory work, and of his ability, by conscientious attention to minutiæ, to depict realistically scenes of a bygone age.

The Decoration of Houses.

By EDITH WHARTON and OGDEN CODMAN, Jr. With 56 full-page illustrations. Small 4to, $4.00.

This will be a most suggestive and helpful work to everyone who is interested in "making the best" of his or her surroundings, æsthetically speaking. The problems encountered in the attempt to make the interior of one's home look attractive are here met by presenting examples of the most artistic ways of treating various forms of construction drawn from characteristic models of various periods.

Social Life in Old Virginia Before the War.

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE. With illustrations by the MISSES COWLES. 12mo, $1.50.

A vivid picture in Mr. Page's usual fascinating style of the conditions and manners that existed among the ante-bellum gentlefolk of Virginia, which is admirably supplemented by the illustrations, imaginative and realistic. The latter form a very unusually artistic and striking series, and help one greatly in obtaining an idea of these picturesque people.

English Lands, Letters, and Kings.

The Later Georges to Queen Victoria. By DONALD G. MITCHELL ("Ik Marvel"). 12mo, $1.50.

This veteran author here continues his survey of the field of English letters, which *The Outlook* has pronounced "the most attractive of the familiar introductions to the study of English literature."

PREVIOUS VOLUMES. Each $1.50. **From Celt to Tudor.—From Elizabeth to Anne.—Queen Anne and the Georges.** The Four Volumes in a box, $5.00.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BOOKS

SCRIBNER'S HOLIDAY BOOKS

Audubon and His Journals

By MARIA R. AUDUBON, with Notes by Elliott Coues. With many portraits and other illustrations. 2 vols., 8vo, $7.50.

Contents:—**Biography.—The European Journals, 1826-29.—The Labrador Journal, 1833.—The Missouri River Journal, 1843.—The Episodes.**

The book is valuable as presenting a carefully studied biography of our greatest ornithologist, prepared from his own writings, and correcting and adding to the former accounts, many brilliant unpublished letters and fragments from the journals being given.

The Workers

An Experiment in Reality: The East. By WALTER A. WYCKOFF. With illustrations. 12mo, $1.25.

This most unusual book tells the experiences of a college-bred man who for two years earned his living as an unskilled laborer in order to find out for himself the actual condition of the American workingman.

St. Ives

Being the Adventures of a French Prisoner in England. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. *(Fourth Edition.)* 12mo, $1.50.

"We are inclined to think it is in 'St. Ives' that Stevenson erects his true monument as a master of narrative style.—*The Bookman.*

In the Cameo Edition

Each with frontispiece Etching. 16mo, $1.25.

BY J. M. BARRIE
Auld Licht Idylls
A Window in Thrums

BY HENRY VAN DYKE
Little Rivers
The Poetry of Tennyson

Vasari's Lives of the Painters

By GIORGIO VASARI. Edited in the light of recent discoveries by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield and A. A. Hopkins. 4 vols., 8vo, $8.00.

"This is in the best sense a popular set of books and deserves to be successful. . . . They will be held invaluable wherever Italian art is studied with diligent interest."—*New York Tribune.*

"The best English edition in existence."
—*New York Evening Post.*

His Grace of Osmonde

(Being the Portion of the History of that Nobleman's Life omitted in the Relation of His Lady's Story, Presented to the World of Fashion under the title of "A Lady of Quality.") By FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT. 12mo, $1.50.

Mrs. Burnett's striking and successful novel of last year is now followed by a novel even more remarkable in that it marks what is probably a unique experiment in fiction. There have been sequels, and very successful sequels; but this novel is not a sequel, but in the fullest sense a companion, being the man's side of a story of which the woman's side has already been told.

Mrs. Knollys, and Other Stories

By F. J. STIMSON. 12mo, $1.50.

This new volume by the author of "Guerndale," "First Harvests," and "King Noanett," contains much of Mr. Stimson's best work, including two new stories, and is published uniform with Stockton's "A Story-Teller's Pack."

FOR YOUNGER READERS

Mrs. Burnett's Famous Juveniles

An entirely new edition of Mrs. BURNETT'S famous juveniles from new plates, with all the original illustrations by Reginald B. Birch. Bound in beautiful new cloth binding designed by Reginald B. Birch. 5 vols., 12mo. Each $1.25.

Little Lord Fauntleroy.—Two Little Pilgrims' Progress.—Piccino and Other Child Stories.—Giovanni and the Other.—Sara Crewe, Little Saint Elizabeth, and Other Stories (in one volume).

Three New Henty Books

By G. A. HENTY. Each 12mo, $1.50.

"Mr. Henty's books never fail to interest boy readers. Among writers of stories of adventure he stands in the very first rank."—*The Academy* (London).

With Frederick the Great. A Tale of the Seven Years' War. With 12 full-page illustrations by Wal Paget.

A March on London. A Story of Wat Tyler's Rising. With 8 full-page illustrations by W. A. Margetson.

With Moore at Corunna. A Story of the Peninsular War. With 12 full-page illustrations by Wal Paget.

Will Shakespeare's Little Lad

By IMOGEN CLARK. With illustrations and cover design by R. B. Birch. 12mo, $1.50.

An Old-Field School Girl

By MARION HARLAND. With 12 full-page illustrations. 12mo, $1.25.

With Crockett and Bowie

Or, Fighting for the Lone Star Flag. A Tale of Texas. By KIRK MUNROE. Illustrated. *(White Conqueror Series.)* 12mo, $1.25.

Lullaby Land. Songs of Childhood

By EUGENE FIELD. With an introduction by Kenneth Grahame, and illustrated by Charles Robinson. 12mo, $1.50.

The Stevenson Song Books

Verses from "A Child Garden," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, with music by various composers. A companion volume to the "Field-De Koven Song-Book." Large 8vo, $2.00.

The Knights of the Round Table

By WILLIAM HENRY FROST. Illustrated by S. R. Burleigh. 12mo, $1.50.

The King of the Bronchos

And Other Tales of New Mexico. By CHARLES F. LUMMIS. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.25.

Lords of the World

A Story of the Fall of Carthage and Corinth. By A. J. CHURCH. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BOOKS

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S

NEW WORKS OF FICTION

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING'S NEW NOVEL:

The General's Double.

By CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U. S. A., author of "Captain Blake," etc. With illustrations by J. STEEPLE DAVIS. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

For several years Captain King has written no long story. His readers will therefore greet with especial welcome this important novel of kindred length and interest with "A Colonel's Daughter," and "Marion's Faith."

King Washington.

A Romance of the Hudson. By ADELAIDE SKEEL and WILLIAM H. BREARLEY. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

Washington is at the present time the foremost figure in literary interest; as Napoleon was a year or two ago. Two startling incidents in his career enter into the plot of this story, which is, at the same time, a charming love-tale.

The Hermit of Nottingham.

A Novel. By CHARLES CONRAD ABBOTT, author of "A Colonial Wooing," etc. 12mo, buckram, ornamental, $1.25.

Extremely favorable as has been the reception accorded Dr. Abbott's previous novels, this book is a marked advance over anything in fiction he has yet written.

The Two Offenders.

By OUIDA. In Lippincott's Series of Select Novels for October, 1897. 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.00.

The Pride of the Mercers.

By T. C. DELEON, author of "Creole and Puritan," etc. 12mo, cloth, deckle edges, $1.25.

Dead Selves.

By JULIA MAGRUDER, author of "The Princess Sonia," etc. 12mo, cloth, ornamental, $1.25.

A Damsel Errant.

By AMELIE RIVES, author of "The Quick or the Dead?" etc., etc. To be issued in "The Lotus Library." 16mo, polished buckram, 75 cents.

Chalmette.

By CLINTON ROSS, author of "The Scarlet Coat," "Zuleka," etc. 12mo, cloth extra, deckle edges, with frontispiece, $1.50.

A Queen of Hearts.

By ELIZABETH PHIPPS TRAIN, author of "A Social Highwayman," etc. 12mo, cloth, deckle edges, $1.25.

Barbara, Lady's Maid and Peeress.

By MRS. ALEXANDER. 12mo, cloth, ornamental, $1.25.

Sold by booksellers everywhere, or mailed, upon receipt of price, by the publishers,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

715 and 717 Market Street - - - - Philadelphia.

BOOKS

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S

IMPORTANT HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS

Heirlooms in Miniatures.

By ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON. With a chapter on Miniature Painting by Emily Drayton Taylor. With frontispiece in color and over one hundred finely executed reproductions of the best examples of Colonial, Revolutionary, and Nineteenth Century miniature painters. Ornamental buckram, gilt top, deckle edges, $3.00; three-quarters levant, $6.00.

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON has produced a volume on **Miniatures**, their painters, and the distinguished old families who possessed them, which will fascinate readers who have hitherto dealt only with the more homely side of the Colonial and Revolutionary eras. The volume is full of effective reproductions of miniature likenesses of the past generations, and it is rendered of present value to the many now engaged in this exquisite art by a chapter on the technique of miniature painting by EMILY D. TAYLOR, whose lovely work has recently been crowned by appearance in the Paris Salon.

Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times.

By SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER. Illustrated with four photogravures and numerous head and tail sketches in each volume. Two volumes. Satine, in a box, $3.00; half calf or half morocco, $6.00.

ABBOTT'S FIRESIDE AND FOREST LIBRARY.

Travels in a Tree Top. The Freedom of the Fields.

With frontispiece by ALICE BARBER STEPHENS, and three photogravures in each volume. Two volumes, in a box. Buckram, extra, $3.00; half calf or half morocco, $6.00. Sold separately or in sets.

With Feet to the Earth.

By CHARLES M. SKINNER, author of "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," etc. Buckram, ornamental, gilt top, deckle edges, $1.25.

The Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau.

A *New Edition*, thoroughly revised, corrected, and extended by the addition of passages omitted from former editions. Four volumes. Illustrations after LELOIR. Cloth, $4.00; half morocco, $10.00. Published in connection with Gibbings & Co., London.

The Works of Francois Rabelais.

Translated by SIR THOMAS URQUHART and PETER MOTTEUX, with the Notes of Duchat, Ozell, and others. Introduction and revision by ALFRED WALLIS. A *New Edition.* Five volumes. 16mo, cloth, $5.00; half calf or half morocco, $12.50. Published in connection with Gibbings & Co., London.

Picturesque Burma, Past and Present.

By MRS. ERNEST HART. Illustrated with upwards of eighty reproductions of photographs and sketches, including many full-page pictures, about twelve photogravures, and two maps. Superroyal 8vo. Cloth, ornamental, deckle edges gilt top, $7.50. Published in connection with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., London.

Life of Wagner.

By HOUSTON STEWART CHAMBERLAIN. Illustrated with many photogravures, portraits, scenes from the operas, etc. Royal 8vo. Handsomely bound, $7.50. Published in connection with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., London.

Upon receipt of card, mentioning THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, *we will take pleasure in sending you our Illustrated Christmas Catalogue.*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

715 and 717 Market Street - - - - Philadelphia.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

FOR 1898

Will continue to present to its readers the most interesting and important events and achievements of civilization.

Wherever interest is centered, there HARPER'S WEEKLY correspondents and artists will be found, as, for instance, at

THE KLONDYKE,

from which place, each week, most interesting letters from our **special correspondent** have been received.

ON THE ROAD.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE WEST

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS will make a tour of investigation in the smaller as well as larger cities, and the results of his inquiries into the **Agricultural, Industrial, Political, and Social** conditions will be recorded in letters which will appear periodically in HARPER'S WEEKLY. There will also be a

LONDON LETTER

treating of **Art and Literature**, as well as the **Social and Political** problems of the Old World.

In the interest of the WEEKLY, CASPAR WHITNEY, author of the book on English athletics entitled "A Sporting Pilgrimage," is now on what may be called

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

On his way to Vancouver he made studies of **Sport in the West.** From Vancouver he sailed for Japan; thence to China and Siam, where he will make his principal hunt from Bangkok, because the interior of Siam contains a great variety of **big game.** Mr. WHITNEY will visit India, and then proceed to Europe to prepare a series of articles on the **Sports of Germany, France, and England.**

There will be **two serials** in the year 1898. The first will be "The Red Axe," by S. R. CROCKETT. The second serial will be "The Associated Hermits," by FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Among the special contributors to HARPER'S WEEKLY are CARL SCHURZ, W. D. HOWELLS, HENRY JAMES, E. S. MARTIN, ARNOLD WHITE, HORACE HUTCHINSON, and others.

10 Cents a Copy. $4.00 a Year.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York and London.

BOOKS

HARPER AND BROTHERS'

HOLIDAY BOOKS

MARCHESI AND MUSIC.
Passages from the Life of a Famous Singing Teacher. By MATHILDE MARCHESI. With an Introduction by MASSENET. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, $2.50.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.
By JUSTIN H. MCCARTHY. Vol. II. Completing the Work. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.50.

JEROME, A POOR MAN.
A Novel. By MARY E. WILKINS, Author of "Jane Field," "Pembroke," etc. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.50.

PASTE JEWELS.
Being Seven Tales of Domestic Woe. By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, Author of "Coffee and Repartee," "A House Boat on the Styx," etc. With One Illustration. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.00.

UNKIST, UNKIND.
A Novel. By VIOLET HUNT, Author of "The Maiden's Progress." Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

By W. D. HOWELLS:
An Open-Eyed Conspiracy. An Idyl of Saratoga. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.00.
The Landlord at Lion's Head. A novel. Illustrated by W. T. SMEDLEY. Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.75.

THE MARTIAN.
A Novel. By GEORGE DU MAURIER, Author of "Peter Ibbetson," "Trilby," etc. Illustrated by the Author. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.75; Three-quarter Calf, $3.50; Three-quarter Crushed Levant, $4.50. A Glossary of the French expressions is included.
Édition de Luxe, on Hand-made Paper, with Deckel Edges—the Illustrations in Sepia and the Text in Black. Large 8vo, Bound in Vellum. Limited to 500 Numbered Copies. $10.00.

OUTLINES IN LOCAL COLOR.
Stories. By BRANDER MATTHEWS, Author of "Vignettes of Manhattan," "Tales of Fantasy and Fact," etc. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.50.

FROM A GIRL'S POINT OF VIEW.
By LILIAN BELL, Author of "The Love Affairs of an Old Maid," "The Under Side of Things," etc. With a Photogravure Portrait. 16mo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

MY STUDIO NEIGHBORS.
By WILLIAM HAMILTON GIBSON, Author of "Eye Spy," "Sharp Eyes," etc. Illustrated by the Author. 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $2.50.

STUART AND BAMBOO.
A Novel. By Mrs. S. P. MCLEAN GREENE, Author of "Vesty of the Basins." Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

WHITE MAN'S AFRICA.
By POULTNEY BIGELOW, Author of "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser," etc. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $2.50.

A LEGEND OF CAMELOT.
Pictures and Verses of English Society. By GEORGE DU MAURIER, Author and Illustrator of "The Martian," "Trilby," etc. Large 4to, Cloth, Ornamental, $5.00.

LORRAINE!
A Romance. By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

ARS RECTE VIVENDI.
Being Essays written for "The Easy Chair." By GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, Author of "Prue and I," etc. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $1.25.

CELEBRATED TRIALS.
By HENRY LAUREN CLINTON, Author of "Extraordinary Cases." With Nine Portraits. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $2.50.

JOHN LEIGHTON, Jr.
A Novel. By KATRINA TRASK. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.25.

HARPER'S CONTEMPORARY ESSAYISTS:
Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, Uncut Edges and Gilt Top, $1.50 each.
The Personal Equation. By HARRY THURSTON PECK.
Certain Accepted Heroes, and Other Essays in Literature and Politics. By HENRY CABOT LODGE.
How to Tell a Story, and Other Essays. By MARK TWAIN.
Book and Heart: Essays on Literature and Life. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
The Relation of Literature to Life. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
Impressions and Experiences. By W. D. HOWELLS.
Aspects of Fiction, and Other Ventures in Criticism. By BRANDER MATTHEWS.

A HISTORY OF METHODISM.
By JAMES M. BUCKLEY. In Two Volumes. With over 100 Portraits and Views. 8vo, Cloth, $5.00. *New Edition.*

LIN McLEAN.
By OWEN WISTER, Author of "Red Men and White," etc. Illustrated. Post 8vo, Cloth, Ornamental, $1.50.

Harper & Brothers, New York and London

BOOKS

London Academy:—"Sheer joy from first page to last."

British Review:—"The verses recall the quality of humor which gives the Bab Ballads their charm."

For Bad Children **The Bad Child's Book of Beasts** Is the best Xmas book.

By H. B. and B. T. B.

4to, Illustrated. $1.00.

Before the holidays will be published a new Beast Book by the same authors:

More Beasts

(For Worse Children.)

Large 4to, $1.25. Illustrated.

London Times:—"The book has the merit of really appealing to children."

London Sketch:—"One of the funniest volumes of the season. The illustrations are delightfully grotesque."

SECOND EDITIONS NOW READY.

THE INVISIBLE MAN. By H. G. Wells, author of "The Time Machine," etc. Cloth, 12mo, $1.25.

From the November Bookman:—"One of the shrewdest literary men in London prophesies that it will be the book of the season."

Clement K. Shorter *in the London Bookman*:—"I have not been so fascinated by a new book for many a day."

THIRTY STRANGE STORIES. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, 12mo, 500 pp., $1.50.

From the Spectator (London):—"In his audacious imaginative insight into the romantic possibilities underlying the discoveries or the suggestion of modern science Mr. Wells stands unrivaled. . . . It is just like a transcript from real life, recalling the best work of Poe in its accent of sincerity, and surpassing it in its felicity of style."

AN AFRICAN MILLIONAIRE. By Grant Allen, author of "A Woman Who Did," etc. Cloth, 12mo. Illustrated. $1.50.

From the Pittsburg Leader:—"A book which has the running interest of the 'Sherlock Holmes' stories."

From the Detroit Free Press:—"There is wit, humor and ingenuity in this story, and it runs along with an irresistible dash and spirit to the inevitable finale."

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. By Sir Harry Johnson, K.C.B., H. M. Commissioner and Consul General in British Central Africa. With 6 maps and 220 illustrations. Large 8vo. Price, $10.00.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: "The best work that has ever been written on Central Africa."

Literary World:- "The most valuable all-around book on its part of the Dark Continent yet published."

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND LETTERS OF THE RT. HON. JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, Q.C., M.P. Edited by Robert Eadon Leader. With two portraits. Demy 8vo, $5.00.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO MENELIK—1897. By Count Gleichen, a member of the expedition. Author of "With the Nile Camel Corps." Demy 8vo, with illustrations and maps, $5.00.

A MEMOIR OF ANNE J. CLOUGH, Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge. By her Niece, Bertha Clough. In one volume. 8vo, $3.50.

RECOLLECTIONS OF AUBREY DE VERE. In one volume. With portrait. 8vo, $4.00.

St. James's Gazette (London):—"It is a remarkable book."

N. Y. Evening Post:—"A hurried glance discovers riches in the book."

St. Louis Star: "The work, taken altogether, is not only intensely interesting, but is most valuable as a history of the time in which the author lived."

THE SPORTSMAN'S LIBRARY. Edited by Rt. Hon. Herbert Maxwell. Two new volumes.

Reminiscences of a Huntsman. By the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley. With a colored frontispiece and the original illustrations by John Leech, and several colored plates, and other illustrations by G. H. Jalland.

The Art of Deer Stalking. By William Scrope. With a frontispiece by Edwin Landseer, and other illustrations. Large 8vo, each, $4.00.

A new, revised and cheaper edition of the famous work:

FIRE AND SWORD IN THE SUDAN. By Slatin Pasha. Translated and edited by Colonel Wingate, C.B., Chief of the Intelligence Department, Egyptian Army. Illustrated. $2.00.

N. Y. Tribune:—"The book has been shortened to some extent for this new form, the author having excised some of the purely historical passages, but it has lost nothing of its charm through the operation. It remains one of the most thrilling and absorbing narratives of adventure in Egypt, and it is good to have it published at an accessible price."

ROWING. By R. C. Lehmann. With chapters by Guy Nichalls and C. M. Pitman. With nearly forty full-page illustrations from photographs. Large 12mo, cloth, 360 pp. Price, $2.00.

Mr. Lehmann's position in the world of aquatic sports is undisputed. His reputation as a thorough sportsman and rowing expert was given wider publicity by his visits to this country, during the past year, to coach the Harvard crew. As a writer he has long held an enviable position in his field, which the publication of his book on rowing promises to enhance.

BENIN: THE CITY OF BLOOD. By Commander Bacon, R. N. Illustrated. Demy 8vo, $2.00.

An account of the recent British expedition.

ROME: THE MIDDLE OF THE WORLD. By Alice Gardner. With illustrations and map. Crown 8vo, $1.25.

A juvenile Gibbons.

STYLE. By Walter Raleigh, Professor of English Literature at University College, Liverpool; author of "Robert Louis Stevenson," etc. Crown 8vo. Price, $1.50.

Publishers' Circular:—"It is a book to read, to lay aside and read again, and at the third reading, as at the first, it will be found stimulating. It might well be made a text-book for literary beginners."

THE SON OF A PEASANT. By Edward MacNulty, author of "Misther O'Ryan," etc. One volume. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

THE KING WITH TWO FACES. By M. E. Coleridge, author of "The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus," etc. One volume. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

NETHERDYKE. By R. J. Charleton, author of "Newcastle Town," etc. One volume. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

A new book by the author of "Stephen Remarx."

PAUL MERCER. By Hon. Rev. James Adderley, author of "Stephen Remarx." Probable price, $1.25.

JOB HILDRED: ARTIST AND CARPENTER. By Ellen F. Pinsent, author of "Jenny's Case," "No Place for Repentance," etc. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

EDWARD ARNOLD, Publisher, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BOOKS

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

COMPLETION OF THE LIFE OF DR. PUSEY.

Life of Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D.

By HENRY PARRY LIDDON, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. Edited and prepared for publication by the Rev. J. O. JOHNSTON, M.A., Principal of the Theological College, Cuddesdon; the Rev. ROBERT J. O. WILSON, D.D., late Warden of Keble College; and the Rev. W. C. E. NEWBOLT, M.A., Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's. 4 vols., 8vo. With portraits and illustrations. Vol. IV., 8vo, $4.50 *net.* *(Just ready.)* Vols. I. and II., 8vo, 1,033 pages, $9.00 *net.* Vol. III., 8vo, 500 pages, $4.50 *net.*

NEW BOOK BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D.

Rampolli

Growths from a Long-Planted Root; being Translations, New and Old, Chiefly from the German: along with a year's Diary of an Old Soul. By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL.D. Crown 8vo, $1.75.

Builders of Great Britain

Edited by H. F. WILSON, M.A. A set of volumes illustrating the growth axd expansion of the Queen's Empire, as shown in the lives of the soldiers and governors who have played the chief parts. Each volume will contain the best portrait obtainable of its subject and a map showing his special contributions to the Imperial Edifice.

1. **Sir Walter Raleigh;** The British Dominion of the West. By MARTIN A. S. HUME. Crown 8vo. With portrait and two maps, 450 pages, $1.50. [*Ready.*
2. **Sir Thomas Maitland;** The Masters of the Mediterranean. By WALTER FREWEN LORD. [*In the Press.*

*** *Other volumes in preparation.*

VOLUME II. JUST PUBLISHED.

History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660

By S. R. GARDINER. Vol. I., 1649-1651. With 14 maps. 8vo, $7.00.

Vol. II., 1651-1654. With maps. 8vo, $7.00.

The King's Story Book

Being historical stories collected out of English Romantic Literature, in illustrations of the reigns of English Monarchs from the Conquest to William IV., and edited with an Introduction by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME. Illustrated by Harrison Miller. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $2.00.

Parables; for School and Home

By WENDELL P. GARRISON. With 21 Engravings on Wood by Gustave Kruell. Square crown 8vo, cloth, extra, $1.25.

NEW BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The Pink Fairy Book

Edited by ANDREW LANG. With numerous illustrations by H. J. Ford. Crown 8vo, ornamental cover, gilt edges, $2.00.

"This new book is as good as any that have gone before. Mr. Lang is wise in his selections, tactful in his arrangements, and pleasant in his preface. The book is delightfully companionable."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Kallistratus

An Autobiography. A story of the time of the Second Punic War. By A. H. GILKES, M.A., Master of Dulwich College. With 4 illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

The Vege-Men's Revenge

Illustrated in Color. By FLORENCE K. UPTON. Words by Bertha Upton. Oblong 4to, boards, $2.00 Uniform with "The Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls" and "The Golliwogg's Bicycle Club."

"It describes the adventures of a little girl, who fell asleep in the garden and dreamed that the vegetables were avenging upon her their sufferings at the hands of greedy mankind. The colored illustrations have a quality like those of the 'Golliwogg' books—oddly attractive and comic. It is a book that a child will greatly enjoy."—*Buffalo Express.*

LIBRARY OF HISTORICAL NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Edited by GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME. With Introductions and Notes designed to Illustrate the Historical continuity of the series, Costumes, Weapons and other characteristics of the particular period, etc.

Harold: Lord Lytton's "Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings." Large crown 8vo. With 15 illustrations, $1.50. [*Ready.*

William I.: Macfarlane's "Camp of Refuge." Large crown 8vo. With 20 illustrations, $1.50. [*Ready.*

*** *Other volumes in preparation.*

Sold by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., Publishers, 91-93 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

BOOKS

CHOICE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

The Surprising Adventures of

SIR TOADY LION

with those of General Napoleon Smith.

An Improving History for Old Boys, Young Boys, Good Boys, Bad Boys, Big Boys, Little Boys, Cow Boys, and Tom Boys.

By S. R. CROCKETT, author of "Sweetheart Travellers," "The Raiders," etc.

The remarkable success of "Sweetheart Travellers" has whetted the appetite of the young people for this volume, and large advance orders for it have been placed. Owing to Mr. Crockett's illness, the book has only just been completed, and will not be ready until about December 1. It will be profusely and beautifully illustrated by GORDON BROWNE, and will be exactly uniform with "Sweetheart Travellers."

12mo, cloth, with cover in colored inks, $1.50.

LUCILE. De Luxe Edition

By OWEN MEREDITH.

The most beautiful edition of this popular work ever published.

The especial features of this attractive book are twelve facsimiles of water-color sketches by MADELEINE LEMAIRE. *These are the only examples of the color work of this distinguished artist ever published in this country.*

In addition to these beautiful pictures are one hundred half-tone engravings after original designs by C. MCCORMICK ROGERS.

1 vol., 4to, full green cloth, gilt top, boxed, $4.00.

Full white cloth, beveled boards, full gilt, boxed, $5.00.

With back and half-sides of half red morocco, with front side of white, beveled boards, full gilt, boxed, $6.00.

"Lucile" also comes in a beautiful octavo edition at $3.00 in cloth, and $5.00 in half-levant. With 12 color plates by MADELEINE LEMAIRE and 100 half-tone engravings.

NURSERY RHYMES

Set to music by JOSEPH MOORE and illustrated by PAUL WOODROOFE. With the Preface by THEO. MARZIALS.

A most delightful present for the children. All the old favorites are given, including "Hey Diddle Diddle," "Ye Man in the Moon," etc.—thirty-two in all.

The music is plainly printed and is of good size, so that it can readily be read at the piano. Profusely illustrated by Mr. WOODROOFE.

Large 4to, cloth, $2.00.

Only a limited edition of this book was printed, and the type has been distributed.

THE COMEDIES OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH

A beautiful edition of these classic plays of the Eighteenth Century. *With numerous full-page illustrations in pen and ink by* CHRIS. HAMMOND. *With an introductory essay by* JOSEPH JACOBS.

12mo, cloth, elaborately stamped in gold, $2.00.

LITTLE HOMESPUN

A new book for the children by the ever-popular RUTH OGDEN, author of "A Loyal Little Red Coat," "A Little Queen of Hearts," and "Courage."

Some of the characters who made so many friends in "Courage" appear in this book.

The story brings in a visit of the heroine and some friends to Arlington, and incidentally describes visits to several of the historical spots around Washington. With 20 illustrations, 16 of them full-page, by MISS MABEL HUMPHREY. *The first book by Ruth Ogden in several years.*

12mo, full brown cloth, gold and colored inks on back and front sides, $1.25; half white cloth, fancy paper sides, $1.25.

FAIRY TALES

By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

A new collection of fairy tales by the author of "Ben Bolt." Mr. ENGLISH has had so much notoriety from "Trilby" that most people have forgotten that a few years ago he was one of the favorite writers for children. This book represents his best work in this line. With eight illustrations by ELIZABETH S. TUCKER.

1 vol., 12mo, light cloth, $1.25.

LITTLE GROWN-UP SERIES

Three beautiful books for children by Miss MAUD HUMPHREY.

Little Grown-Ups

With twelve facsimiles of water-color sketches by Miss HUMPHREY. Each of these pictures tells a little story, each representing a child or group of children engaged in some occupation or pastime of men and women. For example, children are represented as playing golf, sewing, sweeping, painting, giving a tea-party, etc.

Miss ELIZABETH S. TUCKER *has written an appropriate story or sketch for each picture. These are printed in inks of different colors, and inclosed in decorative borders. There is a different border or tail-piece for each page of text.*

Large 4to, boards, with cover in colors, $2.00.

Make Believe Men and Women

Old Youngsters

Made up of selections from "Little Grown-ups," each containing just half the illustrations and text in the larger volume.

Large 4to, boards, with cover in colors, $1.25.

FACSIMILES OF WATER-COLORS

By PAUL DE LONGPRÉ.

Eighteen reproductions of water-color paintings of flowers by this distinguished artist. Six of these are varieties of chrysanthemums, and the remaining twelve are of different well-known beautiful flowers.

Mr. de Longpré is probably the best-known painter of flowers in the country, and this collection has great value for all art students as studies.

1 vol., 4to, cloth, fancy paper sides, $3.50.

AUTHORS' READINGS

Illustrated with one hundred and seventy-two pen-and-ink drawings by ARTHUR YOUNG.

An illustrated "Story-tellers' Night," at which some of the most famous writers read or recite informally two or more of their best productions.

The author's pose and manner of recitation are illustrated—WITH SKETCHES FROM LIFE—*down the margin of each page.*

The programme includes nine authors: EUGENE FIELD, BILL NYE, ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, HAMLIN GARLAND, MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD, "M. QUAD," OPIE READ, and JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

LOVE AFFAIRS OF SOME FAMOUS MEN

A delightful book by REV. E. J. HARDY, the author of "How to be Happy Though Married."

This author has a most fascinating style and an ability to combine romance with history, so that his works are as absorbing as a novel. With a unique cover designed by WILL BRADLEY.

12mo, reversed gray cloth, with front and back almost covered with title, and an elaborate design, with hearts as the central idea, stamped in gold, $1.50.

COMPLETE HOYLE

By R. F. FOSTER, author of "Foster's Whist Tactics."

This new work is the most important book on games ever issued. Mr. Foster was at work on it continuously for over two years, and it is a complete encyclopedia of all the indoor games played at the present day, with suggestions for good play, a full Code of Laws, illustrative hands, and a brief statement of the doctrine of chances as applied to games.

The book is entirely original, not a line of description being borrowed from any other work on games.

12mo, cloth, $2 00.

ONE HUNDRED CALENDARS FOR 1898

At prices ranging from 10 cents to $7.50.

The finest line of calendars ever offered.

Madeleine Lemaire, Maud Humphrey, Paul de Longpré, Hal Hurst, and Frances Brundage are among the artists represented.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent at the publishers' expense on receipt of price. A Descriptive Catalogue sent free on application. On receipt of ten cents a Catalogue and an attractive calendar will be sent to any address. Mention REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,

27 & 29 West 23d Street, New York.

BOOKS

CHRISTMAS BOOKS AND ARTISTIC PUBLICATIONS

TWELVE SPORTING PRINTS
By **William Nicholson.** With Verses by
RUDYARD KIPLING.
Popular Edition, $1.25; Library Edition, . . $3.50

AN ALPHABET
By **William Nicholson.** Color Plates for each letter in the alphabet. Popular Edition, $1.50; Library Edition, on Dutch hand-made paper, ... $3.75

PEOPLE OF DICKENS
Drawn by **C. D. Gibson,** $5.00

A NEW BOOK OF DRAWINGS
By **Frederic Remington.** Large folio, 12 x 18 inches, $5.00

PICTURESQUE BITS OF NEW YORK
and Other Studies. By **Alfred Stieglitz.** A Portfolio of 12 photogravures, ... $10.00

PHIL MAY'S SKETCH-BOOK
Imperial quarto, 11 x 15 inches, ... $3.00

THE BLACKBERRIES
Drawings and Verses for Children, done in color by **E. W. Kemble,** $1.50

THE DUMPIES
A delightful tale for children, in pictures and verse. By **Frank Verbeck** and **Albert Bigelow Paine,** . $1.25

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MONKEY
Humorous drawings by **Hy. Mayer,** with verses by **Albert Bigelow Paine,** $1.25

THE SLAMBANGAREE
And Other Stories for children. By **Richard Kendall Munkittrick,** $0.75

GOING TO WAR IN GREECE
A graphic story of the recent war. By **Frederick Palmer,** $1.25

CALENDARS FOR 1898.

WENZELL CALENDAR. Exquisite reproductions in photogravure of four pastel drawings by **A. B. Wenzell,** $2.50

REMINGTON CALENDAR. Five Striking drawings by **Frederic Remington,** . . $1.00
Édition de luxe, 100 signed copies, . . . 2.50

SPORTS AND SEASONS CALENDAR. Six attractive designs in color, . . . $1.00

COON CALENDAR. Reproductions of seven water-color drawings by **E. W. Kemble,** . $1.25

POSTER CALENDAR for 1898. Designed by **Edward Penfield,** . . . . $ .50

NEW EDITIONS.

PICTURES OF PEOPLE. Drawn by **C. D. Gibson,** $5.00

DRAWINGS BY C. D. GIBSON, . 5.00

IN VANITY FAIR. Seventy drawings by **A. B. Wenzell,** $5.00

KEMBLE'S COONS. Thirty drawings by **E. W. Kemble,** $2.00

CUBA IN WAR TIME. By **Richard Harding Davis.** Twenty-four full-page illustrations by **Frederic Remington,** . . . $1.25

A Most Attractive Catalogue, with Full-Page Illustrations by GIBSON, REMINGTON, ABBEY, WENZELL, KEMBLE, and NICHOLSON—frontispiece in color—SENT FREE on application to readers of the Christmas "REVIEW OF REVIEWS."

R. H. RUSSELL, 33 Rose Street, New York.

BOOKS

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Holiday Books.

Tuscan Songs.

Collected, edited, and illustrated by FRANCESCA ALEXANDER. With 108 superb, highly artistic full-page designs. Large quarto, $25.00 *net*.

One of the most important and attractive publications since Vedder's great illustrated edition of The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám appeared.

The Critical Period of American History, 1783-1789.

By JOHN FISKE. *Illustrated Edition.* With about 170 Illustrations, comprising Portraits, Maps, Facsimiles, Contemporary Views, Prints, and other Historical Materials. 8vo, $4.00; half calf, gilt top, or half-polished morocco, $6.25.

This volume is illustrated in the same style as the "American Revolution," published last year.

Walden.

By HENRY D. THOREAU. *Holiday Edition.* A very interesting edition of Thoreau's most characteristic book, with an Introduction by BRADFORD TORREY, and 30 full-page photogravure Illustrations, including Walden Views, Concord Views, Portraits, etc. 2 vols., 12mo, $5.00.

Evangeline.

By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. *New Holiday Edition.* A beautiful book, with an Introduction by Miss ALICE M. LONGFELLOW, and 10 fine full-page Illustrations in Color and 12 head and tail pieces, by VIOLET OAKLEY and JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH, pupils of HOWARD PYLE. 8vo, handsomely bound, $2.50.

Cambridge Burns.

The complete poetical works of ROBERT BURNS. Uniform with the Cambridge Editions of Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, and Browning. With a Biographical and Critical Essay, Notes, Indexes to Titles and First Lines, Glossary, etc. With a fine portrait of Burns and an engraved title-page containing a view of Burns's home. 8vo, gilt top, $2.00; half calf, gilt top, $3.50; tree calf, or full levant, $5.50.

Gondola Days.

A charming book on Venice and its attractions, by F. HOPKINSON SMITH, author of "Tom Grogan." With illustrations by the author. 12mo, $1.50.

Being a Boy.

By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. With an Introduction and 32 full-page Illustrations from photographs by CLIFTON JOHNSON. 12mo, gilt top, $2.00.

Mr. Warner's charming book is supplemented with capital pictures of rural boy-life.

Little-Folk Lyrics.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN, author of "Lyrics for a Lute," etc. *Holiday Edition.* A beautiful book of very charming poems for children, with 16 exquisite Illustrations. 12mo, $1.50.

The Story of Jesus Christ:

An Interpretation. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, author of "A Singular Life," etc. With 24 Illustrations selected from the best works of modern masters. Crown 8vo, $2.00.

A book of very remarkable interest and significance. It is not a formal biography, but presents very effectively those shining acts and experiences in the life of Jesus which most signalized the loftiness of his nature, the depth of his sympathy, the loyal adjustment of his will to the Supreme.

Old Virginia and Her Neighbours.

By JOHN FISKE. 2 vols., crown 8vo, $4.00.

These volumes cover the settlement and growth of Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas and Georgia nearly to the Revolution. It is a most interesting story, and has never before been told with the critical insight, the philosophic grasp, and the distinct literary charm with which it is here told by Mr. Fiske.

Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

A biography of very great attraction, and well worthy of its illustrious subject, by MRS. JAMES T. FIELDS, author of "Authors and Friends." With a portrait. 12mo, $2.00.

Memories of Hawthorne.

A book of very uncommon personal and literary interest, by his daughter, ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP. With a new portrait of Hawthorne. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $2.00.

King Arthur and the Table Round.

Tales chiefly after the Old French of Crestien of Troyes. With an Introduction and Notes. By WILLIAM WELLS NEWELL. 2 vols., large crown 8vo, gilt top, $4.00.

A charming work, giving in attractive modern form, with judicious comment, the original tales of King Arthur and the Round Table.

The Westward Movement.

The Colonies and the Republic West of the Alleghanies, 1763-1798. With full Cartographical Illustrations from Contemporary Sources. By JUSTIN WINSOR. 8vo, gilt top, $4.00.

This volume completes the story begun by Dr. Winsor in "Cartier to Frontenac" (1534-1700), and continued in "The Mississippi Basin" (1697-1763), illustrating American History in its Geographical Relations from the time of Columbus to the beginning of this century.

The Theology of an Evolutionist.

By LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D. $1.25.

An important book, showing that Evolution is the Divine Law of Progress and wholly harmonious with Christian Faith.

Seven Puzzling Bible Books.

A Supplement to "Who Wrote the Bible?" By WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D. $1.25.

Illuminating lectures on certain books of the Bible which puzzle readers—Judges, Esther, Job, Ecclesiastes, The Song of Songs, Daniel, and Jonah.

Sold by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, by

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston; 11 East 17th Street, New York.

BOOKS

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Publications

Recent Books.

MRS. LATIMER'S HISTORIES OF THE XIX. CENTURY

SPAIN IN THE XIX. CENTURY

By ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER. Handsomely Illustrated. 8vo, $2.50.

Mrs. Latimer has achieved a signal success in this the latest (and probably the last) of her very popular XIX. Century Histories. The book gives information about the recent history of Spain that cannot be found in any other one volume now accessible. The history is brought down to the present day, and a chapter is devoted to the Spanish colonies in South America and a chapter to Cuba.

Mrs. Latimer's Histories of the XIX. Century, illustrated and otherwise uniform with "Spain," that have already been published are:

FRANCE in the XIX. Century	$2.50
RUSSIA and Turkey in the XIX. Century	2.50
ENGLAND in the XIX. Century	2.50
EUROPE in Africa in the XIX. Century	2.50
ITALY in the XIX. Century	2.50

NATIONAL EPICS

By KATE MILNER RABB. 12mo, 398 pages, $1.50.

"The compiler has performed a useful service in making accessible, in the compass of a single volume, so much material for the study of these noble poems."
—*Review of Reviews.*

ON THE RED STAIRCASE

By M. IMLAY TAYLOR. 12mo, $1.25.

"After the many problem-novels, and the myriad psychological disquisitions disguised as fiction, a wholesome, breezy tale like this, honestly and brilliantly told for its own sake, is a real treat to be enjoyed without thoughts of criticism."
—*The Bookman.*

EATING AND DRINKING

By Dr. ALBERT H. HOY. 12mo, $1.50.

"I would exhort all people who want to live long, and be really happy while they do live, to buy or borrow a copy of that priceless book, and study it up as soon as possible."—ALBERT H. WALKER, author of "Text-book of the Patent Laws of the United States," in a letter to the *Hartford Times.*

SCIENCE SKETCHES

By DAVID STARR JORDAN. New and enlarged edition. 12mo, $1.50.

"The book is rich in authentic facts, but the romantic methods of the author in telling, gives unusual charm to the volume. It is as entertaining as the best romance."
—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE LIFE OF ROGER SHERMAN

By LEWIS H. BOUTELL. Crown 8vo, gilt top, 361 pages, $2.00.

"It is a timely and valuable contribution to the biographical literature of the country, not only for the record it gives of a distinguished statesman of the eighteenth century, but for the contrasts it offers to some of the features of the present time."—*The Nation.*

New Books.

THE STORY OF LANGUAGE

By CHARLES WOODWARD HUTSON, author of "Beginnings of Civilization." 12mo, 392 pages, $1.50.

THE CAMPAIGN OF MARENGO

By Lieut. H. H. SARGENT, author of "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign." With maps, 8vo, $1.50.

CHRISTIANITY, THE WORLD RELIGION

By Rev. JOHN HENRY BARROWS. 8vo, $1.50.

A LITTLE HOUSE IN PIMLICO

By MARGUERITE BOUVET. Illustrated by Helen M. Armstrong. Small 4to, $1.50.

A WORLD-PILGRIMAGE

By JOHN HENRY BARROWS. Illustrated, $2.00.

UNDINE

Translated from the French of DE LA MOTTE FOUQUÉ, by Edmund Gosse. Illustrated, crown 8vo, gilt top, $1.50.

A GROUP OF FRENCH CRITICS

By MARY FISHER. 12mo, $1.25.

STORIES FROM ITALY

By G. S. GODKIN. 12mo, gilt top, $1.25.

AN IMPERIAL LOVER

By M. IMLAY TAYLOR, author of "On the Red Staircase." 12mo, $1.25.

WITH A PESSIMIST IN SPAIN

By MARY F. NIXON. Illustrated, $1.50.

THOUGHTS AND THEORIES OF LIFE AND EDUCATION

By Rt. Rev. J. L. SPALDING. 12mo, $1.00.

A DAUGHTER OF TWO NATIONS

By ELLA GALE MCCLELLAND. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.25.

NOTES ON THE NICARAGUA CANAL

By HENRY I. SHELDON. With illustrations and maps, 8vo, 214 pages, $1.25.

THE BIG-HORN TREASURE

By JOHN F. CARGILL, 12mo, 327 pages, $1.25.

MEN IN EPIGRAM

Compiled by FREDERICK W. MORTON, compiler of "Women in Epigram." 16mo, $1.00.

ELIZABETHAN SONNET CYCLES

Edited by MARTHA FOOTE CROW. 12mo, gilt top, per vol., $1.50 net. Sold separately.

Just issued—

Vol. III. { ***Idea.*** By MICHAEL DRAYTON.
Fidessa. By BARTHOLOMEW GRIFFIN.
Chloris. By WILLIAM SMITH.

Previously issued—

Vol. I. { ***Phillis.*** By THOMAS LODGE.
Licia. By GILES FLETCHER.

Vol. II. { ***Delia.*** By SAMUEL DANIEL.
Diana. By HENRY CONSTABLE.

THE LOVERS' SHAKSPERE

Compiled by CHLOE BLAKEMAN JONES. 12mo, $1.25.

LOVE'S WAY, AND OTHER POEMS

By MARTIN SWIFT. 12mo, $1.25.

Sold by booksellers generally, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by the publishers,

A. C. McCLURG & COMPANY, Chicago

BOOKS

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

"Quo Vadis." Illustrated Holiday Edition.

"QUO VADIS." A NARRATIVE OF THE TIME OF NERO. Translated from the Polish of HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ by Jeremiah Curtin. A new and beautiful holiday edition, printed from new type, *with maps and plans, and twenty-seven photogravure plates, including original pictures by Howard Pyle, Evert Van Muyden, and Edmund H. Garrett, a new portrait of Sienkiewicz, and reproductions from ancient sculptures of Nero, Poppæa, etc.* 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, extra, gilt top, with ornamental cover design. Each volume in cloth wrapper, and the set in a cloth box to match, $6.00; half crushed Levant morocco, gilt top, $12.00.

Romance and Reality of the Puritan Coast.

With many little picturings, authentic or fanciful. By EDMUND H. GARRETT. 100 *illustrations from pen and ink drawings.* 12mo, cloth, extra, gilt top, $2.00.

Mrs. Goodwin's Romances of Colonial Virginia.

THE HEAD OF A HUNDRED and WHITE APRONS. By MAUD WILDER GOODWIN. Illustrated Holiday Edition. *With* 10 *full-page photogravure plates, and* 10 *decorative headings, title-pages, etc.* 2 vols., 16mo, cloth, extra, gilt top, $3.00.

Grimm's Life of Michael Angelo. Illustrated Edition.

THE LIFE OF MICHAEL ANGELO. By HERMAN GRIMM. *With* 40 *photogravures from works of art.* 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, extra, gilt top, in cloth box to match, $6.00.

A Great Biography. Mahan's Life of Nelson.

THE LIFE OF NELSON. THE EMBODIMENT OF THE SEA POWER OF GREAT BRITAIN. By Capt. A. T. MAHAN, D.C.L., LL.D., United States Navy. Author of "The Influence of Sea Power upon History," etc. *Illustrated with* 19 *portraits and plates in photogravure, and* 21 *maps and battle plans.* 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $8.00.

Just Ready. A New Book by Captain Mahan.

THE INTEREST OF AMERICA IN SEA POWER, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Capt. A. T. MAHAN, D.C.L., LL.D., etc. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.00.

NEW FICTION.

FLINT: His Faults, His Friendships, and His Fortunes. By MAUD WILDER GOODWIN. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

MISS BELLADONNA: A Child of To-day. By CAROLINE TICKNOR. Author of "A Hypocritical Romance, and Other Stories." *Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman.* 16mo, cloth, $1.50.

TEN LITTLE COMEDIES. Tales of the Troubles of Ten Little Girls whose Tears were turned into Smiles. By GERTRUDE SMITH. *With* 10 *full-page illustrations by Ethelred B. Barry.* 16mo, cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.25.

BRICHANTEAU, ACTOR. From the French of Jules Claretie, Manager of the Comédie Française. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

IN BUFF AND BLUE. Being Certain Portions from the Diary of Richard Hilton, Gentleman of Haslet's Regiment of Delaware Foot, in our ever Glorious War of Independence. By GEORGE B. RODNEY. 16mo, cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.25.

CAPTAIN SHAYS: A populist of 1786. By GEORGE R. R. RIVERS. Author of "The Governor's Garden." 16mo, cloth, extra, gilt top, $1.25.

A New Book by the author of "Quo Vadis."

HANIA. Translated from the Polish of HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ, by Jeremiah Curtin. *With portrait of the author and his daughter.* Crown 8vo, cloth, $2.00.

Little, Brown, & Co., Publishers, 254 Washington Street, Boston.

BOOKS

RECENT BOOKS

ANTICHRIST

By ERNEST RENAN, author of "History of the People of Israel," "Life of Jesus," etc. Translated and edited by Joseph Henry Allen, late Lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS

A Posthumous Work. By PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, author of "The Intellectual Life," etc. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

MOLIÈRE'S DRAMATIC WORKS

Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vol. V.—"L'École des Femmes," "L'École des Maris," "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac." Vol. VI.—"L'Étourdi," "Le Mariage Forcé," "Le Médecin Malgré Lui," "Critique de l'École des Femmes." 12mo, leather backs, $1.50 each.

HISTORY OF DOGMA

Vol. III. By Dr. ADOLPH HARNACK. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

ANDRONIKE

By STEPHANOS THEODORUS XENOS. Translated from the Greek by Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor, author of "Constantinople." 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

THE CHRIST OF YESTERDAY, TO-DAY AND FOREVER

And Other Sermons. By EZRA HOYT BYINGTON, author of "The Puritan in England and New England." 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

THE GOLDEN CROCODILE

A Story of California Mining Life. By F. MORTIMER TRIMMER. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

IN INDIAN TENTS

Stories Told by Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Micmac Indians to ABBY L. ALGER. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

THE PROCESSION OF FLOWERS IN COLORADO

By HELEN JACKSON. Illustrated by Louise B. Graves. Square 16mo, limp cover, 50 cents.

For the Youngsters

THE YOUNG PURITANS OF OLD HADLEY

By MARY P. WELLS SMITH, author of "Jolly Good Times," etc. Illustrated by Searles. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

THE RESOLUTE MR. PANSY

An Electrical Story for Boys. By Prof. JOHN TROWBRIDGE, author of "The Electrical Boy," "Three Boys on an Electrical Boat," etc. Illustrated by Searles. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

NAN IN THE CITY

Or, Nan's Winter with the Girls. By MYRA SAWYER HAMLIN. A sequel to "Nan at Camp Chicopee." Illustrated by L. J. Bridgman. 16mo, $1.25.

WANOLASSET

The-Little-One-Who-Laughs. By G. A. PLYMPTON, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy," "A Willing Transgressor," etc. Illustrated by the author. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

RICH ENOUGH

By LEIGH WEBSTER, author of "Another Girl's Experience." Illustrated by Elizabeth S. Pitman. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

A NORWAY SUMMER

A Story for Girls. By LAURA D. NICHOLS, author of "Underfoot," etc. Illustrations. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

TORPEANUTS THE TOMBOY

A Story for Children. By LILY F. WESSELHOEFT. Illustrated from photographs. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

THE SECRET OF THE BLACK BUTTE

By WILLIAM SHATTUCK, author of "The Keeper of the Salamander's Order." 19 illustrations by Isabel Shattuck. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE

By EVELYN RAYMOND, author of "Little Lady of the Horse," etc. Illustrated by Searles. 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, - BOSTON

BOOKS

LAMSON, WOLFFE & CO.'S NEW CHRISTMAS BOOKS

JUST OUT. A NEW HISTORICAL NOVEL BY WILLIAM E. BARTON.

A HERO IN HOMESPUN: A Tale of the Loyal South

With 10 full-page illustrations By Dan Beard

In this story is set forth for the first time the civil war as it affected the Union people of the South. The theme is unhackneyed, and of absorbing interest. The historical background is true to fact, and changes with the progress of events in the war. The characters are sturdy types of mountain manhood and womanhood. Many of the incidents are historical, original, and picturesque. There is constant human interest, with humor and pathos.

The scouting, bushwhacking, guerilla warfare, strained social relations, political affiliations, religious experience, domestic life, and love-making of the time are all touched upon. It is believed that so adequate a picture of the mountain region of the South at the time of the civil war has never before appeared in print. $1.50.

"The author knows his Tennessee and Kentucky history from alpha to omega. We doubt if there has ever been written an abler running narrative of the events that took place in these two States during the war than is herein offered to us."—*Boston Journal.*

"Few of the many other stories about the war time equal it in self-consistency of personal characterization, in its swift, stirring movement, or in its striking, and often brilliant, pictures of particular scenes or events."—*The Congregationalist.*

To be published in November.

A NEW HISTORICAL NOVEL BY HULBERT FULLER.

VIVIAN OF VIRGINIA

Being the Memoirs of Our First Rebellion, by John Vivian, Esq., of Middle Plantation, Virginia

With 10 full-page illustrations by Frank T. Merrill

The scene of the story is laid during the latter part of the XVIIth century, and follows the course of the rebellion in Virginia against the tyrannous rule of Governor William Berkeley, giving a faithful and highly interesting account of the event, interwoven with the adventures, both perilous and amusing, of the hero, Captain John Vivian. The thread of a delightful love affair is united with the story, wherein Mistress Langdon, the charming niece of Governor Berkeley, is concerned. The old-time quaintness of diction is preserved with rare skill, which adds of itself a distinct fascination to the tale, and the character-drawing is exceptionally excellent; these features, with the touch of keen, pleasant humor which pervades the work, render it one in which the interest is sustained to the last word. $1.75.

A NEW HISTORICAL NOVEL BY PAULINE BRADFORD MACKIE.

MADEMOISELLE DE BERNY: A Story of Valley Forge

Illustrated by photogravures from drawings by Frank T. Merrill.

A Colonial romance, picturing vividly many scenes of the Revolution, and especially the hardships and suffering of the troops under General Washington at Valley Forge; combined with a charming love-story, which carries the interest irresistibly to the end. $1.50.

A NEW BOOK BY CLARA SHERWOOD ROLLINS.

THREADS OF LIFE

"Threads of Life" is a vivid human sketch, upon a background of philosophy and sociological thought. It is of a higher order than the usual novel, but at the same time possesses all the interest of a lively work of fiction. This is due to the charm of the author's diction and the strong personality of the characters. The force and originality of the ideas expressed in their conversations appeal especially to the educated reader. Several of the "Threads" lead to climaxes so delightful from a romantic point of view that the interest is irresistibly maintained to the last word. $1.00.

A NEW NOVEL BY LILLIAN HINMAN SHUEY.

DON LUIS' WIFE: A Romance of the West Indies

A novel founded on fact, from the letters of the heroine and the manuscripts of the Padre, the Doctor Caccavelli, Marc Aurèle, Curate of Samaná; drawing a vivid picture of West Indian life, interwoven with a story of absorbing interest. $1.50.

ORDERLY BOOK OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, kept at Valley Forge, 18th May to 11th June, 1778. $1.00.

LAMSON, WOLFFE & COMPANY

BOSTON LONDON NEW YORK

BOOKS

EVOLUTION AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY, whose publications (serial and in book form) are along the lines of evolution and philosophy applied alike to the sciences and to religion, calls attention to the following as of very special interest to students and thinkers in these departments :

A BOOK BY THE GREATEST AMERICAN NATURALIST.

THE PRIMARY FACTORS OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION.

BY PROFESSOR E. D. COPE. Cuts, 121. Pp. 550. Tables, Bibliography, Index. Cloth, net, $2.00.

"Cope's work is sound . . . his anatomical generalizations will last longer than those of either Owen or Cuvier."—Prof. HENRY F. OSBORN in the November *Century*.

"Will stand as the most concise and complete exposition of the doctrines of the Neo-Lamarckian school hitherto published. A most valuable text-book for teachers and students."—*Science*, New York.

"A work of unusual originality. No one can read the book without admiring the intimate knowledge of facts and the great power of generalization which it discloses."—Prof. J. McK. CATTELL.

ROMANES AND WEISMANN.

DARWIN AND AFTER DARWIN.

An exposition of the Darwinian Theory and a discussion of Post-Darwinian Questions.

BY GEORGE JOHN ROMANES, LL.D., F.R.S.

PART I. **THE DARWINIAN THEORY.** Pp. xiv, 460. 125 Illustrations. Second Edition. With Portrait of Darwin. Cloth, $2.00.

"The best single volume on the general subject since Darwin's time."—*American Naturalist.*

PART II. **POST-DARWINIAN QUESTIONS. Heredity and Utility.** Pp. xii, 344. With Portrait of Romanes. Cloth, $1.50.

"The clearest and simplest book that has appeared in the sphere of the problems it discusses."—*Chicago Dial.*

PART III. **POST-DARWINIAN QUESTIONS. Isolation and Physiological Selection.** Pp. 181. With Portrait of Mr. Gulick. Cloth, $1.00. (Just published.)

The three volumes of Darwin and After Darwin supplied to One Order for $4.00 net.

ON GERMINAL SELECTION

AS A SOURCE OF DEFINITELY DIRECTED VARIATION.

BY AUGUST WEISMANN. Pp. xii, 61. Paper, 25 cents.

"Professor Weismann considers this one of the most important of all his contributions on the evolution problem . . . important as marking some fundamental changes in Weismann's position."—*Science*, New York.

"Forms the crown and capsheaf of Weismann's celebrated theory of heredity."—*Exchange.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SENSATIONS. By ERNST MACH, Professor of the History and Theory of Inductive Science in the University of Vienna. Pp. xi, 208. Cuts, 37. Cloth, $1.25.

"Like everything he writes, a work of genius."—Prof. W. JAMES, of Harvard.

THE SCIENCE OF MECHANICS. Critical and Historical. By Prof. ERNST MACH. Cuts, 250. Pp. 534. Half Morocco, $2.50.

"A remarkable work."—*Nature.*

"A masterly book."—*Engineering News.*

"As a history of mechanics, the work is admirable."—*The Nation.*

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC LECTURES. By ERNST MACH. *Second Edition.* Revised and greatly enlarged. 12mo. Pp. 382. Cuts, 50. Price, $1.00 net.

"Has scarcely a rival in the whole realm of popular scientific writing."—*Boston Traveller.*

A CHARMING HOLIDAY GIFT.

KARMA; a Story of Early Buddhism. By PAUL CARUS, Editor of *The Open Court* and *The Monist.* Warmly indorsed by the famous Russian novelist, Count Leo Tolstoy. He wrote :

"It (Karma) is one of the best products of national wisdom and ought to be bequeathed to all mankind like the Odyssey, the history of Joseph and Shakyamuni."

Luxuriantly and quaintly printed in Japan ; by Japanese artists and printers ; English text with colored illustrations ; on crepe paper ; tied with silk ; third Oriental art edition ; price, 75 cents.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE OPEN COURT. Formerly weekly, now monthly ; devoted to the science of religion, the religion of science and the extension of the Religious Parliament idea. Yearly, $1.00; single copies ten cents. (Illustrated.)

THE MONIST. A Quarterly Magazine. Devoted to the Philosophy of Science. 160 pp. in each number. Yearly, $2.00 ; single copies fifty cents. **Sample copies** of **THE OPEN COURT** and **MONIST** and descriptive catalogues of all our publications, with illustrated biological circular, gladly mailed **free** on request.

Annual subscriptions to *The Open Court* and *The Monist* **received during December** will be entitled to the October *Monist* (which is Vol. 8, No. 1) and the back numbers of *The Open Court* containing the opening chapters of the "History of the People of Israel" now running, by Dr. C. H. Cornill, Professor of Theology in the University of Koenigsberg, Germany, originally issued by *The Open Court* in English and to appear later in German.

CHICAGO: THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY, 324 Dearborn St.

LONDON: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO.

BOOKS

SPECIAL HOLIDAY OFFER

THE WORKS OF JOHN RUSKIN

New Popular Edition—**In 26 Volumes,** 12mo, with all of the wood engravings, text illustrations, and 260 full-page plain and colored illustrations, bound in maroon silk, ribbed cloth, gilt top ; boxed.

Retail Price.... $26.00 **Special Price.... $15.00**

SOLD SEPARATELY

RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS. 5 volumes, with all of the wood engravings, text illustrations, and 95 full-page plain and colored illustrations, bound in blue art vellum cloth, gilt back and top ; boxed. Retail price, $6.50. Special price.....$4.50
Same, half calf, $7.50. Special price..... 6.00

RUSKIN'S STONES OF VENICE. 3 volumes, with all of the wood engravings, text illustrations, and 53 full-page and colored illustrations, bound in blue art vellum cloth, gilt back and top ; boxed. Retail price, $3.75. Special price.....$2.50
Same, half calf, gilt top, $4.50. Special price..... 3.60

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS

Sent by express or freight, charges collected, on receipt of price

AMERICAN PUBLISHERS CORPORATION, 310 Sixth Avenue, New York

ANDOVER PUBLICATIONS.

HELPS IN BIBLICAL STUDY

Both for general readers and for special use of clergymen and students. Works on the evidences, defense, and illustration of Christian truth, Devotional books, Essays in Philosophy and Theology, Church History, Hermeneutics, by learned professors, Commentaries on books of the Old and New Testaments by eminent scholars. Harmonies of the Gospels in English and in Greek by Prof. Frederic Gardiner. Buttmann's and Winer's Grammars of N. T. Greek by Prof. J. Henry Thayer; Elementary Hebrew Grammars, and other books for college and school use. *Send for a Descriptive Catalogue.*

W. F. DRAPER, Publisher,

ANDOVER, MASS.

THE VICTORIAN CLASSIC.

A volume especially adapted to the Holidays, but also in perennial demand—the richest, most luminous, most helpful, and beautiful of modern poems :

TENNYSON'S IN MEMORIAM.

Descriptive and analytical *Preface* by HENRY VAN DYKE ; exquisitely *Illustrated* by HARRY FENN.

Elegantly printed, bound in silk, boxed, $3.50.

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

By Dr. JOHN LORD. Incomparably the most engaging and trustworthy account of the World's Life and Progress. Fascinating as fiction. For the Busy Man and the Home Circle.

Ten volumes. $2.00 per month.

"He writes history as Plutarch did. . . . The choice of subjects is happy, the grouping skillful, the style graphic. Great characters represent great ideas, and illuminate them."—Prof. W. S. TYLER, *Amherst College.*

Send for description and critical opinions.

BRYANT'S LIBRARY OF POETRY.

The cream of English Literature ; 750 Authors ; 15,000 references in Dictionary of Quotations ; Portraits and fine Illustrations. A beautiful gift-book.

"Has taken rank as the most complete and satisfactory book of its kind ever issued."—*New York Tribune.*

In one or two volumes. $5 to $15.

Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.

***** Send for our List of Choice Reading.**

BOOKS

NEW HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

RUBÁIYÁT OF OMAR KHAYYAM.

Edited by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

A new revised edition of the "Variorum Rubáiyát," published in 1896, containing much new matter, including selections from the version of Richard Le Gallienne and other new translations. Illustrated with original drawings by E. H. Garrett and Gilbert James, together with portraits of several of the translators.

2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, with cloth jacket, $6.00
One-half crown 8vo, half levant morocco, ... 12.00

Beautiful Holiday Editions of the

WORKS OF CATHERINE CHARLOTTE, LADY JACKSON.

In sets of two volumes. Old Paris. The Court of France. The Old Regime. The Last of the Valois. The First of the Bourbons.

As each of Lady Jackson's works is complete in itself, we have prepared special Holiday editions of the above books, printing them on larger, finer paper, and with Japan paper illustrations.

2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, with folding cloth jacket and cloth box, ... $5.00
Half levant morocco, gilt tops, ... 10.00

THE MADONNA IN ART.

By ESTELLE M. HURLL.

1 vol., 12mo, with beautiful blue and gold panel die on side and back, ... $2.00
Three-quarter levant morocco, ... 4.00

A new book by the author of the successful and valuable "Child Life in Art." Illustrated with over thirty beautiful full-page pictures in photogravure and half-tone, from paintings by Raphael, Titian, Van Dyck, and other great masters. This is the first original work from Miss Hurll's pen since "Child Life in Art" was published, the greater part of her time since then having been devoted to revising the new edition of Mrs. Jameson's works, recently published in Boston. The new book will appeal strongly both to students of art and lovers of the beautiful.

THE GOLDEN TREASURY OF AMERICAN SONGS AND LYRICS.

Chosen and Edited by FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

1 vol., cloth, with photogravure frontispiece, printed on deckle-edge hand-made paper, ... $1.25
1 vol., half calf or morocco, ... 2.50
1 vol., full levant morocco, ... 4.00

"The Golden Treasury of American Songs and Lyrics" aims to cover a new field. It is the first systematic attempt yet made to collect, in a single volume, the choicest of American lyrics.

It is fitting that the songs of a great people should be suitably and permanently preserved. Such a service has been rendered to British poetry by Mr. Palgrave. It is hoped that a similar service may be performed for American poetry by the editor, Mr. Knowles, who has not only made a special study of American poetry for a number of years, but has had the advantage, in editing this volume, of the sympathetic advice of some of the most widely known critics of this country, who have aided in the selection of the poets and their works.

SONGS YSAME.

By ANNIE FELLOWS-JOHNSTON and ALBION FELLOWS-BACON.

1 vol., crown, 16mo, cloth, ... $1.25
1 vol., crown, 16mo, half calf, ... 2.50

A notable critic who has seen the MSS. of these poems pronounces them to be of a high order of merit, and it is prophesied that this book of verse will bring to both writers an even wider circle of readers.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.

With colored frontispieces and forty full-page half-tone illustrations, and many text illustrations.

2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, gilt tops, ... $4.00
2 vols., crown 8vo, half levant morocco, ... 8.00

This is the only Holiday edition published, worthy of the name, of a book of which readers never tire.

L. C. PAGE & COMPANY, INCORPORATED. Successors to Joseph Knight Co., **196 Summer St., Boston.**

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

Men I Have Known.
By DEAN FARRAR $1.75
With facsimile letters and portraits of famous men.

The Coming People.
BY CHARLES F. DOLE 1.00
Will have a wide and beneficent influence.

Dante's Divine Comedy.
Edited by PROF. OSCAR KUHNS . . 2.00
The best edition of Cary's popular translation.

The Ring and the Book.
By ROBERT BROWNING. Illustrated 2.50
Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen Clarke.

General Grant's Letters to a Friend.
Edited by GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON 1.00
Extracts from correspondence with E. B. Washburne.

Self-Cultivation in English.
By PROF. GEORGE H. PALMER . . .35
An eloquent plea for the mastery of our own speech.

Why go to College?
By ALICE FREEMAN PALMER 35
Answers the questions asked by all parents.

Ballads of Yankee Land.
By WILLIAM E. PENNEY 1.50
Humorous and pathetic poems of New England life.

Children's Favorite Classics.
Andersen's Fairy Tales; Rollo at Work, by JACOB ABBOTT; **Rollo at Play,** by JACOB ABBOTT; **Tanglewood Tales,** by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. New volumes. Illustrated.
8vo, cloth, ornamental, each . . . $1.00
16mo, half-cloth, each 75

Colomba. Faïence Edition.
By PROSPER MÉRIMÉE. Illustrated . 1.00
The author's masterpiece, admirably translated.

The Epic of Hades. Faïence Edition
By SIR LEWIS MORRIS. Illustrated . 1.00
One of the most popular poems of our century.

The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard.
By ANATOLE FRANCE. Faïence Edition 1.00
A romance of the purest and highest type.

The King of the Park.
By MARSHALL SAUNDERS 1.25
A delightful and helpful story for children.

Luxembourg Library of Illustrated Novels. 12 vols. 8vo. Per vol .1.50
John Halifax, illustrated by MRS. A. B. STEPHENS.
Uncle Tom's Cabin, illustrated by COPELAND.
Lorna Doone, illustrated by MERRILL.
Hypatia, illustrated by GARRETT. Etc., etc

For sale by all Booksellers. Send for Catalogue.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO., 46 East 14th Street, New York

The Inner Experiences of a Cabinet Member's Wife

As She Writes Them to Her Favorite Sister at Home

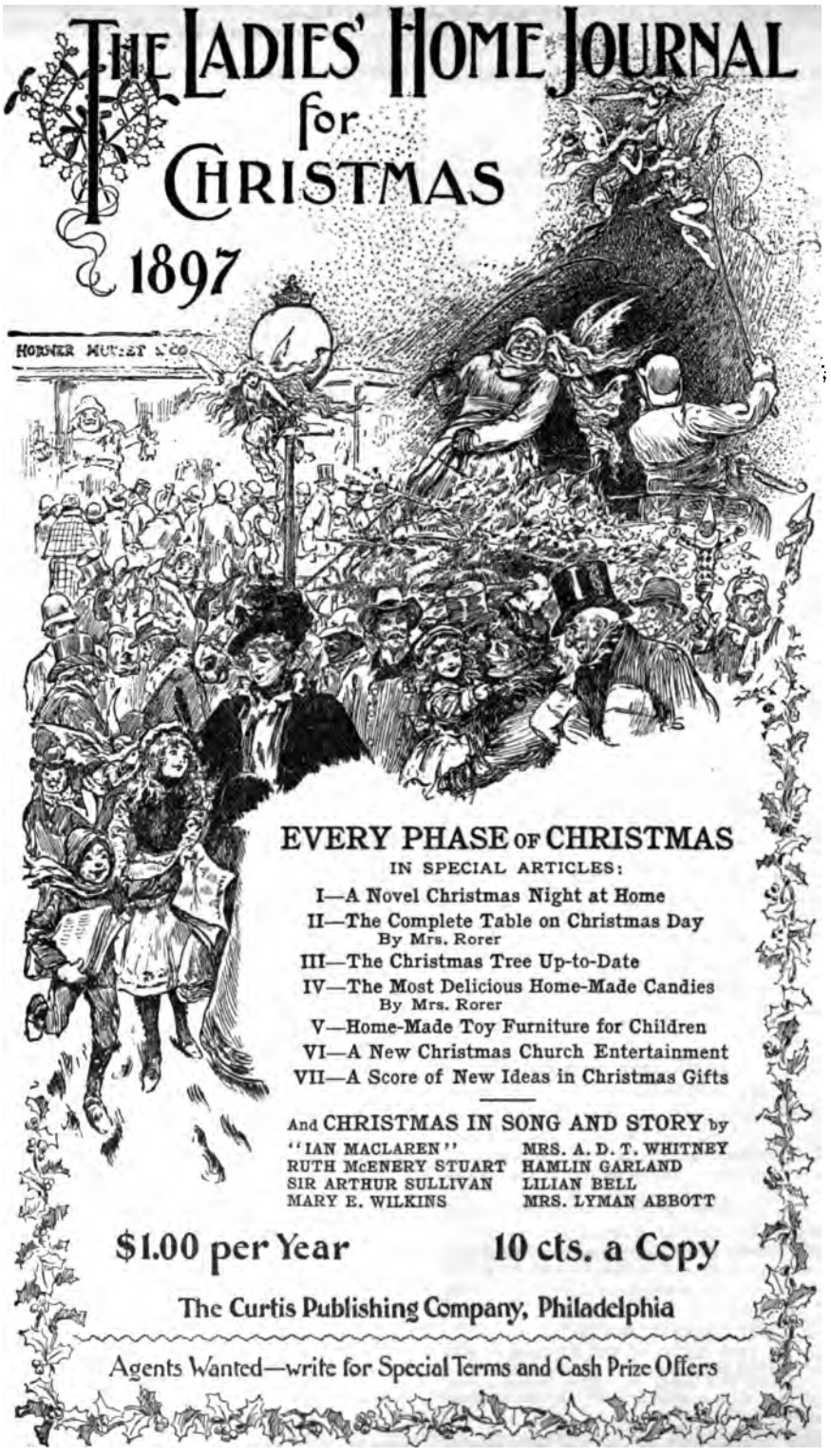
The true experiences of a prominent Cabinet member's wife, who writes without reserve of the inside phases of Washington life,—a recital through which the most prominent people of Washington, from the President down, move with remarkable familiarity and closeness.
Each part beautifully illustrated by T. de Thulstrup

Begins in the Christmas

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

One Dollar for an Entire Year

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia


THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
for
CHRISTMAS
1897
HORNER MUTZ & CO.
EVERY PHASE OF CHRISTMAS
IN SPECIAL ARTICLES:
I—A Novel Christmas Night at Home
II—The Complete Table on Christmas Day
By Mrs. Rorer
III—The Christmas Tree Up-to-Date
IV—The Most Delicious Home-Made Candies
By Mrs. Rorer
V—Home-Made Toy Furniture for Children
VI—A New Christmas Church Entertainment
VII—A Score of New Ideas in Christmas Gifts
And CHRISTMAS IN SONG AND STORY by
"IAN MACLAREN"
RUTH McENERY STUART
SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN
MARY E. WILKINS
MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY
HAMLIN GARLAND
LILIAN BELL
MRS. LYMAN ABBOTT
$1.00 per Year
10 cts. a Copy
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia
Agents Wanted—write for Special Terms and Cash Prize Offers

BOOKS

VICTOR HUGO IN FRENCH.

LES MISERABLES. This edition of Victor Hugo's masterpiece is not only the handsomest but the *cheapest* edition of the work that can be obtained in the original French. 5 volumes, 12mo, paper, $4.50; cloth, $6.50; half-calf, $13.50.

LES MISERABLES. *One volume-edition.* The whole story intact; episodes and detailed descriptions only omitted. $1.25.

NOTRE-DAME DE PARIS. Handsomest edition published. Nearly 200 illustrations by Bieler, Myrbach, and Rossi. 2 volumes, 12mo, paper, $2.00; cloth, $3.00; half calf, $6.00.

Same (*Édition de Grand Luxe*). But 100 copies published. It contains, with the illustrations as in the ordinary edition, 12 facsimile water colors, and is printed on Imperial Japan paper. The set, 2 volumes, each volume numbered, signed, and in a satin portfolio, $10.00.

Same (*Édition de Luxe*). But 400 copies published. With illustrations as in the *Édition de Grand Luxe*, and printed on fine satin paper. The set, 2 volumes, numbered, signed, and bound half morocco Roxbourgh style, gilt top, $6.00.

QUATREVINGT-TREIZE. One of the most graphic and powerful of Hugo's romances. 12mo, paper, $1.00; cloth, $1.50; half calf, $3.00.

LES TRAVAILLEURS DE LA MER. This celebrated work, which is one of the most notable examples of Victor Hugo's genius, uniform in style with the above. 12mo, paper, $1.00; cloth, $1.50; half calf, $3.00.

FRENCH CALENDARS, 1898.

With Daily Quotations from French Authors. Prices: 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 Each.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GAMES.

THE TABLE GAME. A French game to familiarize one with everything placed on a dining-room table. By HELÈNE J. ROTH. In a box, 75 cents.

DAS DEUTSCHE LITTERATUR SPIEL. By F. S. ZOLLER, 75 cents. A German game of authors. The plan is somewhat similar to that of the well-known English game of authors.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent, prepaid, by the publisher,

WILLIAM R. JENKINS,

851 and 853 Sixth Avenue, cor. 48th St., New York.

☞ *Complete Catalogue of all Publications Sent when desired.*

TAKE THE BEST.

"THE DIAL is the best and ablest literary paper in the country."—JOHN G. WHITTIER (Aug. 19, 1892).

"A journal of literary criticism, sober, conscientious, and scholarly; from every point of view unsurpassed by any other literary journal in America or England."—SIR WALTER BESANT.

...THE DIAL...

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

Two Dollars per Year (24 numbers), postpaid.

"THE DIAL has reached a height at which no periodical in America devoted to literary criticism can justly claim to be its superior."—*Denison Quarterly.*

"As a journal for the teacher who would keep in touch with the best thought of the day, THE DIAL is indispensable."—*Journal of Pedagogy.*

THE BEST LITERARY JOURNAL IN AMERICA

Must be considered as indispensable to every person who really has an interest in literary affairs, who would keep in touch with literary events and within the current of the best literary influences, and who recognizes and cares for the qualities of INDEPENDENCE, ABILITY, FAIRNESS, AND HONESTY IN REVIEWS OF THE NEWEST BOOKS, DISCUSSIONS OF LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS, and NEWS OF LITERARY EVENTS. Full Lists of all the New Books published, including size, price, etc., of each, with other features that constitute a complete and agreeable GUIDE AND INDEX TO CURRENT LITERATURE.

A VERY SPECIAL OFFER:

Any reader of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS (not already a DIAL subscriber) may, by sending fifteen 2-cent stamps, receive the paper for three months (six numbers), together with a special offer for continuance on a trial subscription for one year.

Established 1880. Issued 1st and 16th of each month.
315 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

JUST PUBLISHED

"OXFORD" SELF-PRONOUNCING BIBLES

On an Improved Plan
Practical, Scholarly, Simple

The Best in all Respects. New and specially prepared copyright helps and illustrations are valuable features of these new editions.

"*In no volume on earth is there such a display, in similar compass, of all that is magnificent in the publisher's art, and all that is valuable in scholarship.*"—Sunday-School Magazine.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Thackerays in India

By Sir WM. HUNTER. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

"*A book to read and read again.*"—The Chicago Tribune.

Treasury of American Sacred Song

By W. GARRET HORDER. Cloth, $2.00; half vellum, $3.00.

"*An admirable collection, tastefully printed. It will probably be a surprise to many readers to find how much sacred poetry of a high order has been written by American writers. This volume is certainly the fullest and most careful presentation of this kind of verse which has yet been made.*"—The Outlook, N. Y.

The Treasury of Sacred Song

With Notes Explanatory and Biographical. By F. T. PALGRAVE, M.A. *Thirteenth Thousand.* Extra fcap, 8vo, $1.50.

For sale by all Booksellers. Send for Catalogue.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
AMERICAN BRANCH
91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York

What $7.50 Will Buy

"The Century Gallery of One Hundred Portraits,"	**$7.50**
"The Century Magazine," new or old subscription,	**4.00**
"The Critic," new or old subscription,	**3.00**
	$14.50

All three for $7.50 if ordered through THE CRITIC CO.

"The Century Gallery" contains the best 100 portraits ever published in *The Century Magazine*, beautifully printed at the DeVinne Press, on heavy paper, with wide margins, and very handsomely bound. When sold singly these portraits bring from $1 to $2 each; the cost to the publishers of the entire 100 has been about $25,000. The "Gallery" will be placed on the market next year at $7.50; but this year it can be had only by subscribers for the magazine.

By special arrangement with the publishers, we will deliver it *free* in the United States, together with a year's subscription for *The Critic* and a year's subscription for *The Century*, on receipt of **$7.50.**

Send check or money order *now* to

THE CRITIC CO. **287 Fourth Ave., NEW YORK.**

BOOKS

Webster's International Dictionary

"Get The Best."

In its various attractive bindings it makes
A Choice Gift
for Christmas and other occasions.

The International is a thorough revision of the Unabridged, the purpose of which has been not display nor the provision of material for boastful and showy advertisement, but the due, judicious, scholarly, thorough perfecting of a work which in all the stages of its growth has obtained in an equal degree the favor and confidence of scholars and of the general public.

The **International** has been warmly commended by members of the **United States Supreme Court,** by all the **State Supreme Courts,** by all **State Superintendents of Schools,** and by eminent **authors** and **educators** almost without number. It is recognized as the standard authority by the **United States Government Printing Office,** and is the standard to which nearly all **schoolbooks** adhere.

IT IS CONSIDERED THE BEST FOR PRACTICAL USE,

BECAUSE **words are given in their correct alphabetical places, each one beginning a paragraph.**
BECAUSE **the pronunciation is indicated by the diacritically marked letters used in the schoolbooks.**
BECAUSE **the etymologies are full, and the different meanings are given in the order of development.**
BECAUSE **the definitions are clear, explicit, and full, and each is contained in a separate paragraph.**
BECAUSE **excellence of quality rather than superfluity of quantity characterizes its every department.**

Specimen pages sent on application to

G. & C. Merriam Co., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

HISTORY, not by *one man*, *re*-writing upon all topics, but **History** upon all topics, as *originally* written by *many men*, each a **recognized authority** in some field of historic research.

History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading.

By J. N. LARNED, Ex-President of American Library Association.
(IN FIVE IMPERIAL VOLUMES.)

This work is characterized by the following **unique features:**

The **great writers of History** are brought together to *speak for themselves*, describing events *in their own words*.

It is, therefore, History, not only with the **clear stamp of its Authoritativeness,** but also in the **acknowledged excellence of its Literature.**

Its System of **Non-Repetition, Cross- and Ready-Reference,** brings the reader at once to the *heart of the subject*.

It has **full texts** of the great **Historical Documents,** and the **Constitutions** of the world's prominent Governments.

Its Maps are **"instantaneous historical photographs."**

For readers generally, for scholars particularly, for schools and colleges, business and professional men, and especially for families, it is constantly proving its great value.

Write for circulars containing full information and testimonials given, after actual use, by the most competent critics in the country Sent, carriage free, to responsible subscribers on easy payments. **Solicitors employed.**

THE C. A. NICHOLS CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass.

BOOKS

PUBLISHED OCT. 15.

THE STORY OF AB.

12mo, $1.50.

A TALE OF THE TIME OF THE CAVE MAN.

ILLUSTRATION FROM "MOTHER GOOSE IN PROSE."

BY STANLEY WATERLOO,

Author of "A Man and A Woman," "An Odd Situation," Etc.

WAY & WILLIAMS take pleasure in announcing that they have just published "The Story of Ab," a Tale of the Time of the Cave Man. A novel which is the result of many years of study and investigation. This important book will be comprised in one volume of 371 pages.

In appearance it is one of the most striking and attractive books of the year, printed on the best paper, with a cover by Bradley, the well-known designer.

The work itself will, it is thought, prove one of the most fascinating and popular novels, and at the same time, the most notable book in the English language, as illustrating faithfully the life of the ancient men who were our own ancestors. It is a story of wild adventure and love and war—when men lived in caves and, in such retreats, defended themselves against each other, and against the monster wild beasts of the time. But, strange as is the story, it is, broadly speaking, true and will prove assuredly one of the greatest of educators. The author has had the assistance of many noted scientists of this country and of Europe in his labors, and the result is a novel the oldest in scene and the newest in conception. It is published simultaneously in this country and in England and promises to be the book of the present season.

A Most Charming Christmas Book for Children.

MOTHER GOOSE IN PROSE.

BY L. FRANK BAUM.

An entirely new idea has been used by Mr. Baum in this book, which will be charming alike to old and young. Quarto, cloth, $2.00. The tales are based upon the rhymes of "Mother Goose." Each of the ancient and delightful heroes of the nursery becomes the center of a charming story, and as the characters are already well known and loved by the little ones, it should interest the children. The text is amply illustrated with twelve full-page quaint and original drawings by Maxfield Parrish, who has also designed the cover.

For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, by the publishers, upon receipt of price.

WAY & WILLIAMS, CAXTON BUILDING, CHICAGO.

"The Best Christmas Juvenile:"

THE

Froggy Fairy Book

NOW IN ITS THIRD THOUSAND.

". . . Remarkably clever."—*London Times.*

"What could be better for Christmas than a fairy book for the little ones, and big ones too? In 'The Froggy Fairy Book,' which A. J. Drexel Biddle has written, we have a very charming story. . . . It will fit into any child's Christmas stocking."—*Boston Times.*

"One of the successes of the season."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"A funny book for children, which has obtained a great vogue."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Cloth, 8vo, with nine beautiful full-page illustrations. Price, 50 cents; de luxe edition, $1.25.

JUST PUBLISHED.

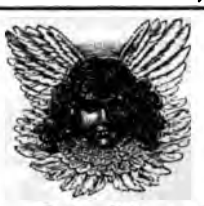
The Sequel, ***"The Second Froggy Fairy Book,"*** superbly illustrated with pen and color pictures by well-known artists, printed on heavy, satin-finished paper, and bound in cloth and gold. A gift-book appropriate for all presentation occasions. Price, 75 cents.

"The Christmas books of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, the American writer and publisher, are becoming increasingly popular."—*London Literary World.*

Sold by Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by

W. B. JENNISON, Publishing Agent,

Room 607, Witherspoon Building, PHILADELPHIA.



Christmas Cards, Calendars and Booklet Packets.

15th SEASON.

Our well-known Packets are ready, and need only brief mention. First 6 Packs, post-paid, for $3.45. 10 Packs, post-paid, $5.80.

No. 1.	For 54 cts.,	17 Xmas Cards and Novelty.
" 2.	" 54 cts.,	10 Fine Cards " "
" 3.	" $1.08,	25 Xmas Cards and Booklet.
" 4.	" $1.08,	10 Beautiful Calendars.
" 5.	" 54 cts.,	5 " " all different.
" 6.	" 27 cts.,	10 Xmas Cards.
" 7.	" 54 cts.,	5 Booklets and Calendar.
" 8.	" $1.08,	7 Artistic Booklets, etc.
" 9.	" 54 cts.,	10 Birthday Cards and 5 Booklets.
" 10.	" 54 cts.,	25 Sunday School Cards.

Special Packets and lots made out to order.

TEACHERS. For $1.08, 50 Cards, no two alike. For 54 cts., 25 Cards, no two alike.

SAMPLES PAPER BY THE POUND, 15 CENTS.

H. H. CARTER & CO.,

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

5 Somerset Street, Boston.

Full Circulars on application.

BOOKS

Three Juveniles by Famous Authors

Three Margarets

By LAURA E. RICHARDS

By the author of "Captain January." Illustrated by Ethelred B. Barry.

It is one of the most clever stories for girls that the author has written.

One volume, square 16mo.

$1.25

The Boys of Fort Schuyler

By JAMES OTIS

An intensely interesting historical story, dealing with the siege of Fort Schuyler in the Mohawk Valley in 1777 by the British troops and Indians. It is unquestionably one of the best historical Indian stories ever written. Handsomely illustrated. Square 12mo, cloth, handsome cover design.

$1.25

Under the Cuban Flag

By FRED. A. OBER

By the author of "Travels in Mexico," etc. Illustrated with full-page drawings. A thrilling story of adventures with the Cuban insurgents.

The author has traveled over nearly every foot of ground in Cuba, and is thoroughly posted on the subject. Small 8vo, handsome cover design.

$1.50

HILDEGARDE'S HARVEST. By LAURA E. RICHARDS. A new volume of the Hildegarde Series. The best books for girls in the market. Illustrated with eight full-page cuts. Square 16mo, cloth . . **$1.25**

THE CITY OF STORIES. By FRANK M. BICKNELL, author of "The Apprentice Boy." Illustrated with over thirty drawings by Birch and other eminent artists. Square 12mo, unique cover design . **$1.25**

Mr. Bicknell is well known to the readers of *St. Nicholas* and *Harper's Young People* as the author of many clever fairy tales, which have appeared from time to time in the pages of these magazines. The best of them have been collected in book form and are published with nearly all of the original illustrations under the above title.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1897. *The King of Juveniles.* The only genuine *Chatterbox*, containing over 400 pages, including over 200 full-page original illustrations. Small 4to, illuminated board covers . . **$1.25**

Six handsomely colored plates are contained in the volume this year, and the volume is SEWED instead of wired, as heretofore.

THE HEART OF OLD HICKORY and Other Stories of Tennessee. By WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE. A collection of six short stories by this gifted Southern author. 1 vol., Tall 16mo, gilt tops . . **$1.25**

Tennessee has just reason to be proud of the little authoress who has depicted so many phases of humble life within her borders with such fidelity, such delicacy, and such rare pathos and humor.

New Holiday Gift Books.

THE CITY OF THE CALIPHS. Cairo its approaches and environs, and a concise description of Egypt, from Alexandria to the Second Cataract of the Nile. By EUSTACE A. REYNOLDS-BALL, author of "Mediterranean Winter Resorts," illustrated with twenty full-page photogravure plates. Small 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, with cover design in gold and colors, gilt top, with slip covers in scarlet. Each copy in a neat cloth case **$3.00**

CONSUELO. By GEORGE SAND. Translated from the French by Frank H. Potter. Illustrated with about twenty etchings and photogravures from drawings and photographs of the scenes mentioned. 2 vols., small 8vo, handsome cover design, gilt tops, cloth wrappers and cloth box **$5.00**

A handsome new illustrated edition of this famous and noble book, which ranks, and deservedly, as one of the author's most popular productions, and did more than any other single novel she wrote to spread her popularity abroad.

AT THE GATES OF SONG. By LLOYD MIFFLIN. Illustrated with ten full-page drawings by the celebrated artist, Thomas Moran, and a portrait of the author. A selection of one hundred and fifty of the author's best sonnets, many of which have appeared in the leading magazines. Artistically printed on enfield deckle edge paper. Small 8vo, handsome cover design **$1.50**

As exquisite as Landor or Matthew Arnold, or Shelley at his best.—*Boston Transcript.* A glorious imagination. A new poet.—*Richard Henry Stoddard.* They strike a high note.—*Dudley Warner.* Most meritorious work, in its way, ever done by an American.—*E. R. Champlin.* An unusual versatility and width of range.—*New York Sun.* Very notable for imagination, a certain sublimity of thought and diction and for perfected art.—*Edmund C. Stedman.* Beautifully illustrated.—*Boston Globe.*

Mr. William Dean Howells says:—"I find Mr. Miffin's Sonnets very nobly grave and beautiful."

The above for sale by all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers, Boston

PERIODICALS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO JOURNALS

The Biblical World Edited by President W. R. Harper. Monthly; about 80 pages, with special numbers in June and December. A popular monthly magazine; illustrated; devoted exclusively to biblical study. The best magazine published for the busy minister, the Sunday-school teacher, and the thinking layman.
$2.00 a year; foreign, $2.50; single copies, 20 cents.

The School Review Edited by Charles H. Thurber. Monthly, except in July and August; averages about 80 pages. This publication is distinctively the national representative of high-school and academic work. Special number in June.
$1.50 a year; foreign, $2.00; single copies, 20 cents.

The Botanical Gazette Edited by John M. Coulter. Monthly, illustrated; at least 80 pages. Devoted to the science of botany in all its departments, containing results of research, book reviews, notes for students, and news items. Contributions from leading botanists. $4.00 a year; foreign, $4.50; single copies, 40 cents.

The Journal of Geology Edited by T. C. Chamberlin. Semi-quarterly; about 120 pages. Devoted to the interests of geology and the allied sciences, and contains articles covering a wide range of subjects. Adapted to young geologists, advanced students and teachers. $3.00 a year; foreign, $3.50; single copies, 50 cents.

The Astrophysical Journal An International Review of Spectroscopy and Astronomical Physics. Edited by George E. Hale and James E. Keeler. Monthly, except in July and September; illustrated; about 80 pages. Invaluable to all who are interested in astronomy and astrophysics.
$4.00 a year; foreign, $4.50; single copies, 50 cents.

The Journal of Political Economy Edited by J. Laurence Laughlin. Quarterly; about 140 pages. This publication promotes the scientific treatment of problems in practical economics and also contains contributions on topics of theoretical and speculative interest. $3.00 a year; single copies, 75 cents.

The American Journal of Theology Edited by the Divinity Faculty of the University of Chicago. The only journal in the world so catholic in its scope as to cover the entire field of modern investigation and research in all the different lines of theological thought represented by special fields and particular schools. $3.00 a year; foreign, $3.25; single copies, 75 cents.

The American Journal of Sociology Edited by Albion W. Small. Bimonthly. This journal is the result of the increased popular interest in social questions. It presents to its readers, issue by issue, the latest developments in sociological thought and in social endeavor.
$2.00 a year; foreign, $2.50; single copies, 35 cents.

The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures Edited by President W. R. Harper. Quarterly; about 80 pages. This journal is a continuation of the well-known "Hebraica," which came into wide notice among scholars and students interested in Semitic languages and literatures.
$3.00 a year; foreign, $3.25; single copies, 75 cents.

The University Record Published weekly. It contains articles on literary and educational topics, the Convocation Addresses, and the Quarterly Statements of the President. An official weekly report is given of the affairs of the University of Chicago. $1.00 a year; foreign, $1.50; single copies, 5 cents.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, The University Press Division, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE ART INTERCHANGE

For 1898 will excel, in every department, all former volumes.....

Yearly Subscription,	$4.00
Six Months, - - -	2.00
Three Months, - -	1.00
Single Copies, - - -	.35

THIS unrivaled Monthly Home and Art Magazine occupies to-day the foremost position in the completeness, reliability and thoroughness of its numerous practical departments—embracing every branch of art work and home decoration. This envious position is the result of twenty years, untiring efforts and study on the part of the publishers to meet the wants of its patrons, and during the coming year the high standard of excellence will be maintained throughout. Many new features are promised for 1898, which we have not space to mention here, which have been arranged for regardless of expense.

The following embrace some of the valuable departments:

Decorative Art,
Illustration,
Biographies of Artists,
Sketching,
Wood-Carving,
Home Decoration,
China Painting,
Architectural Plans,
Painting (oil and water colors),
Pyrography,
Art Criticism,
Artistic Photography,
EMBROIDERY,
Art Notes and News, etc.

The color studies to be given during 1898 will be superior to any heretofore issued, and will embrace an unusual variety of the best subjects by leading artists. They will be chosen with a view to meeting every purpose, whether as models for copying or for wall decoration.

Every number of this oldest and best household magazine is lavishly illustrated, and is accompanied by superb fac-similes of oil and water-color paintings and large extra design supplements, for all branches of home decoration. Subscriptions may begin at any time, or your dealer can supply you.

NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT IT.

THE Christmas Number IS NOW READY.

After many months of labor and heavy expense we are enabled to offer this season a holiday number which is indeed a work of beauty and perfection from cover to cover, and it far outdoes all previous attempts. The cover is unusually attractive, and its pages are filled with beautiful illustrations of high order, many useful holiday suggestions, timely information on art work of various branches, and contains, besides, two large design supplements in black and white, and two exquisite color plates.—A Fair Puritan (oil), 15 x 25, by Percy Moran, and a lovely study of Peonies (water colors), 13 x 17, by Paul de Longpre. These two celebrated painters are the foremost in their respective lines, and the superb examples which we offer you show their best work, and are worthy of a handsome frame **on any wall.**

This superb number will be sent as a **Specimen Copy** to any address for only **25** cents in stamps until the limited supply is exhausted. Do not delay in sending for this beautiful Christmas number. Every REVIEW OF REVIEWS reader should have a copy.

For $1.00 we will send you the beautiful October, November and December numbers, with all the magnificent color plates, and you will have the privilege of remitting $7.00 within **two weeks** (with mention of this advertisement) and get **full** benefit of our combination offer; or, **for $2.00** we will send you **The Art Interchange** for six months, beginning October, 1897, with all the color plates, and give you the privilege of remitting $6.00 within **two months** (with mention of this advertisement) and get **full** benefit of our great combination offer.

A Fair Puritan

OIL COLORS.

(Size 15 x 25 inches.)

BY

PERCY MORAN.

This beautiful picture will be given with the Christmas number of THE ART INTERCHANGE, together with a superb study of Peonies in water colors (size 13 x 17), by Paul de Longpre.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR 1898.

THE FOLLOWING UNUSUAL OFFERS are made to every REVIEW OF REVIEWS reader subscribing for **1898:**

For $4.00 (sent direct to us) you will receive **The Art Interchange** for **1898**, and will get in addition, FREE, the October, November and December numbers, accompanied by all the beautiful color and other supplements. By taking advantage of this offer **now** you get **15 months**, which include our Thanksgiving, Xmas, and other specially attractive numbers, for $4.00—with all the color pictures and design supplements.

Or, for **$8.00** sent direct to us, you will secure advantage of the following unprecedented combination offer which we have been able to arrange for the benefit of all literary and art-loving people.

For $8.00 you will receive **The Art Interchange** beginning October, 1897, and for a full year from January, 1898, also **The Century** magazine for a full year, and in addition, by express, prepaid, a copy of "The Century Gallery of One Hundred Portraits," a sumptuous and most extravagant work prepared without regard to expense by The Century Co. The price of this superb work is $7.50. In this offer you get it FREE. SUBSCRIBE NOW. THIS OFFER IS LIMITED. To those wishing to know more of this offer before subscribing, a detailed circular will be sent on request.

REMEMBER

THE ART INTERCHANGE for one year is $4.00. "The Century" for one year, $4.00. "The Century Gallery of Portraits," $7.50. The October, November and December (1897) numbers of THE ART INTERCHANGE, $1.00 -Total, $16.50. You get all for only $8.00 by remitting at once direct to us.

OUR 1898 CATALOGUE IS NOW READY. FREE ON REQUEST.

The Art Interchange Co., *152 WEST 23d STREET, NEW YORK.*

BOOKS

A Tale That Is Told

This is the final
Magazine announcement of
The Wanamaker History Club.
Before this advertisement
Has run its course
The Club Will Close.
We formed this Club
To distribute an entire edition of
Ridpath's History of the World
The one completely satisfactory
Universal history.
Half Price and Little Payments
Our offer, which thousands have accepted,
And now possess this great work for
Reading, Reference and Study.
Only a few sets remain.
Act quickly because those
Who Delay Must Pay Double.

The plays of Shakespeare do not surpass other dramas more than Ridpath's History of the World overtops all general histories. The entire set, eight massive volumes, 6,500 pages, nearly 4,000 illustrations, sent at once to club members who pay **one dollar** on joining, and agree to make fifteen payments, monthly, thereafter, of $1.50 for cloth binding, $2.00 for more durable and attractive half Russia, $2.50 for sumptuous full morocco.

Specimen pages, with illustrations and full particulars, mailed free.

Members may resign any time within ten days and have their money returned.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Philadelphia New York

Founded by E. LITTELL in 1844.

A SHRINE OF LITERARY GEMS

IDEAL IN CULTURE AND TASTE

OUR FIELD EMBRACES THE WHOLE WORLD OF LITERATURE

A MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN PERIODICAL LITERATURE

UNEQUALLED QUALITY & QUANTITY PUBLISHED WEEKLY

THE LIVING AGE

1844 — 1898

THE WORLD'S GREATEST INTELLECTS ARE REPRESENTED IN ITS PAGES.

THE LIVING AGE, Reproduces without abridgment the ablest articles from the Leading British reviews, magazines and weekly literary and political journals in every department of Literature; also TRANSLATIONS from the French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian and other Continental Sources.

ENLARGED by the addition of a Monthly Literary Supplement, containing Readings from American Magazines, Readings from New Books, a List of Books of the Month.

"AN EPOCH-MAKING STORY."

"WITH ALL HER HEART." From the French of M. Rene Bazin.

Arrangements have been made for the SERIAL PUBLICATION of a TRANSLATION, made expressly for THE LIVING AGE, of this famous novel. The first instalment appears in the number of Nov. 6, and it will be continued weekly for several months until completed.

This novel, in its recent presentation in the REVUE DES DEUX MONDES, aroused the greatest interest, attracting the attention of litterateurs both in France and England. A vivid portrayal of life in a French industrial town, it is interesting alike as a social study, and as a realistic, yet delicate story of modern life.

Its literary and ethical qualities are so unusual that LES ANNALES LITTERAIRES ET POLITIQUES described it as "An Epoch-Making Story."

THE LONDON ATHENÆUM characterizes it "a work of fine and searching analysis, full of charm, and redolent of a perfume which is exquisite and possesses no disquieting element."

DURING THE YEAR other translations from the best writers will appear from time to time, with serial or short stories by the **Leading British Authors.**

Free "WITH ALL HER HEART."
To all New Subscribers to The Living Age for 1898, will be sent Free the *eight numbers of 1897* containing the first instalments of "WITH ALL HER HEART."

Choicest Literature at Club Prices.
For $9.00 THE LIVING AGE and any $4.00 Magazine (or *Harper's Weekly* or *Bazar*) sent for a year; or, for $8.00 THE LIVING AGE and *Scribner's* magazine.

Published Weekly at $6.00 a Year, postpaid. Single Copies 15 cts.

THE LIVING AGE CO. P. O. BOX 5206, BOSTON.

Represents every department of Knowledge and Progress.

BOOKS

MY LITTLE GIRL

wants pictures to look at and stories to read, and she will be happy and contented. Children are very impressionable, and therefore it is vastly important their reading should be carefully selected. **Our Little Ones and the Nursery,** now in its 33d year, is **THE BEST** and only magazine for little people of 4 to 10 years old. Every story and poem is written to suit the intelligence of the youngest readers (though the older children enjoy it, too), and everything objectionable, either in matter or expression, is carefully excluded. Tales of wonderful animals and plants, stories teaching TRUTH, HONESTY, GRATITUDE, OBEDIENCE, CHARITY, KINDNESS, make this delightful little magazine almost **AN EDUCATION IN ITSELF.** The pictures are by best living artists, and thoroughly American in dress and action, inculcating a taste for all that is best in art. Used in the public schools of Boston and other cities.

15 STORIES AND JINGLES, 30 PICTURES, EVERY MONTH.

ONE DOLLAR BUYS HAPPINESS for YOUR child for a whole year if you send it **TO-DAY** to the publisher with his or her name and address. Nothing delights a child more than to receive a magazine regularly, just like the grown folks. Surely a dollar could not be spent more to your satisfaction than in bringing happiness for a year to your little one.

TEACH A CHILD TO OBSERVE FOR ITSELF.

THE BEST XMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Subscribe now, mentioning REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and receive November and December numbers FREE; also eight beautiful French dolls (paper) handsomely dressed in many-colored wardrobes. A dollar bill inclosed in a letter almost always reaches the publisher safely, if plainly addressed.

LAURENCE ELKUS, 196 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Are you interested in Carbon Photographs

(Sizes, 36 x 48, 24 x 36 and 18 x 24 inches)

of Ruins of Ancient Architecture, European Cathedrals, Abbeys, Castles, Arches, Old and Modern Masters and Sculpture? They are exceptionally suitable for the Library, Hails or Staircases, and having been made for Educational Institutions are highly welcomed as valuable gifts to Public Libraries, Schools and Academies. Send stamp for summary, representing twenty thousand Unmounted Foreign Photographs (not reprints, or Copies of Photographs), or send 25 cents for handsomely Illustrated Catalogue, to

FRANK HEGGER, 288 5th Avenue, *New York,*

IMPORTER OF

Unmounted Photographs

of Paintings and Sculpture in the European Galleries and Views from all parts of the Globe.

Lantern Slides, 25 Cents.

SARGENT'S NEW ROTARY BOOK CASES

SARGENT

Their adoption in the new building for the library for Congress is the highest indorsement of their merits.

They revolve on a metal roller-bearing turntable, which is not only perfect in principle but is everlasting.

They are a brainworker's best tool, a labor economizer, and a time-saver.

All kinds for all needs.

We make, also, all sorts of appliances for the convenience of book men, such as book and Dictionary stands, adjustable reading desks, etc. Write for catalogue **D,** postage 2c.

Our line of Library and Reclining Chairs is the largest and the best in quality in the world. Catalogue **C** free. Postage 3c. Quote REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Address

GEO. F. SARGENT COMPANY

289 4th Avenue (next 23d Street) NEW YORK

When calling please ask for MR. GRANT.

BOOKS AT LIBERAL DISCOUNTS.

BEFORE BUYING BOOKS WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

An assortment of catalogues and special slips of books at reduced prices sent for **10-Cent** stamp.

F. E. GRANT, Books, 23 W. 42d Street, N. Y

MEMORY

PROF. A. LOISETTE'S

Assimilative Memory System.

Protected by copyrights, and injunctions of U. S. Courts.

The last, most complete and perfect edition.

Arranged for Self Instruction.

MIND-WANDERING CURED. SPEAKING WITHOUT NOTES.

Indispensable in preparing for examinations.

Any book learned in one reading.

Cloth bound, with portrait and autograph. **Price net $2.50** American, 10s. 6d. English. Post free. **Prospectus with** opinions of **Educators, Scientific, Professional and Business Men** all over the world **FREE. Address,**

A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York, or

Sold only by publisher. 200 Regent Street, London.

BOOKS

A XMAS GIFT FOR ONE DOLLAR

APPROPRIATE ALIKE FOR ONE OR ALL.

A broad statement this, but one that is borne out by the facts.

Not only can you make such a present on such terms, but in doing so you will be giving something that will remain a source of delight and instruction to its fortunate owner for years to come. We have decided to extend through the holiday season our remarkable **introductory offer** on the great

HOME REFERENCE LIBRARY

in ten large handsome volumes, over 5,000 pages and 3,000 illustrations, which has recently been completed after years of preparation and the expenditure of vast sums of money. Our reason for this is that the sets sold in this manner will be the most effective advertising that we could give the regular subscription edition which **will be sold after Jan. 1st at $60.00 net.**

Briefly, it is a gathering within the covers of one set of books of all that usually goes to make up the "reference corner" in any public or private collection of books. Chief among the contents of the library stand the

ENCYCLOPEDIA, ATLAS, AND DICTIONARY,

necessities in every home, office, or school in the land. But besides these, it includes **Biographical Dictionary, Gazetteer of the United States, Dictionary of Technical Terms,** and other indispensable requisites of a working reference library.

The Encyclopedia is in itself worth twice the price of the whole library. It is *par excellence* **the** book of reference for every man, woman or student to have at his or her elbow at all times for quick, ready reference. It is the latest, best, most concise, yet thorough and accurate encyclopedia extant, **and the only one in existence that is brought down to September, 1897.** It is edited by **John Clark Ridpath, LL.D.** It includes comprehensive and reliable articles on **The Cuban Rebellion, Klondike Gold Fields, Moving Photography,** and other topics of live interest to-day. In all, nearly **100,000 topics are treated,** and these are magnificently illustrated with thousands of engravings, colored maps and charts.

The Atlas comprises a handsome series of maps and charts, brought down to date; 100 colored and 200 in monotint, which, for convenience sake, are scattered through the volumes of the Encyclopedia, according to their alphabetical arrangement. Also hundreds of diagrams, sketches, battle plans, portraits, etc.

The Dictionary is the work of the ripest linguists of modern times. It is an **unabridged,** etymological, pronouncing, literary, scientific and technical Dictionary of the English language, and is an acknowledged authority both in England and America. The regular price of this great king of books is $24.00. It comprises nearly 3,000 closely printed columns of words and definitions.

OUR GREAT INTRODUCTORY OFFER.

For advertising purposes merely, and to introduce this grand work to the public, we have decided to place a few sets in each community **at about one-third of the subscription price,** and deliver the set complete

GOOD ONLY UNTIL JANUARY 1st.

UPON PAYMENT OF ONLY ONE DOLLAR,

the balance of the special reduced price being due in small monthly payments.

To show our entire confidence in the work and to insure you against any risk whatever, we further agree that if, after keeping the set ten days and thoroughly testing it, you are not perfectly satisfied, you are at liberty to return it to us, and receive your money back.

SEND ONE DOLLAR NOW and the complete set will be forwarded, at once, to any address you may desire. Unless otherwise instructed, shipment will be made **by freight,** at purchaser's expense. Subsequent payments will be at the rate of $1.50 monthly for fifteen months. Half Morocco and Full Sheep bindings can also be supplied, the monthly payments being $2.00 and $2.50, respectively. To those who desire an extra durable and handsome binding, we strongly advise the selection of the Half Morocco style. We refer to this magazine and the Garfield National Bank, New York City. Send two-cent stamp for postage on 40-page booklet of sample pages, illustrations, etc., and further particulars regarding our wonderful Home Reference Library and its contents. Mention this magazine.

THE STANDARD AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 9-11 East 16th St., New York City.

PERIODICALS

The Independent

130 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK.

MORE widely and favorably known than any other weekly newspaper in the world. For nearly fifty years it has kept the first place. It has a larger list of famous writers than any other three papers.

It employs specialists exclusively as editors for its departments of Literature, Science, Music, Fine Arts, Sanitary, Missions, Religious Intelligence, Biblical Research, Sunday-School, Financial, Insurance, Survey of the World, Old and Young, Pebbles, Puzzles, Personals, and Work Indoors and Out.

Its Book Reviews furnish the reader with impartial criticisms of all new books, enabling him to know what to buy and what not to buy. It prints every week two or three short stories for young and old, four or five of the best original poems and a column or so of puzzles for the solution of which prizes are given.

The Insurance and Financial Departments have proved to be of the very greatest financial benefit and assistance to its readers.

The Survey of the World keeps the reader fully posted on all important events and movements in the world.

Of the greatest interest and value are the dozen articles given each week, from the most distinguished writers, on all living subjects. In a word, THE INDEPENDENT strives to be and is the

ABLEST RELIGIOUS, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

THE INDEPENDENT one year, the *Century Magazine* one year, and the "Century Gallery of 100 Portraits," free, by express, for **$7.50.**

The "Century Gallery of 100 Portraits" is printed on heavy plate paper, size 9¾x13½, and put up in a handsome box. *Each portrait ready for framing, and will prove a most acceptable gift for the Holiday Season.* They include likenesses of 100 of the most prominent persons in the world.

OUR PRICE $7.50.

The regular subscription of THE INDEPENDENT, 1 year, - -	$3.00
" " " " *The Century Magazine*, 1 year, -	4.00
Retail price of the "Century Gallery of 100 Portraits," - -	7.50
	$14.50
As supplied by THE INDEPENDENT, - - - - - - - -	7.50
A saving of - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7.00

REGULAR PRICE $14.50.

Descriptive Circular of "Century Gallery of 100 Portraits" mailed upon application.

No matter if you are now taking other papers, send for one or more copies of THE INDEPENDENT, compare it with any other paper, and be convinced of its superiority.

Yearly subscription to THE INDEPENDENT $3.00, or at that rate for any part of the year.

Single copies, - - - - - - - 10 cents.

PERIODICALS

MR. GILBERT PARKER.

The Atlantic Monthly

A NEW SERIAL NOVEL,

THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG,

BY

GILBERT PARKER,

WILL BE PUBLISHED DURING 1898.

THE opening chapters will appear in the January number. It will be remembered that *The Atlantic* published Mr. Parker's successful "Seats of the Mighty." With Mr. Smith's "Caleb West," and Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Progress," now running, *The Atlantic* is rich in good fiction. Important Departments for 1898 will be **Essays; Reminiscences; Adventure and Out-Door Life; Vital Topics of the Time; Outlooks on Contemporary Literature; Science; Literary Studies and Criticism; Education.**

SPECIAL OFFER **Upon receipt of 50 cents THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY will be sent for a trial subscription of three months. Upon receipt of $4.00 the magazine will be sent for 1898, and the October, November, and December issues of 1897 will be sent free. The October number, the Fortieth Anniversary Issue, contained the opening installments of F. Hopkinson Smith's new serial, "Caleb West," and Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Penelope's Progress."**

We have prepared a history of the forty years' life of the magazine, together with extracts from what the press of the country have said about the October number. This will be sent free upon application.

35 cents a copy. Sample copy free upon application. ***$4.00 a year.***

4 Park Street, . . . HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. . . . Boston, Mass.

HAVE YOU SEEN

The Great Round World,

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR :: :: :: ::
BOYS AND GIRLS AND GROWN-UP PEOPLE TOO?

Send for a sample copy and we are satisfied that you will subscribe and will send a year's subscription as a Christmas Present to some boy or girl of your acquaintance.

(We have a certificate of subscription, designed for this purpose, which is sent to the person to whom the paper is presented.)

IT IS UNIQUE IN THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

It gives the **News** of the **World** in clear, comprehensive language, interesting to children and adults alike.

It contains no **scandals, murders,** or other sensational matter.
It is indorsed by the **leading educators** of **every State** in the Union.
It constitutes the **only current history,** in brief, clear and accessible form.

Published every Thursday throughout the year. For sale by all newsdealers.
Subscription price, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 5 cents.

Persons subscribing now, and mentioning REVIEW OF REVIEWS, will receive the December numbers free, their subscriptions dating from January 1, 1898.

Address:

The Great Round World Publishing Co.,

3 and 5 West 18th St., NEW YORK.

cut off this corner and send with 25c. for trial subscription of six consecutive numbers. R. 1297.

BOOKS

COMPLETION OF THE GREAT

STANDARD HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES!!

FROM A.D. 400 TO A.D. 1897.

COMPLETE IN FIVE HANDSOME VOLUMES.

THE ONLY NEW UP-TO-DATE U. S. HISTORY PUBLISHED.

One Thousand Original Illustrations

made expressly for this History, with nearly

Two Thousand Imperial Octavo Pages

A MONUMENTAL WORK.

BY EDWARD S. ELLIS, A.M. (PRINC.),

Assisted by other skilled writers,

All scholars will tell you that no history is complete or worth the having without a good practical index.

THE ONLY COMPLETE INDEX

arranged chronologically and alphabetically for the convenience of the general reader and students, is to be found in the new Standard History, just published.

The Standard History is

A LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

replete with every important fact and enchaining incident likely to interest every patriotic and public-spirited citizen, as well as the general reader, whatever his nationality may be, to whom it must come as the most valuable of gifts. This great and magnificent work is endorsed by

Eminent Scholars and Teachers.

Write to the Publishers for a descriptive pamphlet containing many testimonials, and which tells all about this

MASTERPIECE OF BRAINS AND MONEY.

Its Historical Accuracy—Its Originality—Its Bibliography—Its Scope and Thoroughness—Its Value as a Work of Reference—Its Superb Illustrations—Its Masterpieces in Color Work—Its attractive style—Its Exquisite Printing, Paper, and Binding. In a word, it contains from cover to cover ONLY THE BEST.

"The most ambitious history of our country that has appeared for a quarter of a century. It is both comprehensive and graphic. A history well worth a place in every library where the best is appreciated."—*From Current Literature, New York.*

Sold Exclusively by Subscription. Agents Employed.

Full particulars from the publishers on application.

THE WOOLFALL CO., 114 Fifth Ave., New York.

THE LIVING METHOD FOR LEARNING

How to Think in French.

The most successful means yet devised for learning and teaching how to **speak French.**

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00.

"I am sure the book will accomplish precisely what is set to be its purpose."—**Prof. James W. Bright, Johns Hopkins University.**

"You have done a great and beautiful work in the publication of your manuals."—**Bishop John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua.**

How to Think in German.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.50.

"As a practical book to aid in quickly acquiring the power of correct and fluent speaking of the German language this work has no equal."—**Scientific American,** Nov. 11, 1893, p. 316.

How to Think in Spanish.

Sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1.50.

"The learner is not obliged to think of rules or of English words when he wishes to speak Spanish."—**N. Y. School Journal,** July 14, 1894.

Prof. CHAS. F. KROEH, Author and Publisher,

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

Mind Culture

—how to think, read, study and observe — an idea-systematizer — the greatest work of modern times—

WHEREWITHAL

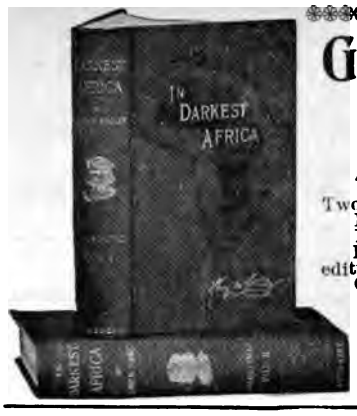
It is called a "seven-word, **seven-minute method** of education," has "**the beauty of simplicity.**" One prominent instructor says, "**It's 400 years** ahead of time." New ideas—**none of the hackneyed,** confusing present day methods. **Applying** to any conceivable question from **every conceivable** point of view.

Citizens' edition, **handsomely bound, $1.00.** Descriptive circular free. **School edition, reduced price in quantities.**

THE WHEREWITHAL BOOK CO.,

Bourse Building. Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS



GREATEST BOOK BARGAIN

ever offered—original subscription edition, published by Charles Scribner's Sons—

Stanley's Darkest Africa.

Two large volumes, 1200 pages, 150 illustrations and maps. Publishers' lowest price, **$7.50. . . . . Our price,** Postage, 50c. extra—to most places express is better. Bear in mind, this is not a reprint but the original edition, heretofore sold only by subscription for $7.50. Other wonderful book bargains. Send for catalogue.

$1.50

LEARY'S BOOK STORE, *9 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

BRENTANO'S BOOKS at POPULAR PRICES BY MAIL EVERYWHERE.

Monthly Bulletin Free. 31 Union Square, New York.

"WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR."

The Pathfinder

The first and only paper presenting each week all the history-making news of the world intelligently digested and logically classified. Clean, clear. concise, comprehensive, non-partisan, truthful. Saves time, money, trouble! for all busy people. $1 a year; trial 13 w'ks 25c. Sample free.

Pathfinder, Washington, D. C.

A Gift Book for Amateur Photographers.

SUNLIGHT AND SHADOW.

Edited by W. I. LINCOLN ADAMS. Illustrated by more than 100 exquisite Half-Tones from Original Photographs from Nature. 4to, cloth decorated, full gilt, in a box, $2.50.

The season's most useful and beautiful book for those who use cameras. To aid the reader to advance in pictorial photography the foremost artists treat the following subjects:—**The Choice of Subject. Landscape Without Figures. Landscape With Figures. Foregrounds. The Sky. Out-Door Portraits and Groups. The Hand Camera. Instantaneous Photography. Winter Photography. Marines. Photography at Night. Lighting in Portraiture. Photographing Children. Art in Grouping.** The abundant illustrations are very beautiful examples of the perfection which has been reached in making and printing from half-tone plates.

At all Book Stores, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers,
5 & 7 East Sixteenth Street, New York.

OGILVIE'S NEW BOOKS

Any of the following books will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price by J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co.

TWO HUNDRED OLD-TIME SONGS

This volume contains the *words and music* of choicest gems of the old and familiar songs we used to sing when we were young. It has been arranged with great care and is the best book of the kind published. The book contains 200 songs, and would cost $50 in sheet-music form. All the popular old-timers are in this book. Buy it and sing the songs, and make believe you are young again. It contains 176 pages, and will be sent in paper cover by mail, post-paid, for 25c.; bound in cloth, 75c.

HOW TO BUILD A HOUSE

Be Your Own Architect

This book will save you hundreds of dollars. If you are thinking of building a house you ought to buy the new book, PALLISER'S AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE; or, Every Man a Complete Builder. Prepared by Palliser, Palliser & Co., the well-known architects.

It contains 104 pages, 11x14 inches in size, and consists of large 9x12 plate pages, giving plans, elevations, perspective views, descriptions, owners' names, actual cost of construction, *no guess work*, and instructions HOW TO BUILD 70 cottages, villas, double houses, brick block houses, suitable for city suburbs, town and country, houses for the farm, and workingmen's homes for all sections of the country, and costing from $800 to $6,500; also, barns, stables, schoolhouse, town hall, churches, and other public buildings, together with specifications, form of contract, and a large amount of information on the erection of buildings, selection of site, employment of architects. It is worth $5 to any one, but we will send it in paper cover by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $1.00.

A WONDERFUL OFFER

2,269 Pages for 65 Cents

Remarkable, but true. We will, for 65 cents, send the Leather Stocking Tales, by Cooper, comprising the five separate books, The Deerslayer, The Pathfinder, The Pioneer, The Prairie, The Last of the Mohicans, set in large long primer type, and each bound in heavy paper covers. Sent, post-paid, for 65 cents.

400 RECITATIONS

AND READINGS. We will send to any address, on receipt of 35 cents, a handsome book, bound in paper cover, and containing 400 of the best recitations ever issued. Address all orders for the above books to

J.S.OGILVIE PUBLISHING CO., 61 Rose St., New York.

French, German, Spanish

in 10 weeks at your own home,

Special 30 day Offer

For $3.50

Regular Price, $5.00.

BY THE ROSENTHAL METHOD, the most simple, natural and practical system of language study ever published. In use in every country in Europe, and enthusiastically endorsed by the leading educators of the world. Thirty minutes a day for ten weeks will enable you to *read, write and speak* a foreign language.

SPECIAL OFFER. *FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, upon receipt of $3.50, we will send 1 complete set of Books of the Rosenthal Method for Language Study at home* (French, German or Spanish) including Membership in Correspondence School, which entitles you to the privilege of consulting the eminent linguist, *Dr. R. S. Rosenthal*, late Prof. Uni. of Berlin, author of the Rosenthal Method, and to free correction of exercises. Regular price $5. Send us *$3.50* for complete set of books with membership, and if upon receipt you are not satisfied, return them and we will promptly refund your money. State language desired. Booklet. "A Revolution in the Study of Foreign Languages," free.

THE DR. ROSENTHAL LANGUAGE COLLEGE, 436 Central Park West, New York.

BOOKS

Special Offer.

The three bound volumes of **THE GREAT ROUND WORLD** constitute the best, we may say *the only available*,

Current History of the Times

We have made up sets of these volumes, neatly boxed, which we will send to anyone who fills out and sends us the blank below, together with *one dollar*.

READ THE BLANK and you will see how easy it is for you to get this fine set of books (regular price, $3.50) at a cost of one dollar.

_____ *189*

THE GREAT ROUND WORLD PUB. CO.

3 and 5 West 18th St., New York City.

Gentlemen:—Inclosed find one dollar, for which please send me, on your SPECIAL OFFER, a set of *The Great Round World*, bound, and I will pay you the balance of $2.50 in two monthly payments; with the understanding that for each regular new subscription I send you, you will cancel one-half of this balance.

*Name*_____

R. 1297 *Address*_____

YOU SEE that you have two months' time to secure for us two new subscribers. If you do this the set costs you **ONE DOLLAR ONLY.**

"A most valuable book for women."

DR. AGNEW.

Approaching Maternity

BY

JOHN ROSS PANCOAST, M.D.

A great physician's experienced advice for this trying time. *No wife should be without it.* Sent by mail securely wrapped for *ONE DOLLAR.*

Indorsed by Dr. Agnew.
Named by Bishop Phillips Brooks.
Written by Dr. Pancoast.

The Pancoast Company,

635 Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

RUBELLITE.

Handsome paper-weight of exquisite crystals of this pink Tourmaline, radiating through a lavender Lepidolite-rock. 50c. Post 12c., stamps or coin. **Opals and other Gems for mounting. Beautiful Natural Crystals and Polished Specimens. Collections of Minerals.** A little set of specimens, costing from 75c. to $5.80, in a neat oak cabinet, interests everyone and makes a pretty and acceptable gift. The following splendidly illustrated descriptive catalogues free: *Gems and Cabinet Specimens*, postage, 6c. *Collections*, postage, 2c.

Minerals for Scientific and Educational Purposes.

DR. A. E. FOOTE, 1317 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

SENT FREE.

Unitarian Publications Sent Free. Address P. O. M., Unitarian Church, Jamaica Plains, Mass.

CORTINA METHOD, FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND SELF STUDY. . .

SPANISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH, IN 20 LESSONS. *Cloth. Each, $1.50.*

French, Specimen Copies, 2 Parts (8 Lessons), 30 cents.

Text and Imported Spanish Books. Send 5 cents for cat.

CORTINA ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES,

R. D. CORTINA, Principal; originator of the adaptation of the *Phonograph* to the teaching of languages, 44 W. 34th St., N. Y.

A $7.00 BOOK of EUGENE FIELD'S POEMS

Handsomely Illustrated by 32 of the World's Greatest Artists.

GIVEN FREE

to each person interested in subscribing to the Eugene Field Monument Souvenir Fund. Subscriptions as low as $1.00 will entitle the donor to this handsome volume (cloth bound, size 8 x 11) as a souvenir certificate of subscription to the fund toward building a monument to the Beloved Poet of Childhood.

But for the noble contribution of the world's greatest artists this book could not have been manufactured for less than $7.

Address EUGENE FIELD MONUMENT SOUVENIR FUND, 412 Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, Ill.

UNMOUNTED PHOTOGRAPHS

of Famous Paintings, Sculpture, American and Foreign Views, Celebrities, Figure Studies. Send 15 cents for catalogue R of 15,000 subjects, and a sample cabinet photograph

MOULTON PHOTOGRAPH CO.,
50 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Unmounted Photographs

of Ancient and Modern Works of Art, reproductions of famous paintings, sculpture, and architecture, with views from all parts of the world. Send 15 cents for catalogues of 18,000 subjects, including illustrated catalogue of 4,000 American views just issued.

Lantern Slides made to Order. Photo Enlargements for the Schoolroom

Arranging and Mounting Photographs in Albums a Specialty

Soule Photograph Co., 342 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Universities and Colleges.

CANADA, London.

Hellmuth Ladies' College. *A very superior school at moderate expense.* Board and Academic Studies, $275 per year. *Combined rate,* including with the above Piano, Singing, Harmony, Painting and Elocution, $400 per year. Four graduation, also elective courses. *Climate excellent.* For calendar address
Rev. E. N. ENGLISH, M.A., Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 3d and T Sts., N. E.

Washington College FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Buildings new—elegantly furnished. Beautiful park of 10 acres overlooks Capitol. Superior home accommodations and opportunities for social culture. Large and experienced faculty.
F. MENEFEE, Pres't. J. ROBT. GOULD, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 1500-4 Title and Trust Building.

Chicago College of Law,

LAW DEPARTMENT OF LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

Hon. T. A. Moran, LL.D., Dean. Sessions each week-day evening. For information address E. E. BARRETT, LL.B., Secretary.

ILLINOIS, Chicago. INSTRUCTION BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The University of Chicago offers instruction by correspondence in many of its departments, including courses in Philosophy, Pedagogy, Literature, History, Languages, Mathematics, etc. Work may be commenced at any time. For particulars address THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO (Division D), The Correspondence Study Dept.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 151 Throop Street.

The National University.

University Extension and Non-Resident Courses (including law and all post-graduate) lead to the usual College degrees. Instruction by mail in any desired subject. Established 12 years.
Address F. W. HARKINS, Ph.D., Chancellor.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, corner Carey and Lanvale Streets.

Shaftesbury College of Expression.

Six months session. Enrollment the 1st of each month. Summer Term, May to Oct. inclusive; Winter Term, Nov. to April, inclusive. Miss ALICE MAY YOUSE, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, cor. Tremont and Berkely Streets.

Emerson College of Oratory.

Largest in America. Send for catalogue.
CHARLES WESLEY EMERSON, President.

NEW YORK, Aurora.

Wells College.

For the higher education of Young Women. The catalogue gives full information about entrance-requirements, courses of study, scholarships, expenses, etc., and will be mailed upon application to WILLIAM E. WATERS, Ph.D., President.

NEW YORK, New York City, Morningside Heights, 120th Street, West.

Teachers College. Professional training for intending teachers, and opportunities for specialization and graduate study. Alliance with Columbia University, certain courses in Teachers College counting toward the Columbia University degrees.

Departments of Psychology and General Method, English, History, Mathematics, Latin and Greek, Science, Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Manual Training, Art Education, and Kindergarten. Observation and practice. Send for circulars and Bulletin.

OHIO, Oxford.

Miami University.

Three courses of study. Free tuition. Send for catalogue to
W. O. THOMPSON, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1414 Arch Street.

Neff College of Oratory.

An investigation of our principles and methods will reveal to you new possibilities. 50 page booklet on application.

Correspondence.

The Chautauqua
COURSE OF
Home Readings

The Chautauqua Reading Circle offers a definite plan and helps busy people to make the acquaintance of good books. The course of **HOME READINGS** this year will be found one of great attractiveness to busy men and women who want to enlarge their general intellectual horizon and get a clear idea of the great facts of history, while they are also keeping up to the times in the modern sense.

Chautauqua { Its Extent / Its Popularity

When you remember that Chautauqua is now twenty-three years old, that it has gone into every State n the Union, has enrolled more than a **quarter of a million** of members in almost every city, town and village, that it keeps in successful operation a great variety of courses of home reading, that it conducts the largest and most complete summer school in the world, and that nearly 60 Chautauqua Summer Assemblies are held in 31 different States, attracting every year over half a million people—you get some idea of its strength, its scope and its influence. Send for illustrated booklet to JOHN H. VINCENT, Chancellor of Chautauqua, 13 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Academical and Preparatory,

BOYS.

The Housatonic Valley Institute.

Boys entering this Home School have the advantages of healthful location, fine fishing and outdoor sports, combined with careful and constant supervision, in school and out, and thorough preparation for College or Technology. Special course in Mechanical Drawing. Pres. T. C. Mendenhall, Ph.D., LL.D., Worcester Polytechnic Institute, recommends it. For catalogue address H. B. MACFARLAND, S.B., Principal,
Cornwall (Litchfield County), Connecticut.

MARYLAND, Annapolis.

St. John's Preparatory School. Began Sept. 16. For Boys 12 to 16. Careful supervision of young boys. Masters all college graduates. Thorough preparation for St. John's College, Naval Academy or Business. Address JAMES W. CAIN, M.A.

MARYLAND, St. George's, near Baltimore.

St. George's School for Boys of 16 years and under. In the highlands. 22d year. Preparatory to any college or business life. Individual instruction. Vacation home if desired. New buildings; extensive grounds; modern comforts; refinement; kindness. $250 a year. J. C. KINEAR, A.M., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Duxbury.

Powder Point School.

Prepares for Scientific School, College, or Business. Individual teaching. Elementary classes. F. B. KNAPP, S.B.

MASSACHUSETTS, South Byfield.

Dummer Academy.

135th year began Sept. 8. Thorough preparation for Colleges and Technical Schools. Individual instruction. Boys members of the family. PERLEY L. HORNE, A.M., Principal.

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Academical and Preparatory,

BOYS.

MASSACHUSETTS, Waban.

Waban School.

One of the best schools for boys in New England. Descriptive circular sent on application to

CHARLES E. FISH, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Worcester.

Worcester Academy. Prepares boys for college or scientific school. Buildings of modern construction. New Science hall, seven groups of laboratories. Manual training. Infirmary. Gymnasium. Oval and cinder track. 64th year began Sept. 8, '97.

D. W. ABERCROMBIE, A.M., Principal.

MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.

Backward Boys. Is your son classed at his school with boys half his age? Does it seem impossible to teach him? My circular may help you. MISS KIMBALL'S INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Reference, President Angell, of the University of Michigan.

The secret of Thomas Arnold's influence over his pupils was personal contact. Boys want sympathy and they cannot be permanently influenced till they feel they have it.

Lakewood Heights School

Among the Pines.

THOROUGH AND ATTRACTIVE.

Aim: The development of moral, intellectual and physical manhood.

JAMES W. MOREY, A.M., Lakewood, N. J.

NEW YORK, Ithaca.

The University Preparatory School.

A Boys' Fitting School for Cornell University. Certificate admits without examination. Open all the year. Send for prospectus.

CHAS. A. STILES, B. S., Pres.

NEW YORK (Long Island), Roslyn.

Roslyn Heights Seminary.

Fifteen boys. Ideal location. Home comforts and care. Thorough instruction and discipline.

Rev. JAMES HALL.

NEW YORK, Suffern (32 miles from New York City).

Berkeley Academy. SELECT HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Numbers limited. Primary to Academic Grades. Individual teaching. Beautiful Mountain Location. Real family life combined with individual instruction. Modern residence, all private rooms. $250 yearly. College or Business. Rev. JAS. CAMERON, M.A., Prin.

VERMONT, Burlington.

A SCHOOL THAT IS A HOME.

The Vt. Episcopal Institute prepares thirty boys for business or for college. It gives the care and training of a refined home. 100 acres on the shore of Lake Champlain. Catalogues. $400. H. H. R[illegible]S, A.M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA, North Wales (P. O. Box 41).

North Wales Academy

AND SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.

Thirtieth year. Graduates take the highest honors in college. The Ellis System of Practical Business. S. U. BRUNNER.

Military.

CALIFORNIA, San Rafael.

Mount Tamalpais Military Academy.

Accredited at State University. Recognized by the U. S. Government in the detail of an army officer. Reopened August 11, 1897. Address ARTHUR CROSBY, Head Master.

Military.

ILLINOIS, Highland Park (23 miles north from Chicago).

Northwestern Military Academy.

Thorough preparation for College, Government Academies or Business. Beautiful location. Home influence.

COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, President.

MASSACHUSETTS, Billerica.

Mitchell's Boys' School, Eighteen miles from Boston, B. & L. R.R.; strictly Select Family School; $500 per year. Military. Only requisite for admission *good character*. Special care and training to young boys. Fits for college, technology and business. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, Principal.

NEW JERSEY, Bordentown.

Bordentown Military Institute. Prepares for all colleges. Government, a combination of parental and military. Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., Prin. Capt. T. D. LANDON, Com'd't.

NEW YORK, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

New York Military Academy.

The leading Military school in the East. Separate Building and equipment for YOUNG BOYS.

For Catalogue address the SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW YORK, Poughkeepsie.

Riverview Academy.

Sixty-second year. Prepares thoroughly for College, the Government Academies and Business. United States Army officer detailed at Riverview by Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. BISBEE, A.M., Principal.

NEW YORK, Sing-Sing-on-Hudson.

Mt. Pleasant Military Academy

with separate departments for small boys. Eighty-third year. References: Hon. Joseph H. Choate, Hamilton W. Mabie, L.H.D. For beautifully illustrated year book address

THE PRINCIPALS.

NEW YORK, West New Brighton, Staten Island.

St. Austin's School (Military).

Thoroughly prepares for all colleges. Military discipline develops manly character. Home care makes the boy happy. Playground of 16 acres; thoroughly equipped gymnasium.

Rev. G. E. QUAILE, M.A., Head Master.

Pennsylvania Military College.

Courses with Degrees: Civil Engineering (C.E.), Chemistry (B.S.), and Arts (A.B.). Also thorough preparatory instruction.

CHARLES E. HYATT, President.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz.

Cheltenham Academy. Pennsylvania's leading preparatory boarding school, under the military system. 70 cadets; 6 forms; 10 resident instructors. Now represented by more than 30 of its graduates in six leading colleges and scientific schools. $600 per year; *no extras*. JOHN C. RICE, Ph.D., Principal.

Academical and Preparatory,

GIRLS.

CALIFORNIA, Pasadena.

Miss Orton's Classical School for Girls.

A Boarding and Day School.

Certificate admits to Eastern Colleges.

CONNECTICUT, Hartford.

Woodside Seminary.

City advantages for culture and study. Experienced teachers. Miss SARA J. SMITH, Prin.

CONNECTICUT, New Haven, 56 Hillhouse Avenue.

Mrs. and Miss Cady's School for Girls.

Finishing and College Preparatory courses of study.

One hour and a half from New York.

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Academical and Preparatory,

GIRLS.

Academical and Preparatory,

GIRLS.

PAMLICO PRIMARIES.

Built upon one of the highest of the beautiful Ramapo Hills stand the several buildings of the

Henry C. de Mille School for Girls.

Its Principal desires most earnestly to impress upon parents the necessity for letting their little ones start fair in their education. Mrs. de Mille promises to return all "little women" entrusted to her care at the age of from eight to ten years, having completed the course, accomplished in whatever special talents they may have, good English scholars, good housekeepers, good homekeepers, and, best of all, developed to the fullest health of body and mind by outdoor exercise and athletics.

PAMLICO GIRLS.

Send for illustrated catalogue to

Mrs. H.C. de Mille, "Pamlico," Pompton, N. J.

CONNECTICUT, Norwalk.

Miss Baird's Institute for Girls. 44 miles from N. Y. City. Primary Academic and College Preparatory Classes. Music, Art and Languages. New buildings, steam heat, incandescent light, gymnasium. 26th year. Circulars.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1342 Vermont Avenue and Iowa Circle.

Chenoweth Institute.

A school for the higher education of young ladies. Advantages of the national capital. Early application necessary.

MISS MARY C. DAVENPORT CHENOWETH, Principal.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, 1850 Wyoming Avenue.

Washington Heights School for Girls.

Primary, Preparatory, Academic. Prepares for college. References: Judge McComas, Washington, D. C.; James H. Eckels, Comptroller of Currency, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Frank A. Hill, Supt. of Education, Massachusetts.

MISS FRANCES MARTIN, Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 122 and 124 W. Franklin Street.

Edgeworth Boarding and Day School for Girls. Reopened September 23, 1897. 35th year.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
MISS E. D. HUNTLEY, Associate Principal.

MARYLAND, Baltimore, Charles Street Avenue.

Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive Grounds. Location Unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious Buildings, completely Equipped. Conducted by School Sisters of Notre Dame.

MASSACHUSETTS, Auburndale.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women.

One of the best Eastern schools. Course in some lines equal to college work; in others, planned rather for home-making. For illustrated catalogue address

C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston.

Miss Chamberlayne's School for Girls.

253 Commonwealth Avenue.

MASSACHUSETTS, Cambridge.

The Cambridge School.

A Select Private School for Girls. Comforts of home.

Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Natick.

Walnut Hill School for Girls. Two miles from Wellesley, 17 miles from Boston. Certificate admits to Wellesley and other Colleges. MISS CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, MISS FLORENCE BIGELOW, } Principals.

MASSACHUSETTS, Springfield.

Dr. and Mrs. John MacDuffie's SCHOOL FOR (18) GIRLS.

Thorough College fitting and certificate admission. Graduating course and diploma. Beautiful house and grounds. Tennis. $650. Illustrated catalogue.

NEW JERSEY, Englewood.

Dwight School for Girls.

Ninth year. Preparation for College. Special courses.

Principals: MISS CREIGHTON, MISS FARRAR.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn Heights, 160 Joralemon Street.

Miss Katherine L. Maltby's

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Highest city advantages. Regular expense for school year $550. Ninth year. Circular on application.

NEW YORK, Canandaigua.

Granger Place School FOR GIRLS. Special attention given to college preparation. Certificate admits to leading colleges without examination. Academic course with diploma. Gymnasium, Lectures. $600 a year. Music and Art extra. Twenty-second year began Sept. 22, 1897. SAMUEL COLE FAIRLEY, A.B. (Amherst), Prin.

Cathedral School of St. Mary.

Garden City, Long Island, N.Y.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES, Principal.

NEW YORK, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Miss Bennett's School for Girls.

An exceptional school with the most desirable school features. Twenty miles from New York. Refers to Charles Dudley Warner, &c. Apply to the Principals,

MISS ELEANOR W. ROSE, MISS MAY F. BENNETT.

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Academical and Preparatory,

GIRLS.

NEW YORK, New York City, 711, 713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.

Miss Annie Brown.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, academic, and MUSICAL departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
MRS. FRANCIS FISHER WOOD, Resident Principal.

NEW YORK, Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

NEW YORK, New York City, 181 Lexington Ave., cor. 119th St.

Miss Mary E. Merington, Miss Ruth Merington, } Principals.

School for girls. Begins October 1.

NEW YORK, New York City, 6-8 East 53d Street.

Sisters of the Church. Boarding and day school. Primary, secondary, collegiate departments. Especial courses. College preparatory. Address
SISTER IN CHARGE.

NEW YORK, New York City, 26 E. 56th Street.

The Ruel School.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN.
13th year begins October 6. Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Courses. Limited number of resident pupils.
Miss ELEANOR BOESE, Principal.

NEW YORK, New York City, 12 East 73d Street.

The Misses Wreaks.

Graded School for Girls. College preparatory class. Special students. Kindergarten and Kindergarten Normal Class under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

NEW YORK, New York, 176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square.

The Misses Graham

(Successors to the Misses Green).

Boarding and Day School for Girls (established 1816).

OHIO, Cincinnati.

The Clifton School. In Cincinnati's most beautiful suburb. Under the direction of Miss E. A. Ely, A. M. Faculty of College graduates. Fits for the best Colleges. General Academic Course prepares girls for a womanly, useful life. Advanced classes in History, Languages, Literature and Art. A limited number of girls received into residence. Send for circulars.

NEW YORK, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.

Prepares for College. Miss C. E. MASON, L.L.M., Prin.

NEW YORK, Utica.

Mrs. Piatt's School for Girls.

The school year began Thursday, September 23, 1897.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bethlehem.

Moravian Seminary (FOUNDED 1749) **and College for Women.**

Ninety minutes from Philadelphia; two hours from New York. For circulars address J. MAX HARK, D.D., Prin.

PENNSYLVANIA, Bryn Mawr.

The Misses Shipley's School for Girls. Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College.

Boarding and Day. Number strictly limited. Specialists in all departments. Tennis and basket-ball. Write for circular.

Academical and Preparatory,

GIRLS.

PENNSYLVANIA, Lititz.

Linden Hall. A Moravian Seminary for girls and young women, founded 1794. A safe home school, existing only for the sake of its scholars. Its aim is the building of character upon a broad and liberal culture. Correspondence invited. REV. C. L. MOENCH, President.
CHAS. D. KREIDER, A.B., Head Master.

PENNSYLVANIA, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Walnut Lane School and Wellesley Preparatory. Prepares for all Colleges. Academic and special courses. Reopened Sept. 23. Address MRS. THEODORA B. RICHARDS, Prin.
MISS SARA LOUISE TRACY, Associate.

PENNSYLVANIA, Ogontz School P. O.

Ogontz School for Young Ladies.

Opened Sept. 29. Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. For circular apply to Principals, FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN.

Academical and Preparatory,

BOTH SEXES.

MASSACHUSETTS, West Newton.

West Newton English and Classical School.

For both sexes. Established in 1853. Circular sent on application. ALLEN BROTHERS.

NEW JERSEY, Pennington.

Pennington Seminary. Convenient to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Both sexes. Fifty-eighth year. Healthful. Beautiful. Sixteen teachers, twelve courses. $260 a year. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D.D., President.

VIRGINIA, Old Church.

Rose Dale Home School FOR BOYS AND GIRLS $198 per year.

Excellent home. Resident teachers. Pupils enter best colleges. Individual care to backward pupils. Gymnasium. Fifth year opened Sept. 20th, 1897. Catalogue.
THOS. P. DARRACOTT, M.D., Ph.D., Principal.

Musical.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Franklin Square.

New England Conservatory of Music.

(*Founded 1853 by Dr. Eben Tourjee.*)
GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Musical Director.
Send for prospectus, giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

NEW YORK, Ithaca.

Conservatory of Music. A high grade institution in a university city. Faculty of artists. Free scholarships. Terms moderate. Illustrated catalogue free. Gives a finished musical education. W. GRANT EGBERT, Musical Director. AIME LACHAUME, head of the Piano Department. Steinway pianos used.

NEW YORK, New York City, 356 West 20th Street.

Albert W. Berg.

Piano, Organ and Harmony. Manuscript Music revised for publication. Office, 25 Union Square (Wm. A. Pond & Co.).

PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, 1331 South Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA'S LEADING COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Broad Street Conservatory of Music.

Instruction in all branches by a faculty of forty artist teachers. Advantages unequalled; appointments unsurpassed. For illustrated catalogues address GILBERT R. COMBS, Director.

NEW YORK, New York City, 250 West Twenty-third Street.

Grand Conservatory of Music.

Founded 1874. Incorporated by act of legislature. Offers unlimited advantages in the study of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Opera and Oratorio, Organ, Harmony, and Composition, and all Musical Instruments, Elocution and Dramatic Art, from the first beginning to the highest artistic perfection.
DR. E. EBERHARD, President.

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

Unclassified.

CONNECTICUT, New London.

Instruction for Epileptics.

A delightful home; careful and judicious instruction, combined with the most improved system of treatment, under a physician of long experience in this disease. Send for circulars and references. DR. WILLIAMSON.

ILLINOIS, Chicago, 3156 Indiana Avenue.

Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, Ill.

The thirty-eighth annual course of lectures will commence September 14, 1897. New college building. Equality in sex. New hospital of 225 beds now open. Send for announcement. JOSEPH R. COBB, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, 9 Appleton Street. (After Sept. 1, Mass. Charitable Mechanic Assoc. Bldg., Huntington Ave.)

Boston Normal School of Gymnastics

(Established in 1889 by the late Mrs. Mary Hemenway) began its ninth year Sept. 28, 1897. AMY MORRIS HOMANS, Director.

MASSACHUSETTS, Boston, Huntington Avenue.

Boston Normal School of Household Arts,

Established by the late Mrs. Mary Hemenway, reopened Sept. 28. Address the director, MISS AMY MORRIS HOMANS.

Correspondence.

OUR PUPILS SECURE POSITIONS

in the Government service; can name a greater number now holding positions than all other schools combined. 12 years' success. Instruction continued until appointment is obtained. Illustrated catalogue free. NATIONAL CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL, 311 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

STUDY LAW AT HOME.

Faculty composed of members of Chicago Bar; thorough course leading to degree; endorsed by 40 leading law schools. Under same management as Chicago Columbia College of Law, a resident school. For particulars address,

Chicago Correspondence School of Law, Reaper Block, Chicago.

Study Law at Home

Instruction by mail, adapted to every one. Methods approved by leading educators. Experienced and competent instructors. Takes spare time only. Three courses — Preparatory, business, college. An opportunity to better your condition and prospects. Students and graduates everywhere. Seven years of success. Full particulars free

SPRAGUE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW 166 Telephone Building, DETROIT, MICH.

Teachers' Agencies.

NEW YORK, Albany, 24 State Street.

Albany Teachers' Agency.

Provides schools of all grades with competent teachers. Assists teachers in obtaining positions.

HARLAN P. FRENCH, Manager.

Correspondence.

·HOME STUDY·

of..... Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Forms, Shorthand, Letter Writing, Commercial Law, etc.

AND OUR INSTRUCTION **BY MAIL**

SECURES SALARIED SITUATIONS for Bright Young Men and Women.

During spare hours you can secure a practical business education that will qualify you for a successful business career.

It is the kind of knowledge that pays and will qualify you in a short time at small expense for a successful start in business life. Students and references from every state.

Trial lesson 10 cents. Interesting Catalogue free. It will pay you to write to-day. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON COLLEGE, No. A-259 College Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Teachers' Agencies.

NEW YORK CITY.

KELLOGG'S BUREAU

HAS EARNED ITS REPUTATION THROUGH THE QUALITY OF THE TEACHERS SUPPLIED.

HIGH GRADE TEACHERS NOW WANTED FOR ALL KINDS OF POSITIONS.

Is there a position open in your school? Do you want a better position or know where a teacher is wanted? If so, write full particulars at once. Every letter confidential. Reference manual and form for stamp. H. S. KELLOGG, MANAGER, *No. 61 E. 9th Street, NEW YORK.*

An Agency is valuable in proportion to its influence. If it merely hears of vacancies and tells you about them **that** is something, but if it is asked to recommend a teacher and recommends you, that is more. Ours **Recommends**
C. W. BARDEEN, Syracuse, N. Y.

WINSHIP TEACHERS' AGENCY

Prompt Attention. Courteous Treatment. Fair Dealing.

Western Office, Topeka, Kansas.
W. F. JARVIS, Mang'r.

3 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON.

TEACHERS WANTED!

UNION TEACHERS' AGENCIES OF AMERICA.

REV. L. D. BASS, D. D., MANAGER.

Pittsburg, Pa.; Toronto, Can.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; San Francisco, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Denver, Colorado.

There are thousands of positions to be filled during the school term, caused by resignation, death, etc. We had over 8,000 vacancies during the past season. Unqualified facilities for placing teachers in every part of the U. S. and Canada, as over 95 per cent. of those who registered before August secured positions. One fee registers in 9 offices. **Address all applications to Pittsburg, Pa.**

If you are about to make a trip for pleasure or business, we will, without charge, have sent to you the necessary information concerning the most reliable railroads, steamers, hotels or boarding houses. We are in a position to furnish thorough information on tourist lines and resorts, and we can perhaps save you some mistakes and much inconvenience.

Address TRAVELER'S INQUIRY DESK,

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, New York City.

FLORIDA
BY SEA.
Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.

New, Fast and Elegant Steamships

—BETWEEN—

Baltimore, Boston, Providence, Norfolk, Savannah, Newport News.

Cuisine and accommodations unequalled.
Send for Descriptive Folder.

J. C. WHITNEY, T. M. W. P. TURNER, G. P. A.

General Offices, Baltimore, Md.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS for TOURISTS or TRAVELERS via **MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES** to **Georgia, Florida, Texas.** Tickets embrace all Summer or Winter Resorts in Florida, Texas, Colorado, Mexico, California. Tourists' Tickets good for nine months. Write for our 56-page booklet, "Southern Routes," mailed free.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., Gen. Agents,
Pier 20, E. R., N. Y.

6 Days to Honolulu!

BETTER THAN GOING TO EUROPE.

The Hawaiian Islands have more to attract and fascinate from a traveler's standpoint than any spot whatsoever. Hawaii is indeed the ideal

"ISLAND PARADISE."

The splendid steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Co. sail twice a month. Send five cents postage for "Hawaii," a pamphlet of choice photogravures, to

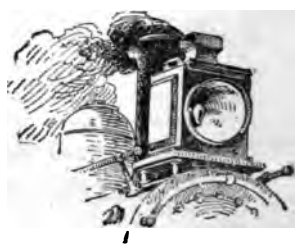
OCEANIC S. S. CO.,

214 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

The New Ocean Leviathans.

In 1819 the *Savannah* crossed the Atlantic from Savannah to Liverpool in 25 days, during 18 of which she used steam. Nineteen years later the *Sirius* and the *Great Western*, the latter being of the "unprecedented size" of 236 feet in length, came across almost simultaneously, arriving at New York on the same day—April 23, 1838—and two entire nations went wild with enthusiasm at this halving of the distance between the Old and New Worlds. The *Great Western's* westward passages thereafter ranged in time from 13 to 22 days. In the next 50 years this time was cut in two, and, as all will remember, we were called upon last year to thrill with patriotism when an American-built ship, the *St. Paul*, reduced the 6 days, 9 hours, and 37 minutes from Southampton, made by the *Paris* in 1893, to 6 days and 31 minutes. This "record" seemed liable to stand for some time, but it has just been notably eclipsed by a vessel on her maiden trip.

The *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* is the imperial title of this latest giantess, and she is perhaps the most remarkable product of human skill and ingenuity yet launched. She exceeds every ship afloat in all her dimensions, except her displacement, which is 3,000 tons less than the colossal freighter *Pennsylvania*. Her length of 649 feet is only 33 feet shorter than that of the *Great Eastern*, while her horse power is four times and her speed twice as great as that shown by the former clumsy mammoth. Not only did the *Kaiser Wilhelm* lower the time-record from Southampton—she topped by two



High-Class Service

TO THE

SOUTH

VIA THE

QUEEN & CRESCENT

ROUTE.

DO YOU KNOW

that you can obtain GAZE'S TOURIST GAZETTE and descriptive illustrated printed matter with valuable information about travel in America, West Indies, Round the World, Italy, EGYPT, PALESTINE, GREECE, and MEDITERRANEAN Countries, mailed free? Several select parties are now being organized for foreign travel, and as only Best Steamship Lines are patronized, the whole arrangements are very complete and satisfactory.

If you want to travel you want to know all about GAZE'S TOURS (established half a century). Apply to

HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,

113 Broadway, New York.
14 So. Broad St., Philadelphia.
201 Washington St., Boston

ESTABLISHED 1844.

THE CHEQUE BANK

ISSUES

DOLLAR CHECKS in any amount from **$2.00** upwards, for use on this continent, in books or singly, for every conceivable purpose; paying household bills, traveling expenses, personal accounts.

Cheque Bank Cheques

in pounds sterling from £1 up, for foreign remittances, traveling expenses to any country in the world, etc., etc. Both are **Private, Certified Checks.** Superior to Money Orders, Letters of Credit, personal bank checks. Circulars mailed to all applicants.

AGENCY OF

The Cheque Bank, Ltd.,

40-42 Wall St., New York.

FREDERICK W. PERRY, *Manager.*

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA.

48 HOURS From NEW YORK by elegant steamship weekly.

FROST UNKNOWN. MALARIA IMPOSSIBLE.

Bermuda scenery is semi-tropical and most picturesque. The **roads** are generally level, with easy grades over the hills, and are constructed entirely of **lime and sandstone,** free from dust and mud, and **perfect for CYCLING.** Temperature about 62° in February and March.

FOR WINTER CRUISES GO TO

West Indies.

PRETORIA, 3300 tons, February 1.
MADIANA, 3080 tons, February 16.

32 Day Cruise. 20 Days in the Tropics.

For pamphlet giving full information apply to

A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Ag'ts for Quebec S.S.Co.,Ltd. **39 Broadway, N. Y.**

A. AHERN, Secretary, **Quebec, Canada.**

OR TO

THOMAS COOK & SONS' AGENCIES.

knots the best day's run ever made by an Atlantic liner, covering 564 in 24 hours, an average of 22.75 knots an hour. Her makers predict that 570 knots will be well within her possibilities when she has been running long enough to "find herself." Whether this be correct or not, it is evident that the "five-day boat" is a phenomenon of the not too distant future. The same company now has on the stocks the *Kaiser Friedrich*, which is to enter the arena next spring and test the claim made for her that she can go her larger sister one knot better. Since it is being built by Schichau, the famous constructor of fast torpedo-boats, this bold statement may not be lightly gainsaid. These leviathans have a novel feature in the form of a bilge keel to prevent rolling. Even in the stormy two days of her first trip the *Kaiser Wilhelm* proved to be remarkably steady and dry; and, despite her great speed, the perfect balance of her engines, built upon the Schlick system, rendered her noticeably free from vibration.

Even with the figures above, however, we have not come to the limit of what is in sight in the way of steamships. Not to be outdone, a rival company is expecting to launch in January next a monster called the *Oceanic*, which is to be 704 feet long! Her speed, however, is not the point upon which her projectors lay most stress, they declare that she will exceed all other ships in "stanchness, safety, and luxury" as much as she does in size. After all, these items are of even more importance to the traveling public than the record-breaking which has such a fascination, and with an average speed of 21 knots an hour no one can complain of slow passages!

It is really bewildering to go into the details of what is done for the comfort and safety of the passengers on one of these huge floating caravansaries. The hull is cut up into 18 water-tight compartments, and the double bottom has 22 subdivisions, making the vessel's sinking an absolute impossibility; and if it were to become necessary to "man the pumps" there would be at hand four centrifugal pumps capable

CALIFORNIA

Special vestibuled trains, consisting of sleeping, dining, library and observation cars, will leave the Eastern cities frequently for California, Mexico, etc. Information and circulars about these or other trips can be had on application.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB

TOURS AND TICKETS

31 East 14th St., Union Square, New York.
296 Washington St., Boston Mass.
1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
250 Arcade Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
95 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

GOING TO ALASKA?

Looking for Grand Scenery?
Want to Get Rich? Yes?

Then write to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, San Francisco, for **"How to Reach the Gold Fields of Alaska;" "Answers to Every-day Queries;" "Map of Alaska;" "Alaska Excursions,"** and other publications, all free. Total postage, 10 cents.

Remember that this company operates over 20 steamships—has been running to Alaska the year round for over 20 years—is the U. S. Mail and Alaska express carrier—has steamers especially built for the Alaska route—has the experienced pilots and officers who are familiar with the intricate navigation of the inland route—runs steamers to all principal Pacific coast ports from Mexico to Alaska, inclusive. Travelers who regard their time and their safety as of value will see to it that their tickets read over the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,
GEN. AGTS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HEALTH! REST! COMFORT!

The Jackson Sanatorium,

DANSVILLE, N. Y.

A ***Magnificent Health*** Institution, established in 1858; open all the year. On the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, a night's ride from New York City and two hours from Buffalo. ***Fire Proof Main Building.*** All modern improvements; service highest grade. If seeking health or rest, do not fail, before deciding, to write for illustrated literature, addressing

J. ARTHUR JACKSON, M.D., Secretary,

BOX 1881.

VISIT THE . . . .

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Fascinaingtly interesting to the tourist. An ideal climate. Tropical and volcanic scenery of great grandeur. The native race and the political situation an engaging study. A tour to these islands is the event of a lifetime. A select party, personally conducted under the auspices of Education, will leave Boston in February, 1898, returning in April. Everything absolutely first-class. Send for prospectus.

KASSON & PALMER,

90 Bromfield Street, BOSTON, MASS.

of ejecting each hour 3,600 tons of water. For the convenience of the nearly 2,000 persons comprised in a full passenger list and crew there are 1,600 incandescent lights of 25 candle power each, and the ship carries 24 large lifeboats, besides numerous rafts and collapsible boats ready for instant use in an emergency.

In point of fact, the modern steamship is equal in its every appointment to the finest of modern hotels, and the most exacting traveler nowadays would find it difficult even to suggest anything in the way of equipment which the vessel's resources could not supply. This fact is emphasized by scanning the provision report of one of the great lines, which reads like the "account of stock" of a whole market. The amount consumed annually is truly surprising. To read of the steamers on a single line requiring 2,514,180 lbs. of fresh beef, 588,086 of salt beef, 124,458 of preserved beef, 19,126 of smoked beef, and *533 live oxen*—to take only five items out of a list of over a hundred—is to realize that we have indeed annihilated much of the distance between the old and new civilizations, when such an army of travelers as these statistics represent make their way each year from shore to shore. It is a fact regarded as commonplace among us, yet surely worthy of being put among the age's wonders, that the European trip is now thought no more of than is a six days' visit to one's favorite hotel.

AMONG the great number of thoroughly equipped sanatoriums there is none better fitted by nature and art to give absolute rest than the Jackson Sanatorium at Dansville, N. Y.

Walter's Sanitarium

WALTER'S PARK, WERNERSVILLE, PA.

In South-Eastern Pennsylvania, is unequalled as a WINTER RESORT for invalids. All modern conveniences.

Catalogues free. Address Robt. Walter, M.D.

Holy Land and Egypt.

Our first party this season leaves New York on January 4th, by Hamburg American Express Steamship "NORMANNIA" to Alexandria direct, extension Nile Tour to First Cataract; first-class throughout.

ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED **$550** AND UPWARDS.

Later departures February 12th, March 5th.

Educational Tour, February 12th, accompanied by Russell H. Conwell, the famous pastor of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia.

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EGYPT, NILE, HOLY LAND, etc Select Limited Party leaves Jan. 4th, 1898, Strictly first-class. Fourteenth Season. Address Mrs. M. A. CROSLEY, 502 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UPTON COURT, Camden, S. C.

Delightfully situated in the sand hills and pine forests. Good walks and drives. Fine wheeling, boating, shooting, and golf.

For further particulars, circulars, etc., address Fred. H. Scofield, Met. Bldg., Madison Sq., N. Y.

Winter Resorts

are many, and summer resorts, and health resorts, and pleasure resorts; but Atlantic City, N. J., is all of these in one. It is famous the world over. To get the most out of it, much depends on one's hotel, and this suggests our new booklet. Can we send it to you?

J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager. **The Shelburne**

TRAVEL AND RECREATION

Where will You spend Christmas?

NORTH OR **SOUTH** amid its storms and trying climatic changes, where all is summer, flowers, and warmth.

THE SOUTHERN RY.

Is the great artery of travel between

NEW YORK, FLORIDA

and all prominent

SOUTHERN POINTS.

The handsomest train in the world.

New York & Florida Limited

in service early in January.

W. A. TURK, G. P. A., Washington.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 271 Broadway.

THE Keeley Cure

Alcohol, Opium, Tobacco Using Produce each a disease having definite pathology. The disease yields easily to the Double Chloride of Gold Treatment as administered at the following Keeley Institutes.

The United States Government

has adopted the Keeley treatment in the Soldiers' Homes and in an institution for exclusive use of the Regular Army. **Seven States** have legislated for the application of this treatment to worthy indigent inebriates.

It is a fact, known generally by well-informed persons, that inebriety, morphine and other drug addictions are diseases, not simply habits, and to be cured they must receive medical treatment.

The method of treatment originated by Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, and administered only at Institutes authorized by him, cures these diseases. This statement is easily substantiated by facts. Three hundred thousand cured men and women are glad to testify to its truth.

The treatment at these Institutes is pleasant. The patient is subject to no restraint. It is like taking a vacation of four weeks. He only knows that he is cured.

Detailed information of this treatment and proofs of its success, sent free upon application to any of the following Institutes:

ADDRESS THE KEELEY INSTITUTE at either

West Haven, Conn.
Jacksonville, Florida.
Dwight, Ill.
Plainfield, Ind.
Kansas City, Kan., Portsmouth Bldg.
Crab Orchard, Ky.
New Orleans, La., 3507 Magazine St.
Portland, Me., 151 Congress St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Lexington, Mass.
Detroit, Mich., 50 Washington Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn., Park Ave. & 10th St.
St. Louis, Mo., 2803 Locust St.
Kansas City, Mo., 1815 Independence Av.
Greensboro, N. C.
Buffalo, N. Y., 358 Niagara St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 431 Elm St.
Harrisburg, Pa., North & Capital Sts.
Philadelphia, Pa., 812 No. Broad St.
Pittsburg, Pa., 4246 Fifth Ave.
Providence, R. I., 306 and 310 Wash. St.
Greenville, S. C.
Waukesha, Wis.

Address the Institute nearest you.

Keeley Catechism sent on application.

TRAVEL AND RECREATION

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD SYSTEM

ROUTE OF THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS HANDSOMEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD

Through a Scenic Region Unsurpassed.

Solid Vestibule Trains Through Between

New York, Philadelphia and Chicago via Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge without change.

Sumptuous Dining Car Service.—Meals a la carte.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 355 Broadway.
BUFFALO OFFICE, Corner Main and Seneca Streets.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 218 So. Clark Street.

For Illustrated Printed Matter, Send to :: :: :: CHAS. S. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agent Philadelphia, Pa.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

SEASON OF 1897–8.

The Personally-Conducted Tourist System of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the most complete and elaborate system of pleasure traveling and sight-seeing yet devised. It is the consummation of the ultimate idea in railroad travel, the final evolution of unassailable perfection.

For the season of '97 and '98 it has arranged for the following tours:—

California.—Four tours will leave New York, Philadelphia and Harrisburg January 8, January 27, February 16, and March 19. With the exception of the first party going and the last returning, all of these parties will travel by the "Golden Gate Special" between New York and California, stopping at interesting points *en route.*

Florida.—Four tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia January 25, February 8 and 22, and March 8. The first three admit of a stay of two weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the fourth tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1898.

Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington.—Three six-day tours will leave New York and Philadelphia February 19, March 16, and April 7.

Old Point Comfort and Washington.—Three four-day tours will leave New York and Philadelphia December 28, January 29, and April 23.

Old Point Comfort.—Six tours will leave New York and Philadelphia December 28, January 29, February 19, March 19, April 7 and 23.

Washington.—Seven tours will leave New York and Philadelphia December 28, January 13, February 3, March 3 and 31, April 21, and May 12.

Detailed itineraries of the above tours, giving rates and full information, may be procured of Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

B&O

BEST LINE

TO

Pittsburg
Cincinnati
St Louis
Chicago
Indianapolis
Toledo

8 BEAUTIFUL ETCHINGS ILLUSTRATING AMERICAN SCENERY AND AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT ON "AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD"

An Illustrated Catalogue Containing miniature reproductions will be sent free post paid on receipt of one 2 ct. stamp, by George H. Daniels, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agt. Grand Central Station, New York.

A WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT.
UPON THE
HAMBURG-AMERICAN
LINE'S
SUPERB TWIN-SCREW
EXPRESS STEAMER
Auguste Victoria,
leaving New York on
January 27, 1898, and
returning on April 6.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM
$450
PER BERTH UPWARD.
THE ITINERARY INCLUDES:
Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga (Granada and Alhambra), Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice). Bizerta (Tunis), Alexandria (Cairo and the pyramids), Jaffa (Jerusalem, the Jordan and the Dead Sea), Beyrouth (Damascus), Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete), Palermo, Naples, and Genoa, and return to New York.
THERE is no way of reaching these places with greater comfort and safety, and it is the only way by which you avoid innumerable customs inspections, frequent transfers, the packing and unpacking of baggage and many other annoyances. All appointments on this cruise first class.
For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y.
159 Randolph Street, Chicago.
70 State Street, Boston.
337 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
401 California St., San Francisco

"Recognized to be the finest in the United States, in point of roadbed, equipment and service."

The CALIFORNIA LIMITED
Santa Fe Route

Twice a week between *Chicago* and *Los Angeles* Pullman palace sleepers, Buffet-Smoker and through Dining car managed by Mr. Fred Harvey; also Pullman between St. Louis and Los Angeles in connection with Wabash R.R. via Kansas City

Only first-class tickets honored.

Time from *Chicago* 72 *hours;* from *St. Louis* 69 *hours;* and from *New York* and *Boston* only *four days.*

Best Route
Best Train
Best Time

W. J. Black, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas
C. A. Higgins, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Chicago

BOOKS

Doubleday & McClure Co.'s New Books

BIRD NEIGHBORS

With 51 Superb Full Page Pictures in Color, Many of them Life Size

TEXT BY NELTJE BLANCHAN, INTRODUCTION BY JOHN BURROUGHS

John Burroughs, the highest authority on this subject, who has also read and annotated the text, says:

"When I began the study of birds I had access to a copy of Audubon, which greatly stimulated my interest in the pursuit, but I did not have the opera glass, and I could not take Audubon with me on my walks, as the reader may this volume, and he will find these colored plates as helpful as those of Audubon or Wilson."

THIS BOOK MAKES THE IDENTIFICATION OF OUR BIRDS SIMPLE AND POSITIVE, EVEN TO THE UNINITIATED, THROUGH CERTAIN UNIQUE FEATURES

ROYAL OCTAVO, CLOTH, $2.00, SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON APPROVAL

PRAYERS ANCIENT AND MODERN

Selected and Arranged for Daily Use

A NEW BOOK BY THE EDITOR OF

"DAILY STRENGTH FOR DAILY NEEDS"

A book for every day in the year. The editor has endeavored to bring together the simplest and most beautiful prayers of all times and all creeds, from St. Augustine to R. L. Stevenson. The volume is beautifully printed, and bound in several styles for the holidays.

In various bindings, cloth, red edges, $1.00; white cloth, $1.25; flexible Morocco, $2.00; padded calf, $3.00; crushed Levant, $3.50.

HYMNS THAT HAVE HELPED

COMPILED BY . . . . . W. T. STEAD

WITH AN AMERICAN INTRODUCTION AND ADDITIONS

"The songs of the English-speaking people," says Mr. Stead in his preface, "are for the most part hymns."

Mr. Stead has collected the hymns of the people, and added the testimony of those who have felt their influence and power. Among the hymns are the world's great favorites. In all cases the best text is given, and often in several languages—as many as six languages are represented.

Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents.

TAKEN FROM LIFE

Among the authors represented are:

P. DANA W. S. MOODY
METCALFE TOM MASSON
HARRY ROMAINE
IRWIN BEAUMONT

And among the illustrators:

C. D. GIBSON KAPLAN
CHARLES H. JOHNSON
KELLER MISS WOOD
A. VAN SCHAIK
A. D. BLASHFIELD

The binding is attractive and the price low, 75 cents; Full leather binding, $1.50.

LITTLE MASTER-PIECES

DAINTY EDITIONS, AT LOW COST

EDITED BY . . . . . BLISS PERRY

The beginning of a collection of books of the highest standing in literature, well set forth, in good readable type and on rough-edged paper, with photogravure portrait frontispieces and tastefully bound. The volumes now ready are

POE IRVING HAWTHORNE

The set of three volumes in a wooden box, cloth, 90 cents.

Flexible leather, 3 vols., $1.80.

TWO UNUSUAL CHILDREN'S BOOKS

PRINCE UNO

Uncle Frank's Visit to Fairyland

This story was first told under extraordinary circumstances. A little boy, the writer's nephew, was dangerously ill.

The crisis was reached one Sunday morning. In order that he might endure the extreme suffering, it was necessary that his mind should be diverted. Before the sun should be set he would either be convalescent or past help.

"Uncle Frank," was the early morning greeting on that fateful day, "please tell me a fairy story, and make it exciting, for it does hurt so!"

The story came to an end as night fell, and the sick little auditor was quiet in restful slumber. The crisis had passed and the battle had been won.

There are more than one hundred charming illustrations by W. D. Stevens.

Bound in strong decorated covers, 12mo, $1.25.

A DE LUXE NURSERY BOOK

"A Book of Nursery Rhymes." Limited edition of 1,030 copies bound in unique wood cover.

The water colors are by a famous English artist, Francis D. Bedford. The printing has been done from the original color blocks by Edmund Evans, in London.

There being but a limited edition printed for America, gives each copy a value for all time. As nearly all copies of the book have been sold, early application to us or your bookseller is suggested.

Quarto, unique wood binding, $1.50.

DOUBLEDAY & McCLURE CO., Publishers
141-155 EAST 25TH ST., NEW YORK CITY

SEE NEXT PAGES

"The best Magazine ever published anywhere at any price."—**Julian Ralph.**

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE

FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Some Notable Features

CHARLES A. DANA'S REMINISCENCES.

These reminiscences contain more unpublished war history than any other book except the Government publications. Mr. Dana was intimately associated with Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, and the other great men of the Civil War. He had the confidence of the President and his great War Secretary, and he was sent on many *private missions* to make important investigations in the army. Lincoln called him "*The Eyes of the Government at the Front.*" Everywhere through these memoirs are bits of *Secret History* and *Fresh Recollections of Great Men.* These reminiscences will be illustrated with many *Rare* and *Unpublished War Photographs* from the Government collection, which now contains over 8,000 negatives of almost priceless value.

ANTHONY HOPE'S NEW ZENDA NOVEL.

"*Rupert of Hentzau,*" the sequel to "*The Prisoner of Zenda.*" In splendid invention, in characters, in dramatic situations, it is the noblest and most stirring novel that Anthony Hope has ever written.

RUDYARD KIPLING STORIES AND POEMS.

The Christmas McCLURE'S contains a complete *Short Story* by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "THE TOMB OF HIS ANCESTOR," the Tale of a clouded Tiger, an officer in the Indian army, and a rebellious tribe. We have in hand also a *New Ballad*, a powerful, grim, moving song of War Ships. It will be superbly illustrated. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

EDISON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

Edison's Wonderful Invention. The result of eight years' constant labor. Mountains ground to dust and the iron ore extracted by magnetism. *The Fastest Ship.* An article by the inventor and constructor of "Turbinia," a vessel that can make the speed of an express train. *Making a Great Telescope*, by the most competent authority living. *Lord Kelvin*, a character sketch, and substance of a conversation with this eminent scientist on unsolved problems of science.

GENERAL MILES ON EUROPEAN ARMIES.

General Miles was especially commissioned by the U. S. Government last spring to go to the seat of the Greco-Turkish War. He will contribute three articles on the Rulers, Great Personages, and Armies of Europe. The material was obtained during his trip abroad.

SHORT STORIES BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.

Rudyard Kipling, Robert Barr, William Allen White, Ian Maclaren, Octave Thanet, Stephen Crane, and many others, the best story-writers in the world, will contribute to McCLURE'S during the coming year.

C. D. GIBSON IN EGYPT.

Mr. Gibson has just sailed for the Mediterranean. He will spend the winter in Egypt, and make there a series of pictures that will be published in installments in McCLURE'S MAGAZINE during the coming year.

THE RAILROAD MAN'S LIFE.

Drawn from fifteen years' personal experience as brakeman, fireman, and engineer, by *Herbert H. Hamblin.* It is a narrative of *work, adventure, hazards, accidents*, and *escapes*, and is as vivid and dramatic as a piece of fiction.

NEW YORK IN 1950.

Its houses, streets, means of travel, water supply, safeguards of life and health, sports, and pleasures—the conditions of life of the perfected city of the next century, by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

The story of his last days, from the diary of his secretary, Tobias Lear.

THE CUSTER MASSACRE.

The story of this terrible fight, written down by Hamlin Garland as it came from the lips of *Two Moons*, an old Indian chief who was a participant in it.

ADVENTURE. Andrée: His Balloon and His Expedition, from materials furnished by the brother of Mr. Strindberg, Andrée's companion. *Sven Hedin in Unexplored Asia*, a story of remarkable adventure and endurance. *Landor in Thibet.* His own story. He was captured, tortured, and finally escaped to India. *Jackson in the Far North.* The famous explorer writes of the years he lived in regions far north of the boundaries of human habitation.

MARK TWAIN. Mark Twain contributes an article in his old manner, describing his voyage from *India to South Africa.* The illustrations are by *A. B. Frost* and *Peter Newell*, and are as droll and humorous as the article itself.

ILLUSTRATIONS. The best artists and illustrators are making pictures for McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. *A. B. Frost, Peter Newell, C. D. Gibson, Howard Pyle, Kenyon Cox, C. K. Linson, W. D. Stevens, Alfred Brennan*, and others.

FREE. The November Number will be given free with new subscriptions. This number contains the opening chapters of Dana's Reminiscences, Mark Twain's Voyage from India to South Africa, the account of Edison's great invention, and a mass of interesting matter and illustrations. *Be sure to ask for it in subscribing.*

One Dollar a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

The S. S. McCLURE CO., 100 East 25th Street, New York.

BOOKS

HONORÉ DE BALZAC

COMÉDIE HUMAINE

❀ ❀ ❀

Philosophical Studies

The Wild Ass' Skin
Quest of the Absolute
Jesus Christ in Flanders
Melmoth Reconciled
The Unknown Masterpiece
The Accursed Infant
Gambara
Massemilla Doni
The Maranas
Farewell
The Conscript
The Executioner
A Seaside Tragedy
The Red House
The Elixir of Life
Master Cornelius
Catherine de Médicis
The Calvinist Martyr
Confidence of Ruggieri
The Two Dreams
Louis Lambert
The Outlaws
Seraphita

Scenes from Military Life

The Chouans
A Passion in the Desert

Scenes from Country Life

The Country Doctor
The Country Parson
The Peasantry

Scenes from Private Life

Sign of the Cat and Racket
The Sceaux Ball
The Purse
The Vendetta
Madame Firmiani

THE ANALYST OF REAL LIFE

BALZAC AND REALISM

When "La Cousine Bette" was published George Sand protested against the incredible unreality of the scene in which Madame Hulot, distracted by the threatened ruin of her family, offers herself to Crevel. Balzac replied: "The history is real, the fact happened. I have conveyed into my romance an example of human baseness—that is all."

So it is with the two to three thousand human figures that swarm upon his canvas. They are absolutely faithful to the fact.

No man has painted so well the people of his time. He drew with equal fidelity the belles of the Empire and the gamin of Paris, and the spell of illusion is over them all.

AS A LITERARY CHARACTER

Balzac's distinction among great men of letters is that, like Shakespeare, he is "the mysterious dual of hard common sense and empyreal fancy," or, as Bourget calls him, "an analytical visionary." Only once or twice in the history of literature have the creative and the analytical faculties appeared in the same individual in the degree in which both were possessed by Balzac. It is the most noteworthy feature of his literary character, and has won for him the homage of the best minds wherever his creations have penetrated. He preserves the balance between fact and fancy so skillfully, says Bourget, that it is impossible to separate in him the painter and poet from the philosopher and critic.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

BOOKS

A Double Family
The Peace of the House
The Imaginary Mistress
A Study of Woman
Another Study of Woman
The Great Ereteche
Albert Savaron
Memoirs of Two Young Wives
A Daughter of Eve
A Woman of Thirty
The Forsaken Woman
The Grenadier
The Message
Gobseck
The Marriage Contract
A First Step in Life
Modest Mignon
Beatrice
Honorine
Colonel Chabert
The Atheist's Mass
The Commission in Lunacy
Pierre Grassou

Scenes from Provincial Life

Eugenie Grandet
Ursule Mirouët
The Bachelors
1. Pierrette
2. The Priest of Tours
The Bachelor's Establishment
The Parisians in Provence
The Illustrious Gaudissart
Poetical Gems of the Department
The Rivals
The Old Maid
The Cabinet of Antiques
The Lily of the Valley
Lost Illusions
The Two Poets
Eve and David
A Distinguished Provincial at Paris

Scenes from Parisian Life

The Harlot's Progress
Happy Esther
Whence Dangerous Roads Lead
How Love Returns to the Aged
Vautrin's Last Avatar
A Prince of Bohemia
A Man of Affairs
Gaudissart II.
Comedians without Knowing It
History of the Thirteen
Ferragus
The Duchess of Langeais
The Girl with Yellow Eyes
Father Goriot
Cæsar Birotteau
The Nucingen House
The Secrets of the Princess of Cadigan
The Clerks
Sarrasine
Facino Cane
The Poor Parents
Cousine Bette
Cousin Pons

Scenes from Political Life

A Dark Affair
An Episode under the Reign of Terror
The Sunny Side of Contemporaneous History
Madame de la Chanterie
The Initial
Z. Marcas
The Deputy of Arcis

Droll Stories

HIS METHOD OF WORK

An instructive parallel might be drawn between Beethoven and Balzac, in respect to the pains which each took to express himself with clearness. The great musician's perfection of design did not come spontaneously, but was the result of long and incessant toil. In his note-books we may trace a musical germ in its evolution through all the successive stages of artistic growth. For *spontaneous* melodic utterance, on the other hand, Schubert is alone. Writing melodies was to him as easy as writing letters—probably easier. But Schubert is conspicuous among great composers for his insufficient musical education. He did not possess Beethoven's keen instinct for design. Now, with Beethoven, a riotous fertility of invention, like Schubert's, was held in check by the highest artistic control. In this manner he contrived to immensely enhance the telling power of his ideas. It is the same with Balzac—the same fertility of invention, the same rush of thoughts; but also, the same tireless energy of revision to give his creations artistic form and make them intelligible.

ESTIMATES OF HIS GENIUS

Paul Bourget:—"Before such a plenitude of learning, such depth of feeling, a gush of genius so torrent-like, one is almost awed. It is no longer a work of art: it is real life placed before us, reproduced with a fidelity that leaves nothing to be wished for, which means that there is no to-morrow for the artist. . . . To read Balzac is to see life, to fathom it."

Victor Hugo:—"Honore de Balzac was one of the first among the great, one of the highest among the best."

W. P. Trent:—"In Balzac's knowledge of the human mind and heart he is as inevitable and eternal as any writer has ever been, save only Shakespeare and Homer."

Opinions as to the relative merits of his best works vary widely, and are not much to the point.

"All his books," says Victor Hugo, "really form but one book, living, luminous, profound, in which one sees all our contemporary civilization come and go, move and advance, with something wild and terrible blended with the real."

The thirty "Contes Drolatiques," while containing much that is not relished except by true Pantagruellists, exhibit the author's frank, gay, witty, and sensuous nature at play. The art of these things is immense, and nowhere has Balzac done greater work. The stories, which purport to have been handed down in manuscript in an old abbey in Touraine, are written in the style of Rabelais. So skillfully has he decanted into them the quintessence of that author's wit and art, you would almost say that he is more original than his original. Nowhere is the inimitable subtlety of French literary art better shown.

QUERY

FIRST:—Do you know that heretofore no complete edition of Balzac has been accessible to the ordinary purchaser, the prices running from $150 to $200 per set?

SECOND:—That we are now making an edition absolutely complete in every respect, beautifully illustrated, that we are placing on the market for a limited time at $45, which is practically the cost of production?

THIRD:—That we will sell it on easy terms?

Write us for full particulars.

GEBBIE PUBLISHING CO., Limited, Philadelphia, Pa.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

BOOKS

The Illustrated Cabinet Editions

IT IS A GREAT SATISFACTION to know that there is at least one edition of your favorite author that is mechanically just right.

The cheapening of non-copyright books has been pushed to such extremes that in the scramble to knock a few pennies off from prices already low the immortal writings of the master-minds of literature have been put out in guises unworthy of the merest scribbler.

The publishers of the ILLUSTRATED CABINET EDITIONS have not entered this race for cheapness, but rather are striving to bring within reach of every book-lover all that is best of the newest methods of book-making.

Type, plates, presswork, paper, and binding are the best procurable at this present day.

The illustrations are most noteworthy, being from the hands of the greatest artists of this half-century.

Six authors have now been published in the series—Dickens, Eliot, Thackeray, Hugo, Ruskin, and Prescott. Each author in a distinctive binding. In this feature the publishers have sought to secure such a uniformity in diversity as to make the combined sets present a harmonious but varied appearance.

Each separate work of each author is sold separately, enabling one to buy a single volume to-day and complete the set volume by volume at pleasure.

The price is uniformly $1.50 per volume.

The editions may be examined at the bookstores. Full information mailed free on request.

MERRILL & BAKER,

9 & 11 East 16th St., New York.

BOOKS

OUR CLUB MUST CLOSE!

The Cosmopolitan Club's remarkable **Educational Offer** must be withdrawn. The superb **Reference Library** which we have secured for our members has proved so attractive, and has resulted in filling our memberships so rapidly, that by January 1st—**at latest**—our Club must be closed. See to it that you investigate, and find out for yourself what a splendid opportunity this is to equip your home, for all time, with this wonderful

"Book of the World's Knowledge."

A New Work on a New Plan, Costing Nearly One Million Dollars to Produce.

The latest, greatest, most perfect

REFERENCE LIBRARY

in existence.

The **new** American Encyclopædic Dictionary, now complete in twelve beautiful volumes, and revised to August, 1897, is the most remarkable educational work of the last half-century; it has no equal. It is not *part* of a great work; it is complete in itself—exhaustive, all-embracing, and all-informing. Think of it! A new and thoroughly modern **Dictionary,** a comprehensive and perfect **Encyclopædia,** a superb **Atlas** and world-embracing **Gazetteer,** in one splendid set of books! It is, indeed, the **one great work** of its kind.

WHAT OUR CLUB DOES FOR YOU.

Publishers' profits must necessarily be much greater upon such costly publications as encyclopædias than upon ordinary books, because of the huge amount of money involved and the long time required in preparation.

This is the reason why encyclopædias and dictionaries are usually beyond the reach of people of moderate means. But by the purchase of **an entire edition,** the Club has been able to secure this wonderful work for its members at practically the cost of manufacture.

By joining the Club **now** every member receives a full set of this King of Reference Libraries at a saving of a full half over what the work will cost when our present distribution is completed. Further than this, we have made such terms that our members may, if they wish, pay for the work from time to time as their means permit.

The **entire work** is delivered to Club members at once, and so great is our confidence that the Library will be so highly valued that it will be gladly paid for, we offer full privilege of examination for a period of one week.

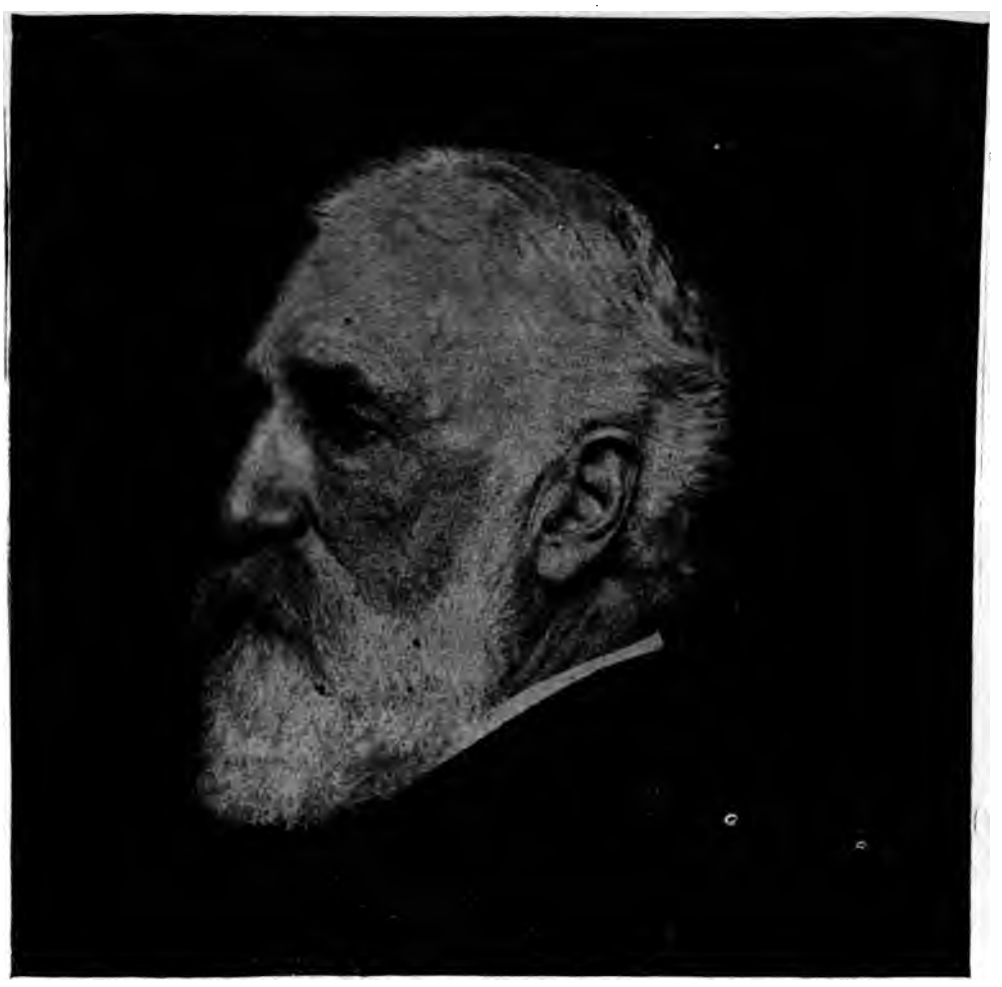
THAT YOU MAY NOT BE TOO LATE, WRITE TO-DAY.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL TO-MORROW.

For full information regarding the Club plan and price, address

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB,

WM. K. WEST, *Sec.* **93 Fifth Avenue, cor. 17th Street, New York.**



Portrait by Hollinger, the celebrated art photographer.

HALF AN HOUR WITH CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

SUPPOSE you resolve that in the coming year you will devote a small fraction of your time—it is astonishing what can be accomplished in thirty minutes set aside from each day—to the cultivation and development of your higher and nobler side. Suppose that you resolve to steal away from the drudgery of life, from the bank, the shop, the office, half an hour and give it to the unfolding of those faculties which will bring you in contact with the highest and noblest things.

Can you imagine the tremendous change in your life—the uplift and the inspiration which a year thus spent would bring? If you are at a loss to know just how you might do this, in the most profitable way, we can make you a suggestion. In the wonderful new Library of the World's Best Literature, prepared under the direction of Charles Dudley Warner, you will find gathered together the greatest thoughts, the most perfect products of the master minds of all ages. This marvelous collection comprises the best, the most interesting, the most instructive and ennobling that has ever been spoken or written by the famous men of all times. Here are the masterpieces of poetry and fiction, science and oratory, history and the drama, that sixty centuries of civilization have produced.

Do you know about this extraordinary work? Have you seen it? Do you realize what it might mean to you?

Suppose you owned this splendid Library and gave it no more than the little fraction of a day we suggest. Think of the knowledge and culture you *might* acquire in a year! Think of what a new world would be opened unto you! You would not be wasting your time over the petty chronicles of the daily newspapers—you would be spending it in the society of the world's immortals, the heroes of history, the great poets and thinkers and scholars of all ages. Could you make a more profitable resolution than to do just this?

No one need remain without such a magnificent Library now. Under the plan of Harper's Weekly Club, through which the Library is being distributed, you obtain the work for about half the publishers' prices, and, if you wish, pay for it a little at a time. The Library is nearly complete—twenty-eight volumes are ready—only the printing of the final issues remains. When the work is finished this unusual offer will be withdrawn. If you act now you can save a great deal of money, and, more than this, pay for the work in your own way. This is an opportunity to make an investment which will yield you profit and enjoyment for years to come; this is an opportunity to equip your home with the finest library which has ever been gathered together in small compass since the making of books began. Can you afford to neglect it?

A postal card addressed to Harper's Weekly Club, 93 Fifth Avenue, New York, will secure you full information regarding the Club plan, the Library itself, and the special terms which, *for the month of December only*, are open to those who become members. On January 1st the price is to be advanced. We believe we are doing our readers a service in advising them to investigate this remarkable offer at once.

UNCLE SAM, M.D., AND HIS GREAT SANITARIUM.

Government Ownership and Conduct, Wonderful Curative Properties, and Picturesque Surroundings of the Hot Springs of Arkansas.

FROM a lofty staff on the southeastern slope of the Hot Springs Mountain the American flag flashes its beautiful folds in the sunlight with every breeze that wanders through the Ozarks, proclaiming to the fifty thousand people who annually seek health or recreation at the "American Carlsbad" that during their stay they are the guests and patients of Uncle Sam, M.D. It was as long ago as 1832 that the National Government, in addition to its other functions, assumed the character of family physician to the country at large. In that year Congress enacted a law setting apart the mountains from which the Hot Springs of Arkansas flow as "a national park and sanitarium for all time," and formally dedicated the same to the people of the United States. For a number of years Uncle Sam's practice was of meager dimensions. In those days the Hot Springs were too remote from the large centers of population, and were accessible only by stage-coaches, and after journeys so tedious and rugged that few invalids could bear them. With the comparatively recent advent of the railroad and the Pullman car, however, these conditions have been eliminated, and the trip today is made from every city or section of the land with rapidity, comfort, and even luxury.

The enormous increase in patronage resulting from these facilities made it necessary to provide suitable and comfortable accommodations for the visiting throngs. Consequently, the Government leased the ground adjacent to the Hot Springs and sold outright other property not a part of the Hot Springs Reservation proper for the building of hotels and bath-houses, reserving to itself, however, the absolute control of the springs themselves and a strict regulation and supervision of the methods employed for using the hot water. The conduct of the reservation is accordingly placed in charge of an officer of the Interior Department, who, with his corps of assistants, enforces the rules, superintends the management of the bath-houses, and executes the plans adopted for the improvement and adornment of the surroundings. For the efficient discharge of these duties he is held responsible by and reports directly to the Secretary of the Interior.

In the work of improvement, both by the erection of handsome and substantial buildings and by developing the beautiful natural attractions of the locality, the Government has expended princely sums. The crowning feature of this

ENTRANCE TO U. S. ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL.

ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL (BIRD'S-EYE VIEW).

work is the National Army and Navy Hospital, which is the only institution of the kind in America, and is by far the largest, best appointed, and most striking, architecturally, in the world. Another important and valuable institution is the "Free Bath House," in which the hot-water treatment is administered to those who satisfactorily prove themselves to be unable to pay for the baths elsewhere. The official medical records of these two institutions have demonstrated the efficacy of the hot waters beyond question and completely justified the action of the Government in its ownership and official indorsement of this resort. The Army and Navy Hospital, at which the War Department maintains a corps of expert army surgeons, reports an average of over 90 per cent. of cures, with the remainder greatly benefited, while the Free Bath House, whose patrons depend almost entirely upon the hot water alone, not having the means to pay for medical advice or medicine, makes the wonderful showing of over 80 per cent. of cures. As a physician, therefore, Uncle Sam, M. D., is a pronounced success.

The scenic improvements on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation have transformed it into a beautiful park, with broad, smooth driveways, horseback and bicycle paths winding around and over the mountains, handsomely paved and shaded boulevards, wide concrete promenades, and a wealth of trees, flowers, and shrubbery which

MAIN DINING-ROOM—PARK HOTEL.

only the salubrious, semi-tropical climate of these Ozark mountains could produce. On what is known as the Whittington Avenue Reservation an extensive enclosed park and pleasure-ground has just been completed, containing two charming artificial lakes, music pavilions, tennis grounds, and other facilities for the amusement of visitors. A striking feature of the cut-stone work is the grand entrance to the Hot Springs Mountain, illustrated on the last page of this article.

There are seventy-two of the Hot Springs, ranging in temperature from 96 to 157 degrees, Fahrenheit, and having a combined flow of half a million gallons daily. The prominence these hot waters have gained in recent years, from the miraculous cures effected through their use, has induced the proprietors of several tepid springs in different parts of the country, which had previously been known and advertised as simply "warm" springs, to suddenly change the qualifying adjective to "hot," and there are to-day a dozen so-called "Hot Springs" scattered through

SPRING LAKE.

the land. Of course this paper intensification of temperature was in all cases resorted to with the hope of securing patronage, the fact remaining that the only really *Hot* Springs in America are the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the others are only apt illustrations of the trite but appropriate saying, "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

The secret of the marvelous efficacy of these hot waters has recently been made a subject of careful and thorough investigation by a number of prominent physicians and chemists of our large cities, and the consensus of the conclusions reached by them is, that the water owes its peculiar virtue to its natural heat, its absolute purity (and consequent powerful solvent and deliminative action), together with the presence of hydrosilicon and free carbonic-acid gas in large quantities, the former acting as a pronounced tonic and stimulant and the latter rendering it so palatable and exhilarating that it can be drunk *ad libitum*

at a temperature at which all other known waters, either naturally or artificially heated, would be nauseating.

Over 90 per cent. of the patients suffering

ARLINGTON HOTEL.

from the diseases named below have been and are radically cured by the treatment of Uncle Sam, M.D., at his Hot Springs of Arkansas. The remainder are greatly benefited, or if not, the failure is due to their own negligence or carelessness: Rheumatism and all rheumatic or gouty conditions; all diseases of the skin or blood; affections of the stomach, liver, and kidneys; malaria, neuralgia, all nervous troubles, paralysis, diseases of the mucous membrane, alcoholism, nicotine poisoning, and especially the ailments peculiar to women. A local physician of high standing asserts positively that all known diseases but advanced lung trouble and chronic heart disease are either cured or benefited.

PARK HOTEL.

The bath-houses at Hot Springs are mostly located on the Government Reservation Park at the base of the Hot Springs Mountain. They are unquestionably the most elaborate and generally admirable establishments of this kind in the United States. Those attached to the large hotels are particularly palatial in their arrangements and furnishing, and the most absolute cleanliness and order pervades all alike under the watchful supervision of the local representative of the Secretary of the Interior. Every visitor to Hot Springs takes the baths. If an invalid, he first undergoes a thorough examination by his physician, who issues instructions, according to the requirements of the case, for the guidance of the patient and his attendant. If he bathes, however, simply as a luxury or for cleanliness, he will find the bath-house managements sufficiently experienced to regulate the conditions.

The climate at the National Sanitarium is frequently compared to that of Italy. The springtime is long and delightful; the summer, owing to the high altitude, the pure mountain air, and the constant breezes, is notable for its moderate midday temperature and cool, refreshing nights; the autumn is exhilarating and rich with flaming color, and the winter is mild, with an abundance of sunshine. The highest temperature during the record-breaking year, 1896, was 94; the lowest, 25; mean average for the year, 72. Total number of clear days, 298. It is these congenial climatic conditions which have made Hot Springs a favorite health and pleasure resort at all seasons of the year.

The sanitary condition of the city of Hot Springs is of the highest rank, and the Government statistics show it to have the lowest annual death-rate of any American city. The local corps of physicians and surgeons includes many practitioners who are recognized the country over as standing in the foremost rank of the profession.

In the matter of hotel accommodations Hot Springs is prepared and equipped to receive and entertain all sorts and conditions of men, in almost any number. The Arlington, Park, and Eastman represent investments amounting to two millions of dollars, can accommodate 2,000 guests, and have few equals and no superiors in this or any other country as superbly appointed and admirably conducted hotels of the highest class. The Arlington and Park are open the year round, the Eastman during the busy season, beginning in January. These hotels are pat-

EASTMAN HOTEL.

ronized by the wealthier classes, and their registers bear the names of prominent representatives of every walk in life. In their immense rotundas, brilliantly lighted and decorated, and supplied with hundreds of easy-chairs, are telegraph offices, news and cigar stands, local and long-distance telephones, flower-stands, stenographers, etc., and here concerts are given morning, afternoon, and evening by high-class orchestras. Outside are broad and shaded verandas and beautiful flowery lawns. Opening off the rotundas are the parlors, reception-rooms, reading and writing rooms, and card-rooms, and at each hotel there is an immense dancing parlor, with polished hardwood floor, where weekly "hops" and frequently elaborate full-dress balls are given. A number of the guest chambers are fitted with private baths, and all are so arranged that they may be thrown into suites if desired. The bathing departments, finished in brass and marble, equipped with porcelain tubs and appliances for every known form of bath, are integral parts of the hotel buildings, and are reached through steam-heated corridors, without exposure to the outer air. The cuisine is in perfect keeping with the other accommodations provided, and the best meats, game, fish, vegetables, and all obtainable delicacies are served.

The Avenue, Pullman, Waukesha, and Great Northern hotels, in capacity, appointments, and service, rank next to the three hotels above named. The Avenue and Waukesha have bathing departments in connection, while the other two are convenient to many individual bath-houses. Following these come some fifty other establishments which are classed as hotels, about 150 boarding-houses, and rooming-houses galore, ranging from those accommodating 75 guests down to the omnipresent cottage, with its inevitable sign, "Furnished room for rent."

THE ROTUNDA—ARLINGTON HOTEL.

ENTRANCE TO U. S. RESERVATION.

THE VERANDA—HOTEL EASTMAN.

Ample opportunity is afforded at Hot Springs for all kinds of outdoor recreation. The vicinity is a paradise for the equestrian and the bicyclist. To every point of the compass shaded roads and paths meander away over mountain and plain, through wooded dells and across sparkling streams. No other American resort can boast of so many charming drives or of such almost infinite variety. The livery service is one of the remarkable features of the place, supplying the finest of Kentucky-bred horses and the most stylish of turnouts. The horses are trained to easy gaits, and even ladies, without previous experience, ride the thoroughbred single-footers without discomfort.

The tennis grounds, golf links, baseball park, and race course are all in daily requisition, and the scene of many exciting contests between experts of national reputation. The city has an excellent theater, presenting a high class of attractions, a vaudeville amphitheater, and numerous minor places of amusement. The mountains abound in deer, wild turkeys, and other wild game, and the neighboring streams are well stocked with black bass, pike, and croppie.

It is only necessary to add to this account of the model sanitarium and pleasure resort that since the erection of the Eastman, Arlington, and Park hotels, with their superior and luxurious accommodations, the majority of the patrons of the "American Carlsbad" come from the ranks of the best and most refined people of the country. Nowadays the disreputable and lawless element is conspicuous by its absence.

HERBERT DURAND.

PRESCRIBED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS IN THE LAND, EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
THE FAVORITE AT EVERY CLUB IN AMERICA
DRINK Londonderry LITHIA WATER
The synonym of all there is in an elegant sparkling Table Water. Purity and general excellence must be the first requisites, and these have made this water the favorite at all leading hotels, clubs, and homes, as well as in all the hospitals in the land. Its universal use is the strongest testimony to its high quality.
Notwithstanding the advance in the price of foreign waters, prices on Londonderry will remain the same.
CURES RHEUMATISM
CURES GRAVEL
LONDONDERRY LITHIA WATER
Nashua N.H.
LEADING HOTELS ALL SELL LONDONDERRY
CONSIDERED BY THE BEST FAMILIES THE GREATEST TABLE WATER IN THE WORLD
LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRING WATER CO.
Nashua N.H.

Yachts

Steam and Sail

THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH,

MARINE ENGINES, WATERTUBE BOILERS, TORPEDO BOATS,

STEEL AND WOOD VESSELS.

Send 10c. stamp for illustrated catalogue of Steam or Naphtha.

Gas Engine & Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury & Co.

(CONSOLIDATED)

Morris Heights, New York City. *50 Broadway, New York.*

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

Effect of Yellow Fever on Southern Business.—The recent epidemic of yellow fever ame at a peculiarly unfortunate time for the ommercial interests of the States affected. It ; said that all last summer the merchants of New)rleans were doing from 25 to 50 per cent. more usiness than had been transacted during these nonths since 1893, and everything seemed to oint toward a substantial revival of trade durng the fall. The month of September, however, rought with it for the first time in nineteen ears the dreaded fever, and with its advent this right prospect speedily faded. At last reports ie panic largely brought on by the newspaper scare-heads" had only partially subsided; merants were unable to collect outstanding accounts, id their stocks in hand were absolutely valueless r the time being. For weeks commerce has een seriously retarded, and even the United tates mails were for a time unable to pass the ordon established by rigorous quarantine measres. Only the liberal policy of the banks enled many business men to continue at all. his state of affairs was the more trying since ie official figures show such a comparatively ingnificant mortality. In New Orleans itself, out a population of nearly 300,000, there have een less than 750 cases of fever reported; of iese only 11 per cent died, and fully a third of ie fatal cases were among the lower class Italns. As a correspondent of *Bradstreet's* points it, typhoid and scarlet fevers have exceeded iese figures in many Northern and Eastern ties.

The cotton and sugar crops are both in excelnt condition. Most of the cotton that has been icked cannot be moved, and prices are conseuently far from satisfactory. The quarantine is ready being raised, for the fever soon disapears with the frosts, and the merchants are rophesying that business will reopen with a rush ery shortly. Meanwhile the bankers of the outh are writing their correspondents in New ork that the stagnation of cotton on account of ie fever and the low prices has paralyzed busiess in many sections and has caused the renewal f many maturing obligations.

Carrying the Mails.—From the reports so far given out it appears that our expenditures for the distribution of mails during the current year will reach $51,541,238, which is $500,000 more than the appropriation for that purpose. There were at the beginning of the present year 32,491 routes, aggregating 470,032 miles, and giving an annual distance to be covered of 420,850,479 miles. This represents an increase of 5,330,749 miles in what is known as the star service, an increase chiefly benefiting the rural districts. For each mile traveled the average cost was 11.84 cents, and it cost $106.08 for each route mile maintained.

The year ending June 30, 1899, will require a substantially larger appropriation, $53,337,260 being the estimate now fixed. One most interesting item of $225,000 in this budget is for the extension of the pneumatic tube system. Last year Philadelphia was the only city which had such a postal tube, but its success was so manifest that four contracts for similar structures have since been executed: in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and from New York to Brooklyn. The post office officials declare that it is perfectly feasible, from a mechanical standpoint, to carry second, third, and fourth class matter, as well as letters, in this way, the only question being whether it will pay to do so; and they promise not only an economy of labor, but a saving of from twelve to fourteen hours in the delivery from distant cities when the system can be extended to the outlying sub-stations. In the thickly populated centers the department expects a large revenue from handling an increased amount of local and special-delivery correspondence; but the growth of the tubular system will be necessarily slow, since it is quite impracticable in point of expense as soon as one gets away from the more crowded sections.

Besides this large sum for distribution, the department will require next year $30,350,000 for transportation by rail, and it is suggested, apparently paradoxically, that the fast mail service will be improved by cutting off the special appropriation for this purpose. It is significant that while $375,000 is to be spent for cable-car

and electric service, there are no less than 139 applications for new facilities of this kind.

The Post Office Department proposes to make a bid for the profitable short hauls of newspaper packages now largely monopolized by the railroads and express companies, pointing out that the Government transports such matter at a considerable loss to remote points. With the increased efficiency of the department, there seems no reason why it should not handle the large amount of local newspaper traffic which has for years been forwarded in baggage and express cars.

Municipal Gas Works in Philadelphia.—It seems practically certain that Philadelphia will consider her efforts to control her own gas plant a failure, and give a long lease to a private company. The city has owned the works ever since 1841, and has been furnishing gas at $1 per thousand. But the plant has become inadequate, the quality of the gas is poor, and every one is discontented. The United States Improvement Company has in this situation made an apparently advantageous offer to lease the works for 30 years. They agree to purchase for cash all the materials and supply at hand, which are supposed to be worth about $1,000,000, to make annual payments aggregating for the term of lease $36,725,000, to furnish to the city free of charge for its own use 700,000,000 cubic feet per annum, to spend $15,000,000 in improvements and extensions, to maintain the present price, to furnish gas of a higher candle-power, and finally to return the works in good order at the expiration of the lease. This would seem to show that in the present state of municipal government municipal ownership without municipal operation is immensely superior to municipal operation. It does not, however, show any more than this, as the gas manufacturing of Philadelphia under city control has been in the hands of politics, and so mixed up with politics that municipal operation has never had a fair chance.

Alaskan Development.—Interest in the Yukon region continues unabated, as is evidenced

(*Continued on page 84.*)

WE PAY POSTAGE. All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Phila. AGENTS WANTED.

New England Loan AND Trust Company,

34 Nassau Street, New York.

Capital and Profits, $950,000

D. O. ESHBAUGH, President.
W. W. WITMER, Vice-President.
W. F. BARTLETT, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY D. LYMAN, R. B. FERRIS,
F. K. HIPPLE, HENRY WHELEN,
H. J. PIERCE, G. W. MARQUARDT,
JOHN WYMAN, E. D. SAMSON,
D. O. ESHBAUGH, W. W. WITMER,
W. F. BARTLETT.

A large number of Insurance and Trust Companies, Savings Banks, Universities, Colleges, Trustees, Guardians, and private individuals have invested with the Company for years, and not one of these investors has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in the Company's securities.

The Company offers its own Debenture Bonds, collaterally secured by carefully selected first mortgages deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee. The Bonds are issued in denominations of $200 and upward.

SEATTLE

"The Queen City"

KLONDIKE — ALASKA

SEATTLE, **"The Queen City of the Northwest, founded in 1852,** the Commercial, Manufacturing, Railroad, Mining, and Agricultural Centre of Washington State, **has,"** according to *Harper's Weekly*, "practically monopolized the Alaskan outfitting business." The reason is that Seattle, 65,000 population, is the largest city in the Pacific Northwest. Look at the map! With three transcontinental Railroads to any other city's one, producing her own flour, woollens, hardware, and other articles of miners' outfits, she has keener mercantile competition and lower prices than elsewhere. Canadian customs are a bugbear. Much of a miner's outfit goes in free. 70 per cent. of a Canadian outfit is American made. Seattle has outfitted more men and sent more vessels north than all other ports. She is ready for all. Her harbor is perfect, climate superb, death rate the lowest, people most progressive, commerce growing, manufactures flourishing. Volume of business in '96 was $15,282,000. Steamship lines to Alaska, Japan, Central America. $5,500,000 manufactures. Great Federal improvements under way. State of Washington is best in United States for agricultural settlers. Wheat crop nearly 25,000,000 bushels. Cereals, fruits, hops, coal and minerals are the source of great wealth. Every steamship line but one leaves Seattle. You must go there before you can get to Alaska. Do not be deceived by misleading or false statements to the contrary.

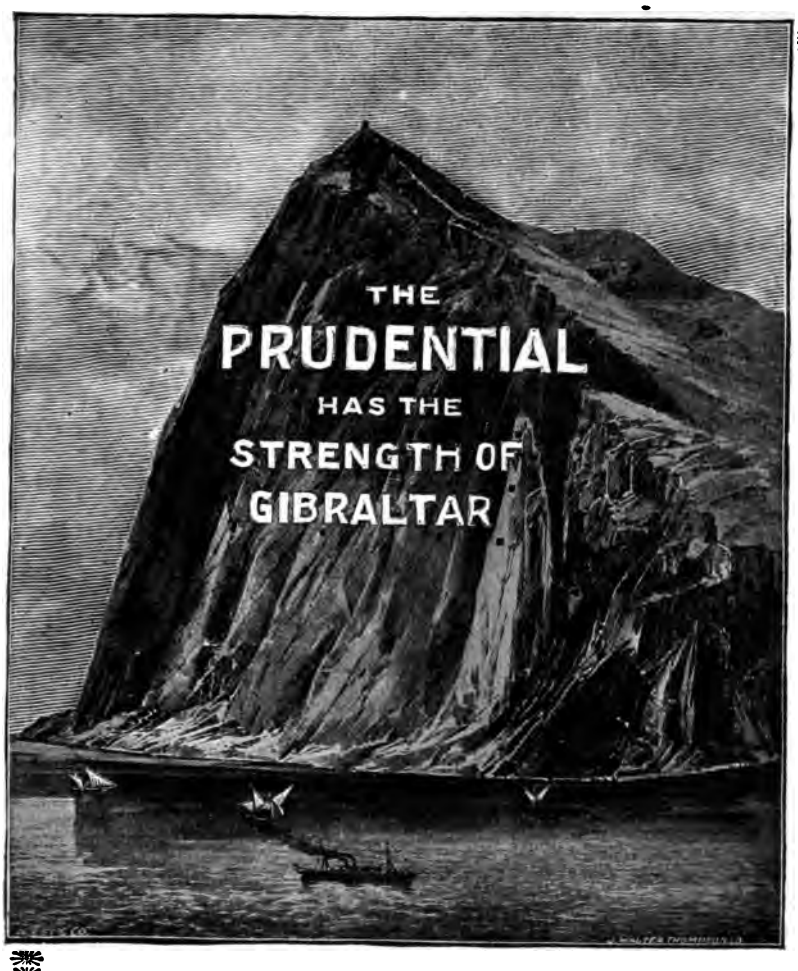
Look at your map! Seattle is a commercial city, and is to the Pacific Northwest as New York is to the Atlantic coast. All railroads in United States connect with three great transcontinental lines running to Seattle.

For Free Information address

Information Bureau

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, U. S.



A
Prudential
Policy
of
Life Insurance
The Best
Christmas
Gift

THE PRUDENTIAL

Had for 1896

The Largest Increase in Income of Any

Life Insurance Company in the United States

Send for information.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

Home Office: NEWARK, N. J. JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

by the many projects for communication with that icy land now being launched. A new ocean line of steamers is announced between New Whatcom, Washington, and Dawson City, which will leave the former port on March 1 and June 1. This company has purchased in New York an ocean vessel carrying 800 passengers, and is building two river steamers. Word also comes from Seattle that another competitor for the Klondyke traffic, "equipped with both rail and steamer lines," will start operations next spring, and that a contract has already been made with a Seattle firm for 12 river steamers, 24 barges, and 2 towboats, involving an expenditure of $1,000,000. Meanwhile the postal authorities are making heroic efforts to keep up an intermittent mail communication by means of dog teams. Travel down the lakes has practically ceased, and the experts say that hundreds of people will be forced to camp wherever they may be when the ice surrounds them. The Canadian Government has recalled a number of customs officers, one of whom, stationed at Tagish, reports that the duties collected during the season, on 400 outfits, aggregated $25,000.

According to a Seattle paper, Mr. C. R. Hosmer, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company, is authority for the statement that next year will see a telegraph line connecting Dawson City with the civilized world. Mr. Hosmer says his company is to erect a line from Quesnelle, B. C., via Telegraph Creek, a distance of some 1,500 miles along the route surveyed in 1866–67—the route which was designed to cross Bering Straits to Siberia, passing directly through the Klondyke district. He says the difficulties have been greatly exaggerated, that there is an abundance of small timber most of the way for posts, and that the obstacles of snow and sleet can easily be overcome by the use of copper wires.

But the most promising outlook of all for Alaska is found in the reports submitted by the Government experts who have been investigating the agricultural possibilities of the country. They agree that it is perfectly feasible with proper methods to raise enough of certain crops and animals to support a considerable population, since the now very limited area of pasturage and gardening is capable of considerable extension. It seems certain, however, that fishing and other industries must always precede agriculture in importance there. There are myriads of salmon in these waters now, but inasmuch as they are captured in spawning waters in such quantities that they have small chance to propagate, it looks as if they would soon be destroyed; "but the halibut, cod and herring will last forever."

ESTABLISHED 1864

THE TRAVELER

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pr

Largest Accident Company the World

And a

LEADING LIFE COMPANY

ISSUES

ACCIDENT POLICIES

Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport, Business, at Home and Abroad.

Yearly, or premium paid up in Ten Years wit turn of all premiums paid, and running till 70. D Only, or Death and Weekly Indemnity. No me examination required. Not forfeited by chang occupation, but paid *pro rata*. No extra charg foreign travel or residence.

LIFE AND ENDOWMEN POLICIES.

All Forms, Low Rates, Non-Forfeit World-Wide.

ITS INCREASING LIFE PL

Affording options of conversion into temporary o annuities, with liberal surrender values, is offered other Company.

Assets,	$21,915,6
Surplus,	3,365,1
Paid Policy-holders in 1896,	2,602,0
Returned to Policy-holders since 1864,	33,098,0

GEORGE ELLIS, Secretary.

JOHN E. MORRIS, Ass't S

Fame and Time Uphold the Elgin Watch.

The **Full Ruby Jeweled Elgin Watch** is the marvel of the mechanical world—each one contains a lifetime of accurate service. Appropriate for Christmas Gifts—at all jewelers—everywhere.

Nearly Eight Million Elgins in the past thirty years—more than any other factory in the world has produced in the same period. Our book about Watches free on request.

An Elgin Watch always has the word **"Elgin"** engraved on the works—fully guaranteed.

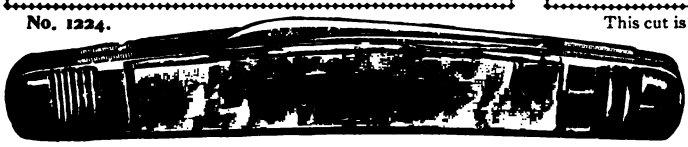
Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.

STANDARD·ARTICLES·UNCLASSIFIED

FROM HANNA'S STATE. We have been using the knife for our pattern work and find that it is the best we have had for years. Nov. 1, 1897.
PHOENIX IRON WORKS,
Ashtabula, Ohio.

No gift is more appreciated by a man or boy than a good pocketknife. All men love a knife, and when our name is seen on the blade the recipient knows he has a good article. We guarantee the goods and are working for permanent trade; this is our 21st year. **CHRISTMAS**

No. 1224.



This cut is exact size of a 4 blade **Congress** knife, made for men who do no heavy whittling but want blades like razors. Price with **Stag** handle, $1.25, by mail; with choice pearl, $1.50. Have smaller but stronger Congress pattern, 3 blades, stag, $1.25. If you whittle much, try No. 34, next below.

No. 34. No. 34.

"**Our Masterpiece**"; highest grade; strong, but light; 3 blades, for anything from an axe-handle to a quill pen. Price, with ebony handle, $1.25; ivory, $1.50; choicest pearl and highest finish, with kid pocket, $2.00. This knife is made of finest surgical steel; file-tested blades. Has no superior!

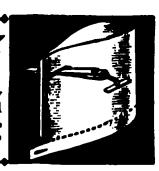
This is the best-selling knife and named after the most popular man: **Chauncey Depew's Pet;** back and ends are German silver; sides are pearl; 3 blades (one is a file), price, in chamois case, $1.50; 2 blade knife, $1.00. President McKinley thinks it just right. So will you. Ladie' 2 blade ivory, 50c.; pearl, 75c.

Our 75c. **Jackknife**; sample sent for 48c. by mail; 5 for $2.00. 7-inch Razor Steel Scissors, 75c. Hollow ground Razor and Strop, $1.50. Send for 80-page Free List, and "How to Use a Razor." Razors re-ground, 50c.

MAHER & GROSH CO.,
85 A Street, Toledo, Ohio.
☞ Send direct to us; we do not drum dealers.

FOSTER'S SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS, SECOND SERIES, 75c. PER PACK.
BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Sq., New York.

A BUTTON HOOK
For Link Cuff Buttons.
—EARL CUFF BUTTONER.— New and useful Christmas gift. All stores or by mail, nickel 10 cents, sterling 75 cents. **Rand Bros.,** Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.



DUPLICATE WHIST SET $1.00
Lines' Method.

Handsome Hardwood Cabinet, compact, durable, simple, complete with cards (bicycles) $4.00. Pronounced by experts the best and simplest method on the market.
When not sold by dealers, sent direct from manufacturer on receipt of price.

FREDERICK LINES,
178 Hillside Ave., Waterbury, Conn.

THE CHICAGO EVENING POST printed more publishers' advertising during the year 1896 than any other paper in the United States, with the exception of The Evening Post, of New York. Its readers are book-buyers and book-readers.

BICYCLES

1898

"19 YEAR OLD"

Rambler

BICYCLES

are highest grade wheels — at popular prices

"Agencies all over the world"

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

CHICAGO, BOSTON, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, BROOKLYN, DETROIT, CINCINNATI, BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, LONDON.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

"Once again the pine-tree sung:
'Speak not thy speech my boughs among:
Put off thy years, wash in the breeze;
My hours are peaceful centuries.'"
Emerson.

Health to the Skin

These are the words of the song that the Pines are ever singing, and their offering of Pine Tar, fresh from the woods, combined with sweet vegetable oils and glycerine, has made their song famous the world over as

Packer's Tar Soap

Pure and refreshing as the breath from the Pines, its perfect cleansing and hygienic qualities have made this the soap *par excellence* for Bathing, Shampooing, and Nursery Purposes.

The Packer Mfg. Co., New York.

The Berkshire Hills Sanatorium,

An Institution for the Scientific Treatment of

CANCER

Tumors, and all forms of Malignant Growths,

WITHOUT THE USE OF THE KNIFE.

We have never failed to effect a permanent cure where we have had a reasonable opportunity.

Book and circulars giving description of Sanatorium Treatment, Terms and References, free.

DRS. W. E. BROWN & SON, North Adams, Mass.

MENNEN'S
BORATED TALCUM
TOILET POWDER
AFTER BATHING

Delightful After Bathing.

A Positive Relief for Prickly Heat and All Affections of the Skin. Banishes All Odors of Perspiration.

Get MENNEN'S (the only genuine)

REFUSE ALL OTHER POWDERS, WHICH ARE LIABLE TO DO HARM.

Approved by the **Medical Profession** and **Trained Nurses**, for the use of Infants and Adults.

Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. (Sample free.)

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

The Prophylactic TOOTH BRUSH The Most Perfect Cleaner Made.

The Prophylactic TOOTH BRUSH
The Most Perfect Cleanser Made

Ask for the Tooth Brush sold in a Yellow Box.

It is the Prophylactic—the only brush that thoroughly cleans between the teeth. There are practical reasons for this, as your dentist will tell you, or send to us and we will forward our booklet, which will give you sound advice regarding the proper care of the teeth.

The Prophylactic is for sale generally, or mailed on receipt of price, 35c.

Carefully follow directions for use given with each brush.

FLORENCE MANUFACTURING CO.
134 Pine Street, Florence, Mass.

The Prophylactic TOOTH BRUSH The Most Perfect Cleaner Made.

The Prophylactic TOOTH BRUSH
The Most Perfect Cleanser Made.

Always sold in a Yellow Box.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

The busy, active brain requires some nerve-sustaining element as food.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES

Contains the essential elements to feed, nourish, and sustain in activity all bodily functions. Used 30 years with best results by thousands of diligent brain workers for the ***prevention*** as well as ***cure*** of mental or nervous exhaustion.

It is a complete ***restorative*** of the vital forces.

Vitalized Phosphites is a concentrated white powder from the phosphoid principle of the ox-brain and wheat germ, formulated by Prof. Percy.

Prepared only by F. Crosby Co., 56 W. 25th St. New York.

Descriptive Pamphlet free.

If not found at Druggists, sent by mail, $1.00.

CROSBY'S COLD AND CATARRH CURE.

This is the best known remedy and preventive for cold in the head and sore throat. Easy to apply and quick to cure. By mail, 50 cents.

FEHR'S TALCUM POWDER

is the only original. Don't accept any substitute. Beware of any Talcum Powder put up in tin boxes as there is danger of lead poisoning. See that you get the best. Manufactured only by

JULIUS FEHR, M.D., HOBOKEN, N. J.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. ☞ "How to Cure Torturing Humors," free.

BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

ARE YOU

TOO FAT

MRS. STELLA LEWIS, of Dunkirk, O., says: "It reduced me **68** pounds, and I feel better now than I have for years."

If so, why not reduce your weight and be comfortable? Obesity is a disease and predisposes to Heart trouble, Paralysis, Liver diseases, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, etc., and is not only dangerous but extremely annoying to people of refined taste. It's a mistake not to do anything to reduce your weight, if it is greater than it ought to be. We do not care how many reduction remedies you may have taken without success, we have a treatment that will reduce weight, as thousands can testify. It is simple, safe and pleasant to take and not expensive either. The following are a few of the thousands who have been reduced in weight and greatly improved in health by its use.

REDUCED.

Mr. C. E. Perdue, Springfield, Ill.	135	Lbs.
Mrs. M. M. Cummins, Ottawa, Ill.	78	"
Miss M. Hoisington, Lake View, Mich.	50	"
Mrs. I. Spalding, Morrisville, Vt.	61	"
Miss M. Nobles, Racine, Wis.	54	"
Mrs. M. Cheek, Valley Mills, Tex.	74	"
Mrs. J. B. Hyde, Mowequa, Ill.	52	"
H. Rassette, Ono, Calif.	85	"
Ellen Ridgeway, Vandalia, Iowa.	60	"
Miss K. Sheely, 600 N. Main St., Marion, O.	70	"

We will give ***$100.00 in Gold*** to anyone who can prove that any of our testimonials are not genuine.

DON'T do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we have something important to tell you about how to ***MAKE REMEDY AT HOME*** at a trifling cost and other valuable information. To any reader of *The Review of Reviews* who will write to us at once, we will send full particulars and a few days'

TREATMENT FREE

in a plain sealed package upon receipt of 4 cents to cover postage, etc. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address

HALL & CO., L.D., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

STANDARD·ARTICLES·UNCLASSIFIED

VAN BIBBER CIGARETTES OR LITTLE CIGARS.

ALL IMPORTED TOBACCO.

HIGHEST IN PRICE, FINEST IN QUALITY.

25c. a Bundle, 10 in Bundle.

Trial Package in Pouch by mail for 25 Cents.

H. ELLIS & CO., Baltimore, Md

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor.

"Light Up"

a Standard Stogie and your pleasure begins. There's no smoke at anything like the price that will equal the flavor of

STANDARD-PITTSBURG STOGIES

Roughly wrapped, but the quality is there.

100 neatly packed in a box, $1.50. At dealers' or sent direct postpaid.

R. & W. JENKINSON CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

A Christmas Present

FROM UNCLE SAM

Those who passed the last civil service examinations with the highest averages are now receiving lucrative appointments from Uncle Sam. There are about 6000 such appointments made annually. To secure one of these it is only necessary to pass the civil service examination with a high grade. To help you do this is the purpose of the

National Correspondence Institute

now in it's fifth successful year, the originators of correspondence instruction as applied to civil service examinations. Thorough, accurate, reliable instruction is given **by mail** in the most essential branches. All useless study is saved—the knowledge gained is indispensable. Hundreds of our students have been appointed, many in a few days or weeks after receiving their grades.

The next examination will be held in February for the postal service, in which 3000 appointments were made last year. Those who enroll now will be prepared to pass that examination. Other examinations in all States for all other positions will follow soon. Particulars about the Railway, Mail, Customs, Internal Revenue and other positions, salaries, dates of examinations and beautiful views of Washington free for the asking.

COPYRIGHT 1907 BY NATIONAL CORRES. INST.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE, 126 Second National Bank Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

STANDARD·ARTICLES·UNCLASSIFIED

The Man Who Shoots

Is Easy to Select a Christmas Gift for. A

WINCHESTER

Repeating or Single Shot Rifle, or Repeating Shot Gun

Will Surely Please Him. They are Used by Two Million Shooters.

Winchester Arms and Ammunition are Sold Everywhere.

FREE—136 Page Illustrated Catalogue.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

$1 LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN **$1**

Solid Gold Pen—Hard Rubber Engraved Holder—Simple Construction—Always Ready—Never blots—No better working pen made—A regular $2.50 pen.
To introduce, mailed complete, boxed, with filler, for **$1.00.** Your money back—*if you want it.* **Agents wanted.**
LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN CO., ROOM 36, 108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

A Vassar Graduate ('85)

Indorsed by the eminent chemist, **LE ROY C. COOLEY, Ph.D.,** Professor of Chemistry at Vassar College, has discovered a

SPECIFIC For Thin, Falling, Faded, and Gray Hair. : : : :

Guaranteed to check hair falling **at once,** and to **start a thick, new growth within two weeks.** Acts wholly upon the roots, and **POSITIVELY RESTORES NATURAL COLOR TO GRAY HAIR.**

Not an atom of dye, lead, or injurious substance. **Money promptly refunded if you are not satisfied.** Large double-size bottles, **$2.00.** Awarded only medal granted to any Hair Remedy at the World's Fair. Fac-simile of award on each bottle.

IMPERIAL SKIN FOOD

Positively removes wrinkles, crow's-feet, and traces of age. Used for seven years past and indorsed by **ADELINA PATTI, Mrs. Gov. JOHN P. ALTGELD** (Illinois), **MODJESKA, MELBA, LILLIAN RUSSELL, Mrs. LANGTRY,** and thousands of society women everywhere.

Price $3.00 for Large Jar.

Send 50c. at once, mentioning the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and we will send you a generous sample jar and elegant illustrated book containing facsimile letters from Patti, Modjeska, Professor Cooley, of Vassar, and numerous other high authorities. *Write to-day.*

GAGE DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
N. W. Cor. Drexel and Oakwood Blvds., CHICAGO, ILL.

IN THE MORNING USE

DELICIOUS ARNICA TOOTH SOAP.

Delightfully cleansing, cooling and refreshing. Keeps the teeth white and beautiful and preserves them from decay. Antiseptic, it destroys all germs. Thirty years on the market. Try this peerless dentifrice. 25c. all druggists or by mail.

C. H. STRONG & CO., CHICAGO.

WHITNEY HOME GYMNASIUM

gives health, vigor, symmetry to young and old. Results fully guaranteed. Physicians endorse it as the **only** complete physical culture outfit. Cabinets complete, $15 to $50. Illustrated guide, 10 cents. Circulars free. **Special.**—Elastic Chest Exerciser, $2 to $4.

WHITNEY HOME GYMNASIUM CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BICYCLES

THIS IS THE SHAPE OF THE RED BRAND WHICH MARKS THE HIGHEST PERFECTION IN BICYCLE TIRE CONSTRUCTION

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.

BUILT LIKE A WATCH

WORLD WIDE IS THE STERLING'S REPUTATION

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

STERLING CYCLE WORKS CHICAGO.

A COLLEGE EDUCATION 50 CENTS A WEEK

For $2 down and $2 a month WE GIVE AN EDUCATION IN THE THEORY OF

STEAM ENGINEERING

Locomotive, Gas, Traction, or Marine Engineering; Refrigeration; Mechanics; Machine Design; Mathematics; Physics; Organic and Inorganic Chemistry Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis; Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Bridge, Railroad, Municipal, or Hydraulic Engineering; Electrical Power and Lighting; Electrical Wiring and Bell Work; 43 COURSES Sheet Metal Pattern Drafting; Electrical Railways; Surveying and Mapping; Metal, Placer, or Coal Mining, ; Assaying and Blowpiping; Prospecting; Architecture; Sanitary Plumbing, Heating and Ventilation; Architectural Design; Highway Construction; Architectural or Mechanical Drawing; Bookkeeping; Stenography; English Branches; or Pedagogics of English Branches.

TAUGHT BY MAIL THOROUGH PRACTICAL

ALL WHO STUDY

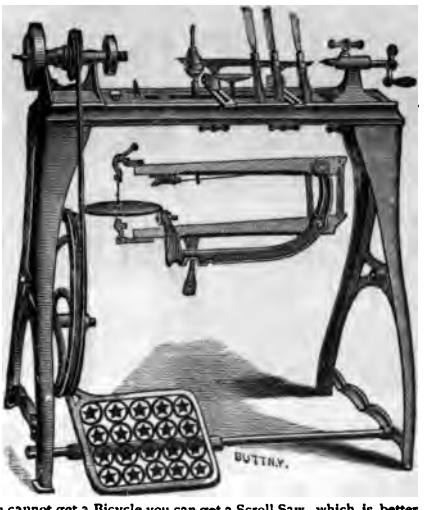
GUARANTEED SUCCESS.

We have helped thousands to better positions and salaries. *Circular Free.*

State subject you wish to study.

The International Correspondence Schools, Box 869 Scranton, Pa.

STANDARD·ARTICLES·UNCLASSIFIED



If you cannot get a Bicycle you can get a Scroll Saw, which is better. The one means pleasure, the other business. The one a continuous outgo, the other a continuous income. The Bicycle sends the boy abroad, the Saw keeps him at home. They are both alike good exercise. If a boy wants a Scroll Saw it is a sign that he can use it to advantage. We have the names of many thousands who have turned these saws to great profit during the past fifteen years. Give an ingenious boy the tools and he will see to all the rest. We sell the best foot-power saw (called the No. 1 Rogers) with Drilling Attachment, Blower, Tools, and Designs, for $3.50. The Goodell Lathe, as seen in the above cut, costs $12, with Scroll Saw Attachment, and all necessary tools and designs. We are now the headquarters for all things in the scroll-sawing line, including Foot and Hand Machines, Star Saw Blades, Designs of every kind, Wood, Clock Movement, etc., etc. Send money for what you want, or buy from hardware dealers.

Circulars with full particulars sent to any address on receipt of a two-cent postage stamp.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY,
93 Reade Street, New York.

The Best Home Game

Adapted for either Children or Adults.

PRICES: Paper Bound, $1 each; Cloth Bound, $2 each.
Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price.

The Royal Game of India.

No household complete
No home happy without it.

No Parlor Table Game has ever been published which has had so great a sale. For twenty years the best families have had it in their homes, and so enjoyed it that now it is always called for when the question arises, "What shall we play?"

The best game ever published. Sold by leading Book, Stationery, Toy and Department Stores in the United States, or mailed, postpaid, by

SELCHOW & RIGHTER, 390 Broadway, New York.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS

FATHER CHRISTMAS carries no more acceptable present than a

PREMO CAMERA.

Pre-eminently the instrument for those who have become dissatisfied with ordinary results of ordinary cameras and want something better—a good deal better—the best there is.

THE PREMO is the Camera that lasts—the Camera that you don't outgrow. $5 to $50. Catalogues and specimens of work on application.

ROCHESTER OPTICAL COMPANY, *43 SOUTH STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.*

THE MARLBOROUGH CAMERA

Reversible Swing Back, Rising and Swing Front.

5 x 7, fitted with the Rapid Rectilinear Lens, B. & L. Shutter, and Two Double Holders $60
8 x 10, without lens and shutter 50
6½ x 8½ 45
5 x 7 35

Send for Free . . . . Illustrated Booklet . .

Send for free Pamphlet of $5 and $8 Cameras

We recommend the **New American Films** for hand camera work.

Try METACARBOL, the most powerful developer known.

Catalogue of all kinds of cameras and all requisites for photography mailed on application. **Free**

We recommend to amateurs **CLIMAX DRY PLATES.** They are quick and reliable.

The INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL, Volume X. Full of valuable articles, and profusely illustrated by the best photographic workers in this country and abroad.

Price, 75 cents; postage, 15 cents.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

45, 47 and 49 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

A Well-Lighted House

away from the Metropolitan district is an exception. Where gas and electricity are inaccessible the oil lamp has heretofore been the only means of artificial illumination.

The discovery of a process for making **Acetylene gas** commercially has changed these conditions. With our patented generators a private gas plant is now practicable and economical.

Our booklet, "Daylight at Night," tells all about these machines and their wonderful product. It will interest you if you have sight.

J. B. COLT & CO.,

Manufacturers of apparatus for the production and projection of light. Stereopticons, lantern slides, etc.

Dept. Y 115-117 Nassau St., NEW YORK.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS

Folding

1½ INCHES THICK.
MAKES PICTURES 2¼ x 3¼ INCHES.

Pocket Kodak

So shaped as to go into the pocket without inconvenience, so light as to be no trouble when there, using light-proof film cartridges with which it can be loaded in daylight and withal capable of making beautiful pictures 2¼ x 3¼ inches, the Folding Pocket Kodak is the embodiment of photographic daintiness and utility.

The shape of the picture is artistic and the quality perfect, because the lenses are perfect. These lenses have a fixed focus, are strictly achromatic, have wonderful depth and definition, and every one must undergo the most rigid tests by our own inspector. Every lens with the slightest imperfection is unhesitatingly discarded.

PUT A KODAK IN YOUR POCKET.

The shutter is a marvel of simplicity. It is always set and snap shots are made by a simple downward pressure on the exposure lever; time exposures are made by touching another lever once to open and again to close the shutter. The shutter has a set of three stops and there are two finders, one for vertical and one for horizontal exposures.

Made of Aluminum, covered with fine black morocco with buffed brass fittings.

Price, Folding Pocket Kodak with fine achromatic lens, $10.00
Light-Proof Film Cartridge, 12 exposures, 2¼ x 3¼, - .40

Put a Kodak on your Christmas List.
$5.00 to $25.00.

Catalogues free at agencies or by mail.

No Camera is a KODAK unless manufactured by the Eastman Kodak Co.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

FOR THE OFFICE

Globe Card Index File.

A SIMPLIFYING, systematic card arrangement of necessary information—anything—on any subject. You can pick out a desired address, name, quotation, account, cost, stock record, in a moment. A perfect index to anything you will ever need a second time.

Globe Goods are Good Goods

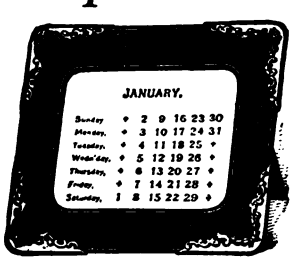
Send for a catalogue—illustrated—of the Globe Card Index File and Globe Business Furniture. . . . .

The Globe Company, Cincinnati.

Cor. Fulton and Pearl Sts., New York.

Elegant and Useful.

Perpetual Calendars.

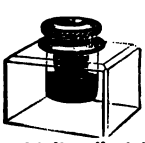


ENTIRELY NEW.

Past, Present or Future Dates Easily Ascertained.

Frames in Red or Green Leather, 75 cents each. With Gilt, Jeweled Corners, $1.25 each. Sterling Corners, $1.50 each. Polished Brass Frames, $1.00 each. China Frames, flower decoration, $1.50 each. By mail, on receipt of price.

BOYD & ABBOT CO.
257 B'way. New York.



No Inky Fingers.

THE COLUMBIAN INKSTAND

With its adjustable Dip-Cup Inks the Pen Just Right.
Ink is kept Clean and Fresh.

Secures immunity from annoying blots or inky fingers. Proves a constant delight. Always satisfactory. Pressed Glass with polished brass cover $1.00 each delivered, Cut Glass $2.00 each. Catalog.

BOYD & ABBOT CO., 257 Broadway, New York.

Office aids Minimize Expense

The "perfected card system," for records, accounts and memoranda of business. One entry—inexpensive clerks. No ponderous intricate ledgers. Simply open a cabinet drawer of cards, and at a glance, know where you stand. Men in every branch of business praise its merits. Write, tell us your business and learn the facts.

Library Bureau

146 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

10-4

WRITING MACHINES

THE No. 4

CALIGRAPH

is everywhere known as a thoroughly satisfactory typewriter. Its work is superior, and it can always be relied on for steady service.

Ask for list of "Prominent Users in New York City."

American Writing Machine Company,
237 Broadway, New York.

"Why in the world don't a man like Jones get down to business methods when he can buy an American Typewriter for $10.00? Does he think I'm running a puzzle department?"

The American Ten-Dollar Typewriter

is as well made as the highest priced machines, but more simple. It has stood the test of time—Four years without a competitor. 25,000 in use. Catalogue and samples of work free if you mention this magazine and address

THE AMERICAN TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
260 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Williams

"Speaks for Itself."

VISIBLE WRITING
DIRECT INKING

FOUR TIMES as many Williams Machines were sold in the United States in September and October, 1897, as in the corresponding months of 1896.

Universally popular wherever introduced.

One establishment uses **OVER TWO HUNDRED** Williams Machines, and others are buying every day.

Fullest guarantees given.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

THE WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER CO., Derby, Conn., U. S. A.

New York, 273 Broadway.
Boston, 147 Washington St.
San Francisco, 508 Clay St.
Atlanta, 16 North Pryor St.
St. Louis, 306 North Third St.
Chicago, 156 La Salle St.
London, 104 Newgate St.
Cleveland, 133-5-7 Euclid Ave.
Dallas, 285 Main St.
Denver, 321 Sixteenth St.
St. Paul, 72 East Fifth St.
Keokuk, 20 North Fifth St.
Pittsburg, 316 Fourth Ave.
Montreal, 200 Mountain St.

WRITING MACHINES

...THE GREAT DIVIDE.

OF PROFITS
WITH
BUYER.....

Write for
Catalog and Prices.

CRANDALL TYPEWRITERS
STAND THE TEST OF TIME.
CRANDALL MACHINE CO.,
353 Broadway, N. Y. GROTON, N. Y.
206 La Salle St., Chicago.

THE DOLLAR TYPEWRITER

THIS IS THE TYPE USED. ABCDEFGH

A Perfect and Practical Type Writing Machine for only ONE DOLLAR. Exactly like cut; regular Remington Type; does the same quality of work; takes a fools cap sheet. Complete with paper holder, automatic roll feed, perfect type wheel and inking roll; uses copying ink; in fact it does all of the work of a high priced machine. Speed, 15 to 25 words a minute. Size, 3x4x9 in.; weight, 12 oz. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Price $1.00.** Postage 15c. Extra. ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 & 67 Cortlandt St., Dept. No. 28 NEW YORK CITY.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,

102 Fulton St., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first class. Dealers supplied. 52-page illus. cat. free.

LITTLE GIANT TYPEWRITER Price $1.00

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

You Would Use a Typewriter

IF YOU COULD BUY IT RIGHT.

We can sell you any of the standard makes at a saving of from 40 to 60%. Fully guaranteed. Shipped with privilege of examination. Write us for catalogue.

FOUR STORES { 1½ Barclay St., New York; 156 Adams St., Chicago; 38 Court Sq., Boston; 818 Wyandotte St., Kansas City.

WRITING MACHINES

The OLIVER Typewriter

Adopted by the leading business houses of the country, has proved itself to be the most perfect typewriter manufactured; all writing in plain sight; double bar, insuring permanent alignment.

We invite an opportunity to prove that the purchaser of the Oliver Typewriter gets twice as much for his money as he would were he to buy any other.

MORE WORK—BETTER WORK—SAVES MONEY

From WALLER COAL CO., 60 La Salle St., Chicago.

"We have been using one of your typewriters for the last six months, in our office, and we have found it to be satisfactory in every respect, and we consider it the best machine on the market. During these six months it has been in constant use, and we have had no trouble; it is as good to-day as the day we purchased it."

Send to any of the following addresses for our twenty-five business reasons showing why the Oliver excels all other standard machines:

F. W. VAUGHAN & COMPANY, Mills Bldg., San Francisco.
W. M. BELCHER & COMPANY, 36 Bromfield St., Boston.
H. T. CONDE COMPANY, Indianapolis.
A. L. FOWLE, 91 Fifth Ave., New York.
OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., Atwood Bldg., Chicago.

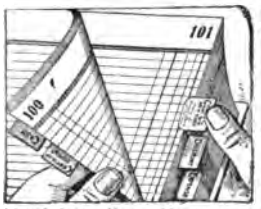
Window worries

are not confined to banging shutters, draughty frames and soiled window panes. There's the balky shade—the shade that won't roll when you want it to roll—or keeps on rolling when you want it to stop. To avoid these ask for the

Hartshorn Shade Roller

See that name of "Stewart Hartshorn" is on the label. Take no other kind.

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.



SAVE ONE-HALF Time in BOOK-KEEPING

BY USING

SMITH'S ADJUSTABLE INDEX TAGS.

A TAG FOR EACH ACCT.

Names printed—or may be written—on.

Alphabets, Months, Days, Numbers, Etc.

Instantly Applied or Moved —Stay—Don't Tear.

Used by: POPE MANUFACTURING CO., STANDARD OIL CO., CUDAHY PACKING CO., U. S. TRUST CO., NEW YORK; CONTINENTAL NAT'L BANK, CHICAGO, ETC.

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE.

CHAS. C. SMITH, MFR., EXETER, NEBRASKA.

Mention REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

SHORTHAND learned for practical work in 6 to 12 weeks by Pernin method. Leads everywhere. World's Fair award. No shading, no position. Self-taught or by mail. Free lesson and booklet. Write, **H. M. PERNIN, Author, Detroit, Mich.**

TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES

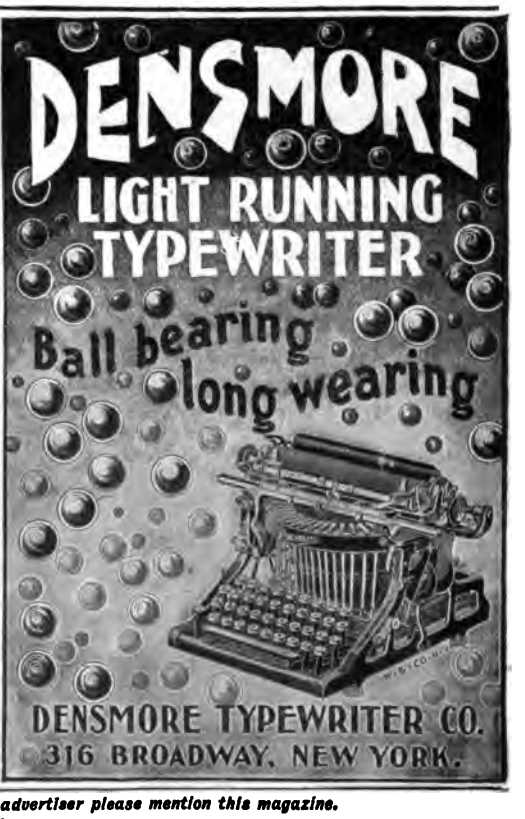
ALL THE STANDARD MACHINES FOR Sale or Rent at Half MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. EACH MACHINE FULLY GUARANTEED. SHIPPED WITH PRIVILEGE OF EXAMINATION. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

Typewriter Emporium, 202 La Salle St. CHICAGO.

TYPEWRITERS HALF PRICE

We will sell you any typewriter made for one half regular price, many for one quarter. Every machine guaranteed in perfect order. TYPEWRITERS SOLD, RENTED, EXCHANGED. Sent anywhere with privilege of examination. Send for Illustrated catalogue.

National Typewriter Exchange, 214 La Salle St., Chicago.



FOR THE OFFICE

Business Made Easy.

With a typewriter, an Ohmer Special Desk and a Filing Cabinet, a man can attend to the details of the largest and most complicated business in the smallest of private offices.

Ohmer Dust-Proof Filing Cases

occupy little space, yet in them can be placed ready for reference thousands of letters and papers. Write for Catalogue A.

THE M. OHMER'S SONS CO., Manufacturers,

ESTABLISHED 1849. *DAYTON, OHIO.*

CLUB STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.

BOSTON LINEN
BOSTON BOND and
BUNKER HILL

Fine Papers and Envelopes. Fastidious people can see our full line if they will remit 4 cents to pay postage. Paper by mail a specialty.

SAMUEL WARD COMPANY

Paper Merchants.....
Stationers and Engravers

49 & 51 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON

Wedding Invitations, Monograms, Visiting Cards, etc.

PERPETUAL DATER, 25c.

This Dater adjusts to ANY desired date INSTANTLY and will save you time, money and trouble. As a specimen of our 3,000 bargains we mail it postpaid for **only 25c.**; 3 for 60c.; $2.00 a Dozen.

CONSECUTIVE NUMBERER.

Numbers from 1 to 10,000, same price.

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., 65 Cortlandt St.
Dept. No. 28, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN DESK AND STOOL CO.
HOWARD & CROSBY STS. NEW YORK

$33.33 DELIVERED EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI
60 inches long
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DESKS

ROLL TOP, $12 UP.
LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

JOSEPH L. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
926 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We Pay the Freight East of Chicago.

Brentano's
Fine Stationery and Engraving

31 Union Square, New York

WERNICKE SYSTEM ELASTIC BOOKCASES.

A System of Units that Grows with the Library.

The doors, when open, slide backward, over the books into the case, and are out of the way.—Always complete, yet never finished.—Wernicke pays the Freight.—Satisfaction guaranteed.—Agencies in all leading cities.

THE UNIT.

THE WERNICKE CO.,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Free to Mothers

From now until **December 21st,** on receipt of the subscription price of $1.00, we shall send

BABYHOOD

for a year, and **FREE,** postpaid, any one of the following articles: **Elegant Sterling Silver Embroidery Scissors, Solid Silver Baby Spoon, Sterling Silver Bonnet Brush, Sterling Silver Tape Measure, The Famous Lincoln Gold Fountain Pen, Imported Music Box** with Crank, **a Set** of **Six Sterling Silver Salt Spoons. "Baby World,"** edited by Mary Mapes Dodge, the most charming gift book for children. Stories, Pictures and Rhymes, 300 illustrations. **Katherine Beebe's "Home Occupations."** Suggests an endless variety of simple nursery pastimes. **Dr. Yale's Invaluable "Nursery Problems,"** enlarged edition. Discusses Feeding, Teething, Sleep, Colds, Coughs, etc.

Everybody knows that **Babyhood** has been since 1884 the highest authority on the care, feeding, dress, education and amusement of children.

Remit to **BABYHOOD, 71 Morse Building, New York.**

"INTERIOR" **FOR POLISHING and KEEPING HARDWOOD FLOORS IN GOOD ORDER.**

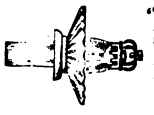
FLOOR WAX

Ready for use

Fine Parquet Floors, Weighted Brushes.

Circular free,

The Interior Hardwood Co., Indianapolis, Ind.



"Mitraleuse Gas Burners." Invented Aug. '97 (on new principle —"Mantels" superceded). Indestructible, economic, handsome, $1.50. I sell consumers, express prepaid, till local agent appointed.

A. G. MOREY, LaGrange, Ill.

Direct from the Factory.

Practical Presents

That never fail to please and last a lifetime as a pleasant and substantial reminder of the giver.

Easy Chairs and Couches.

$26.50 buys this luxurious easy-chair, No. 658, direct from factory, *freight prepaid,* sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best chair ever sold at so low a price. Makes a handsome Christmas gift.

COVERED with best quality machine-buffed genuine leather (no imitation). Has genuine hair cushions, spring rockers, and ball-bearing casters. Choice of maroon, olive-green, or russet color leather. At retail, a similar chair costs $40.00 to $50.00. Ask for complete catalogue No. 3.

Mahogany Ladies' Desk.

$9.75 buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid,* sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty Christmas or wedding gift.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not washed), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15.00 to $20.00. Ask for catalogue No. 3.

Figured Oak or Cherry Desk.

PATENT APPLIED FOR.

$32.50 buys this excellent "Macey" desk No. 241-A direct from the factory, *freight prepaid,* sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best roll-top desk ever sold at the price.

MADE of the best quarter-sawed oak or cherry, finely figured and richly polished. Our latest design. Notice the fine panel work on the ends. Has twelve oak-front pigeonhole boxes, Yale locks, ball-bearing casters, and **five complete letter files.** Every desk user must have SOME PLACE for letters, receipts, etc. This desk has it dust-proof and under lock and key. A dealer will ask $55.00 to $65.00 for a similar desk. Ask for catalogue No. 2.

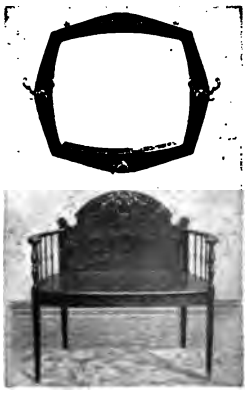
We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of South Carolina. (Points beyond upon equal basis.)

Letter Files—Complete line; refined designs. Catalogue free.

The FRED. MACEY CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Makers of Office and Library Furniture.

Direct from the Factory.



Good Furniture,

Useful, ornamental, makes acceptable and appropriate

Christmas Gifts.

You can buy with the aid of our free catalogue, to be delivered anywhere, the **newest styles at moderate cost**

We are the Pioneer

Mantel Builders

and can sell our special designs with Tiles, Grates, Gas Logs, etc. Consult our free catalogue.

The Rob. Mitchell Furniture Co.

25 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

HARTWELL, RICHARDSON & DRIVER, Architects.

Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains.

If you want the shingles on your house to have a washed-out appearance DON'T use our stains. Dexter Brothers' English Shingle Stains hold their colors. Send for sample boards and color plates showing exact reproductions.

DEXTER BROTHERS, 55-57 Broad St., Boston.

The following Firms act as our Agents:

H. M. HOOKER CO., 57 West Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; W. S. HUESTON, 108 Fulton St., New York City, N. Y.; W. W. LAWRENCE & CO., Pittsburg, Pa.; SMITH & YOUNG, San Francisco, Cal.; THE L. J. MATTISON CO., Cleveland, Ohio; BAKER & RICHARDS, Seattle, Wash.; HENRY SEIM & CO., Baltimore, Md.; GERALD LOMER, Montreal, Canada.

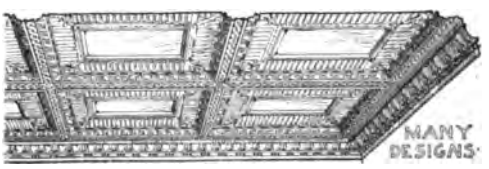
Don't imagine that

HARDWOOD FLOORS

are all alike. Quite the contrary. Some never look well. Some look well at first, but soon give out because not honestly made. Others look well at first and continue to look well because they are honestly made. We guarantee our floors against all defects that may ever arise from faulty material or workmanship, and our guarantee is good. We can satisfy you on this point. We could not afford to do this unless we did our work well. All we ask is that the floors have reasonable care. We furnish wax and brushes for keeping floors in order. We will tell you all about these things if you will write us. Catalogue free.

WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Rochester, N.Y.

Stamped Steel Ceilings



DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST
for all classes of Buildings.

Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.

H. S. NORTHROP, 44 Cherry St., New York.
BOSTON OFFICE: 4 Liberty Square, cor. Water St.

STEEL CEILING,

Metal Rolling Shutters and Curtains.

(KINNEAR'S PATENTS.)

Something in this line at moderate price and with perfect construction is always in demand. Our catalogue with prices for both ***Metal Ceiling*** and ***Metal Rolling Shutters*** will verify our statement.

THE KINNEAR & GAGER CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

AGENCIES:

W. L. WEDGER & CO., 10 India St., Boston.
W. H. BRODIE & CO., 188 Greenwich St., New York
J. WENDELL COLE & SON, 911 Chicago Opera House Building, Chicago.

ELECTRICAL Bicycle, and Photo. Novelties, low prices, 100 page cat. FREE N. E. S. CO., 82 Cortlandt St., N.Y.

SAVE ⅓ YOUR FUEL

By using our (stove pipe) **RADIATOR.** With its 120 Cross Tubes, ONE stove or furnace does the work of TWO. Drop postal for proofs from prominent men.

TO INTRODUCE OUR RADIATOR, the first order from each neighborhood filled at **WHOLESALE** price, and secures an agency. Write at once.

ROCHESTER RADIATOR COMPANY,
63 Furnace St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

It's So Cheerful

to have a bright, blazing fire in an open fireplace, and there's nothing so good and so appropriate for a Fireplace Mantel as our Ornamental Brick. Our mantels are artistic, pleasing, durable, fireproof. They have that combination of richness and simplicity so much sought for. They don't cost any more than other kinds and are easily set by local brickmasons. Don't buy a mantel before you have learned about ours. Send for Sketch Book of 52 designs of mantels costing from $12 up. Improve the decorative opportunities of the chimney-piece. It's money well spent.

PHILA. & BOSTON FACE BRICK CO.
11 Liberty Square, Boston, Mass.

BRADLEY & HUBBARD MFG. CO.

LEADERS IN THE PRODUCTION OF **High Class Goods.**
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

THE **"B. & H."** THE BEST LAMPS IN THE WORLD.

BRONZES AND DECORATIVE **ART METAL GOODS.**

FENDERS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, ETC.

"B. & H." OIL HEATERS.

Our goods can be procured from leading dealers everywhere. Correspondence from architects solicited.

Grille Work, Railings, etc.

Our little book mailed free. Gives more information.

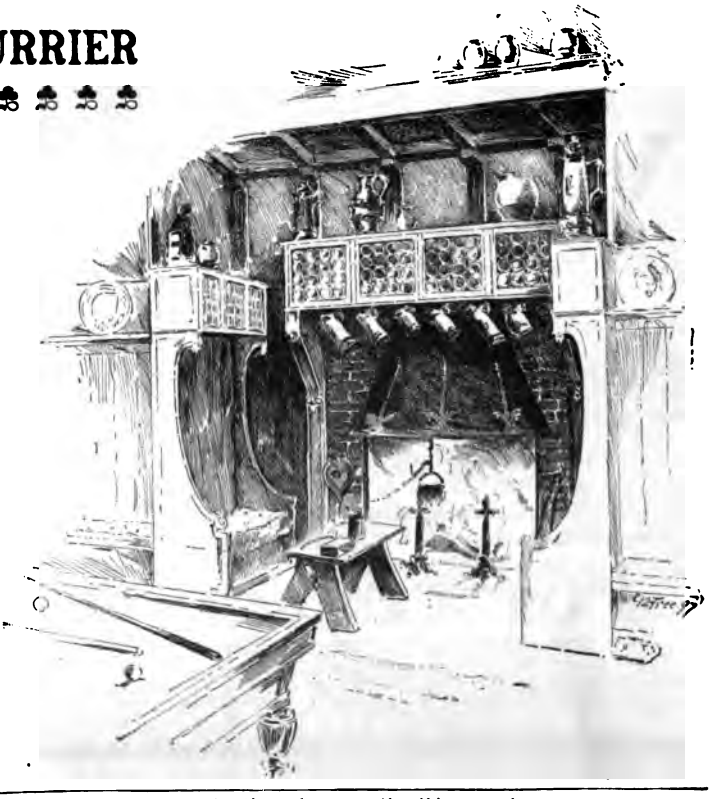
NEW YORK CHICAGO **MERIDEN, CONN.** BOSTON PHILA.

15

BRADLEY & CURRIER CO.

Makers of mantels, fireplaces and their belongings.

Showrooms located at 119 & 121 West Twenty-Third St., New York.



MUSIC

Gram=o=phone

FOR CHRISTMAS

NOTHING in the whole range of Christmas Gifts combines so many elements of surprise, delight, and lasting satisfaction as the GRAM-O-PHONE—

The only Talking, Singing, and Music-making machine which doesn't merely imitate, but actually reproduces the quality of tone, distinctness of utterance, and every modulation of the originals, and having indestructible records.

Not only a cornet, a trombone, a piano, and a banjo, but performances upon these and many other instruments by their respective masters.

You command Sousa's band at will.

You can listen to an aria from the opera, a "turn" at a music-hall, or a song at a camp meeting, according to your fancy.

No matter how remote your habitation, it brings within the family circle the actual voices of orators, singers, funny men, and story-tellers, who perhaps at that very moment are delighting metropolitan audiences with the same eloquence, melody, humor, and dialect that is coming from the GRAM-O-PHONE in the quiet of a country home a thousand miles away.

MUSIC

There is, in fact, no form of entertainment addressed to the ear which cannot ; reproduced upon the GRAM-O-PHONE.

And reproduced successfully.

For it should be understood by all that the GRAM-O-PHONE is an entirely new ·ocess which only reached its present state of perfection the past summer, and its .perb reproductions should not, for a moment, be confounded with the indistinct ıd feeble imitations of other methods.

It is the only sound-reproducing instrument which, by actual test, has been :ard in every part of the New York Metropolitan Opera House;

The only one on which high C is satisfactorily reached;

The only one that "talks talk."

INDESTRUCTIBLE RECORD.

UNSOLICITED INDORSEMENT.

Largest Circulation of any Weekly Presbyterian Paper in the World.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14, 1897.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE CO., 874 Broadway, New York City.

Gentlemen:—The Gramophone which we secured from you has more than exceeded our expectations. We were much surprised and pleased with the clearness of the tones, and the volume as well, which is sufficient to fill an ordinary sized hall or church. We can heartily recommend it to be all that you claim for it. Yours, very truly, THE INTERIOR.

Much of the value of the Gram-o-phone lies in its marvelous simplicity, because of which it is not only easily operated and kept in order, but instead of costing $100 or more, like the earlier and inferior inventions, the new model, spring motor sells for TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, express paid, with handsomely finished quartered-oak case, nickel trimmings, perfected speed regulator, latest Exhibition Sound-Box, large sound amplifier, two hundred needle-points, and two new process records to be selected by customer. Extra records 60c.; $6 per dozen.

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED, or machine can be returned immediately, and money will be refunded, s express charges. Other styles for $10 and $15. SEND FOR CATALOGUE

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE COMPANY, 874 ay, N. Y.

3 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. 136)YI '.. BO TC

THE ORPHEON MODEL.

small organ of matchless tonal beauty.

new and important musical development of the Vocalion system (patented).

conjunction with the piano, violin or other musical instrument it is most captivating. No musical home should be without it.

is exceptionally effective for the Church, and is unsurpassed as an accompaniment to the voice.

hurch Organs from $200 upward.

Catalogues mailed to any address without charge.

IE MASON & RISCH VOCALION CO., LTD.,

9 Summer St., Worcester, Mass.

Sweetest in Tone. | **STELLA** | *Best in Quality.*

A music box with a

PIANO TONE

Playing any number of tunes, with smooth metallic tune sheets. No pins or projections to break off. Write for catalogue.

JACOT & SON 39 Union Sq., New York.

Department E.

MUSIC

To hear it is to be convinced.

Music-loving people are prejudiced against what they call "mechanical music." They have listened to the tinkling performances of music-boxes and hand-organs, and have come to believe that all music produced by mechanical means must of necessity be unsatisfying and expressionless. To those who have never heard

The Symphony

Self-Playing Organ

it is difficult to believe the claims we make for it. Thousands of visitors to our sales-room (146 Fifth Avenue, New York) have confessed that not until they had **heard** the instrument—had played upon it themselves—could they believe it possible for **real** music to be produced by mechanical means. Noted musicians and musical critics have written us expressing their admiration of the "variety of tone and power" of the **SYMPHONY** and their surprise at its entire freedom "from that monotonous lack of expression which is the principal defect of most of the musical instruments that are in any way self-playing."

The SYMPHONY is **really** an artistic instrument. It renders the most difficult (as well as the simplest) compositions with true orchestral effect, but permits each performer to interpret the music in his own way—regulating the tempo and expression as may please him best. It brings the works of the great masters of melody within reach of all. It furnishes music for dances, will play the accompaniment for a topical song or render the most solemn anthem all with equal ease and facility. It is, in fact, as an admirer says —"the true Household Orchestra."

On free exhibition daily at 146 Fifth Avenue, New York. Illustrated descriptive catalogue free for the asking.

Send us your name and address on a postal card, and we will tell you where in your own town the **SYMPHONY** may be seen.

THE WILCOX & WHITE COMPANY, Meriden, Conn.
SALESROOMS: 146 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.

ANIMATED PICTURES

FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, CHURCH OR SOCIETY ENTERTAINMENTS

The only projecting apparatus ever offered at a low price that will give in perfection this latest and most popular form of amusement, pictures life-size and life-like in movement. Can be easily operated and is ready for immediate use, with powerful lamp, continuous films, and screen. *Send for descriptive circular.*

G. NUTTING & CO., 83 Nassau St., New York.

Violinists Send for Our Book of OLD VIOLINS (FREE).

It contains historical sketches of the old masters of Cremona and Brescia from 1540; illustrated; with fac-simile labels, also a descriptive list of old violins possessing the pure mellow tone, costing from $25 to $5,000. A formal Certificate of Genuineness with each violin. Several Violins sent on selection when desired.

LYON & HEALY, Adams and Wabash Sts., Chicago.

WHAT ONE PENNY WILL DO FOR CHRISTMAS

Send us a Postal Card and we will mail you the

JEWEL CATALOGUE.

Packed full of illustrations of all the new articles in gold and silver for Christmas. A great saving in price. You make a mistake if you don't consult this popular authority on economical Christmas buying. The Jewel Catalogue is known from ocean to ocean. Mailed free. Ask for the K97 edition.

F. W. SIM & CO., 240 RIVER ST., TROY, N. Y. JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS. Established 1847.

THE BOOKCASE THAT GROWS

As Your Library Grows. Made in sections —Easily taken apart and put together. Enlarged at any time. **$3 to $300,** according to size and style. Send stamp for descriptive circular.

Sunnyside Extension Bookcase Co., Girard, Pa.

We BUY and SELL

Best Talker and Singer.

GRAMOPHONES
PHONOGRAPHS
GRAPHOPHONES
RECORDS, Etc.

Harbach's Marvel.

PROJECTING MACHINES, FILMS, Etc. **Catalogue FREE.**

MAGIC LANTERNS WANTED AND FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

HARBACH & CO., 809 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

MAGIC LANTERNS

and **STEREOPTICONS,** all prices. **VIEWS** illustrating every subject. For *Public Exhibitions, Church Entertainments* and *Illustrated Sermons.* ☞ **A Profitable Business** *for a man with a small capital.* 250 page catalogue mailed *Free.* Headquarters for **Animated Picture Machines.**

Send for descriptive CIRCULARS and latest FILMS.

McALLISTER, Manufacturing Optician, 49 Nassau St., N.Y.

New Idea in Trunks

The **STALLMAN DRESSER TRUNK** represents a new idea in trunks. It is a portable dressing case, with drawers instead of trays: a place for everything, from a hat to a collar button, and the bottom is as accessible as the top. Costs no more than a good box trunk. Shipped C. O. D., with privilege to examine. 2 cent stamp illustrated catalogue.

F. A. STALLMAN, 55 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

STANDARD·ARTICLES·UNCLASSIFIED

SPAULDING & CO.,

PARIS:
36 Ave de l'Opera.

Goldsmiths, Silversmiths
and Jewelers.

CHICAGO:
Jackson Blvd. and State St.

Good Will- Good Taste- Good Judgment

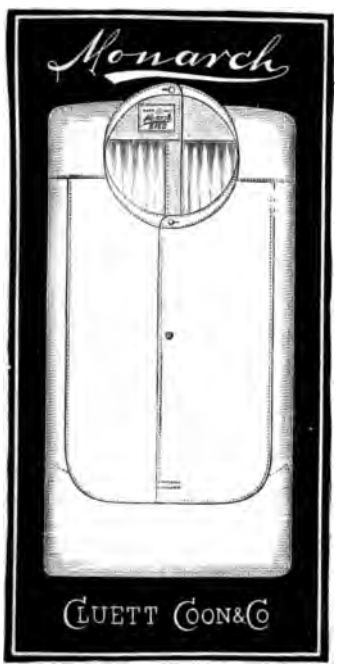
Will all be evidenced, if the Christmas Gifts you send your friends are chosen from our carefully selected stock. You will know, and they, that your present is the *best* of its kind, whether in Gold, Silver, Precious Stones or Art Goods. The highest priced article is usually the cheapest, but whether high-priced or inexpensive, the goods we offer are invariably the *best*. Our name is their guarantee.

Send for our little "Book of Suggestions" which will assist you in deciding what to give. Goods sent on approval to responsible people.

Address Spaulding & Co., Cor. Jackson Blvd. and State St., Chicago.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

WEARING APPAREL



Business Men

know the discomfort of a long-bosom shirt when at work.

Monarch TRADE MARK SHORT-BOSOM SHIRT

afford a degree of comfort undreamed of by those who have never worn them. They are perfect in fit, style, and finish, and guaranteed goods. Your dealer will supply you.

CLUETT, COON & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

Arnold's Knit Night Drawers

Keep the children covered. Prices start at 50 cents. Best dry goods dealers keep them. Book free.

NOVELTY KNITTING CO.
305 Broadway
Albany, N. Y.

TRADE

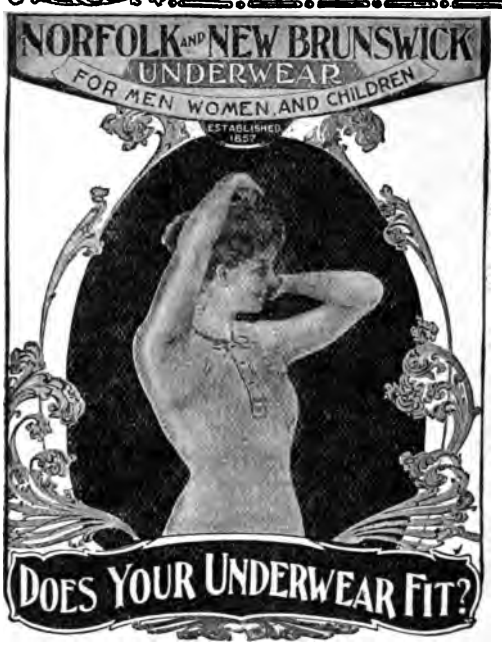
THE KIND FOR COMFORT THE PERFECT UNDERWEAR FOR PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE

YPSILANTI HEALTH UNDERWEAR.

SOLD IN ALL CITIES AND LARGE TOWNS.
Booklet Free.
HAY & TODD MFG. CO.
Ypsilanti, Mich.
"Never rip and never tear, Ypsilanti Underwear."

MARK.

WEARING APPAREL



Our underwear is the best manufactured in this country, and fully equal to the finest imported, while much lower in price. Full-fashioned garments are shaped to the form when knit. THEY FIT WELL! LOOK WELL! WEAR WELL! Made by skilled operatives, of the best materials obtainable, on improved machinery that is the result of 40 years' experience. By our special process, softness of finish, perfection of fit, and remarkable wearing qualities are attained. Goods sold by first-class retailers everywhere. If your dealer does not keep them, ask him to order what you want. FREE on application, our interesting illustrated booklet.

NORFOLK & NEW BRUNSWICK HOSIERY CO.,
New Brunswick, N. J.

Elastic Ribbed
UNION SUITS
are complete undergarments, covering the entire body like an additional skin. Perfectly elastic, fitting like a glove, but softly and without pressure. No buttons down the front. Made for Men, Women, and Young People. Most convenient to put on or off, being entered at top and drawn on like trousers. With no other kind of underwear can ladies obtain such perfect fit for dresses or wear comfortably so small a corset.

Send for illustrated booklet. Address Dept. J.

ONEITA KNITTING MILLS, Office { 1 Greene St., N. Y.

STEWART'S

Duplex Safety Pins.

The Guard

MUST BE ON INSIDE OF SPRING.

DUPLEX SAFETY PINS have the only effective **guard** to prevent catching or tearing; it is on the arm of pin passing through the cloth. Patented, and cannot be used on any other pin. **DUPLEX PINS** work as easily in the dark as in the light; fasten from either side, but cannot slip through. Made in nickel-plate and jet-black.

12 samples assorted sizes for three 2-cent stamps.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.,

Box 1, *BLOOMFIELD, N. J.*

Makers of Holdfast Aluminum Hairpins.

THE "KAHLER" SHOE

This celebrated **COMFORT** Shoe can be obtained *ONLY* at our Store,

Nos. 928 & 930 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This shoe is made to fit the foot.

No dwarfing nor distortion.

An end to corns and bunions.

No fear of ingrowing toe-nails.

The Trade-Mark—of Dr. Kahler—is stamped on the sole of each "Kahler" Shoe.

NONE OTHERS GENUINE.

***FREE:** An illustrated 50-page linen-bound volume on the "Dress and Care of the Feet," by Dr. P. Kahler, with directions how to obtain an accurate fit. Send 2-cent stamp for mailing.*

Dr. P. KAHLER & SONS,

Surgeon Chiropodists. Established 1868.

$3.00 W.L.Douglas $3.50 SHOES

Good Shoes are the result of good judgment and EXPERIENCE. Our shoes reveal original nicely made possible only by an EXPERIENCE of many years.
The W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES are speaking for themselves every day on the feet of over a MILLION PEOPLE.

The W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES are sold at our 52 EXCLUSIVE STORES in the large cities and by 5000 dealers throughout the U.S.

CADET. BOX CALF WATER-PROOF

GEM. BLACK KID-KID LINED

MADE IN CALF. PATENT CALF. FRENCH ENAMEL. SEAL COAT. BOX CALF, BLACK KID. RUSSIA STORM CALF. CORDOVAN.

Australian Kangaroo tops, fast color hooks and eyelets.

155 Styles and Widths from A to EE.

IF ORDERED BY MAIL STATE SIZE AND WIDTH AND SEND 25 CENTS EXTRA FOR CARRIAGE TO W.L.DOUGLAS BROCKTON, MASS.- CATALOGUE FREE.

Attracts Attention

The shoe that is polished with Vici Leather Dressing looks new, looks soft, looks comfortable, looks right.

VICI

Leather Dressing

is the peer of all shoe polishes for men's, women's and children's shoes, as Vici Kid is the king of all leathers for style and for wear. Ask your dealer

An illustrated book of Instruction "How to Buy and Care for your Shoes," mailed free.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER, Philadelphia, Pa.

VICI KID

For Ladies, Misses and Children

The Velvet Grip Cushion Button HOSE SUPPORTER

Never Slips or Tears.

Of All Dealers, or sample pair by mail 25c. Catalogue Free.

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, P.O. Box 1604. Boston, Mass.

DIXON'S GRAPHITOLEO

lubricates not only the chain and sprockets, but *also the pins in the links of the chain*, which stick graphite cannot do and is not intended to do. If your dealer does not keep it, mention REVIEW OF REVIEWS and send 15 cents for sample.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

WARM STRONG DURABLE HANDSOME

are our $2.50 and $3.00 large gauntlet black fur gloves. Send your address and receive our printed folder. It will interest you if you ever drive in cold weather.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, Dept. R, 116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

WEARING APPAREL

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN HAWAII?

The Author's Clipping Bureau will furnish you with clippings of all editorials or special articles regarding the islands published in American periodicals, giving you up-to-date information not procurable in any other way. Clippings on any other special topic similarly furnished. Book reviews and literary notices a specialty. Send for circulars. Address,

The Authors' Clipping Bureau, P. O. Box 1905, Boston, Mass.

The Pacific Coast Press Clipping Bureau

Reads newspapers published in the Far West for Professional, Society, and Literary people on reasonable terms. For particulars, address as above,

Box 2329, San Francisco, Cal.

ILLUSTRATING,

Pen Drawing Free Hand Drawing. Learning to Read French, taught in ERNEST KNAUFFT'S **ART STUDENT.** 7 back Nos. and 1 year's sub. from Nov. 6 (when Vol. IX begins), for $1.25. 6 mos. sub. 50c.

Articles on **Art Education in the United States,** fully illustrated, will be a feature of coming numbers.

THE ART STUDENT,
132 W. 23d Street, N. Y.

SEND **10** CENTS for 2 specimen Nos.
Regular price 20 cents.

The Standard of the World.

Dr. Jaeger's

SANITARY UNDERWEAR

allows the skin to breathe freely, at the same time absorbing its exhalations, leaving the body dry and warm.

Dr. Jaeger Underwear gives greatest warmth with the least weight.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

Main Retail Store
16 W. 23d St.
NEW YORK
Branches { 166 Broadway
248 W. 125th St.

Pale, Thin, Delicate

people get vigorous and increase in weight from the use of

Somatose

A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, wine, etc.

At druggists, in 2-oz., ¼, ½, and 1 lb. tins.

Also the following combinations: Somatose-Biscuit, Somatose-Cocoa, Somatose-Chocolate — each containing 10 per cent. Somatose. Very convenient and palatable preparations.

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, sole agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

HEAD AND HAIR

ALSO A VOICE TONIC

Something new. Approved by highest medical authority.

RILEY'S ELECTRIC COMB BATTERY $3.

This celebrated Combination Metallic Comb Battery—(not a brush)—positively cures baldness, nervous headaches, neuralgia, dandruff, and restores color to hair prematurely gray, strengthens the vocal cords, and improves the voice; stops noises in the head, clears and brightens the mind. "Electricity is Life," and nature's greatest nerve tonic. Read and investigate. All doubts removed before purchase. The inventor's pamphlet, with testimonials of well known physicians and citizens, furnished. Also a battery **FREE** on easy conditions. For particulars, address RILEY ELECTRIC CO., Newark, N. J. Or order through your Druggist. Use no dyes.

Print Your Own Cards

Labels, Circulars, or newspaper. Five Dollar Press. Larger $18. Type setting easy, printed rules. Money saved; also big profits at printing for others. Stamp for a catalog, presses, type, to factory. KELSEY & CO. Meriden. Conn.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

SAFE, SURE, EFFECTIVE.

Druggists, or 224 William St., New York.

"The crowning glory of Woman is Her Hair."

FREE

We will mail on application, free information how to make hair grow, stop falling hair, and remove scalp diseases. Address,

ALTENHEIM MED. DISPENSARY, Dept. E. K. Box 779, Cincinnati, O.

"Adds 50% to the relish of any meal of which it forms a part."

If your grocer cannot supply you, write us for priced catalog and souvenir, descriptive of our full line Canned Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Preserves, Jams, Jellies, etc.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., Rochester, N. Y.

(Trade Mark Registered.)

GLUTEN FLOUR

For Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diabetes and Obesity.

Unlike all other Flours, because it contains no bran and little starch—which cause acidity and flatulence. Nutritious and palatable in highest degree. Unrivalled in America or Europe.

PAMPHLET AND SAMPLE FREE

Write to FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y.

INTERESTED IN **FINE HOGS?**

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE

FAMOUS O·I·C· SWINE.

TWO OF WHICH WEIGHED 2806 LBS.

FIRST APPLICANT GETS A PAIR ON TIME AND AGENCY.

170 SUMMIT ST. L.B. SILVER CO. CLEVELAND, O.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

Richardson's Celebr Magneto-Galvanic R have cured Rheumat Neuralgia, Gout, Back, and all blood purities. Why? Becau act on the blood by Electrif and as the "Blood is the Life Electricity the life-giving Write for Testimonials

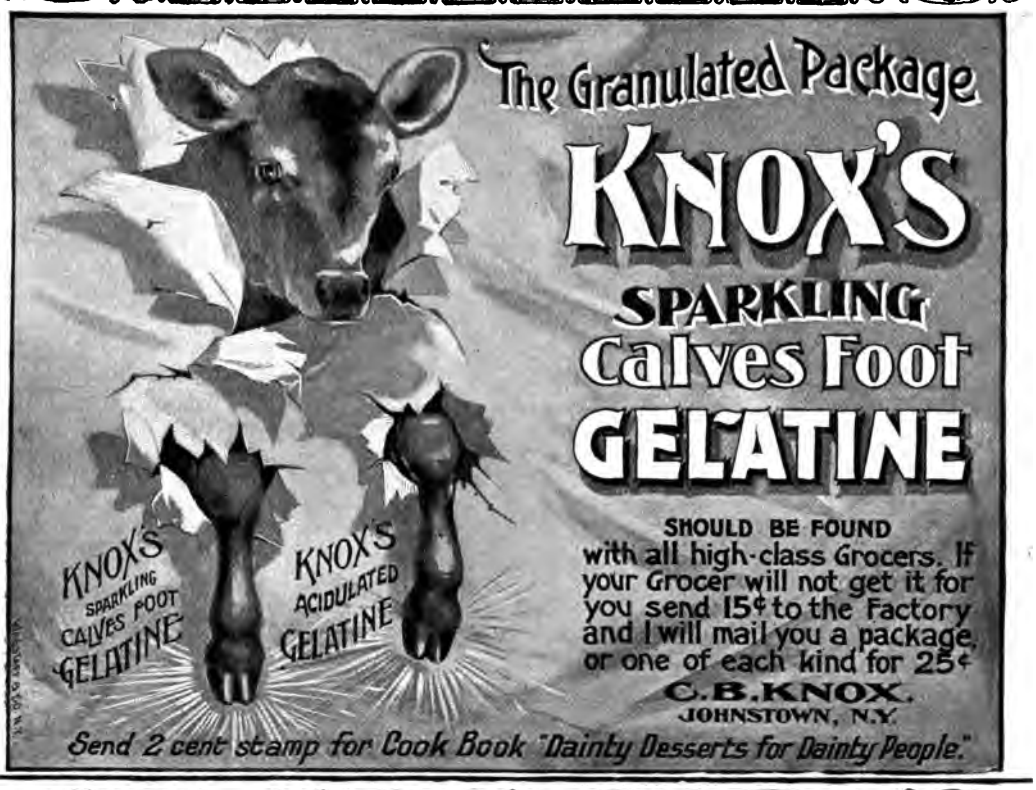
$1.00 for Gold shell, or **75c.** for Nickel Shell. Be get the genuine, it is **the only ring** with a **genuin magnet,** also having the **broken current.** Sen on receipt of price.

A. M. RICHARDSON & CO., Dept. C, 106 W. 42d St., N

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention this magazine.

FOOD PRODUCTS



FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

DEAR MADAM:

You will get a new notion of what a lamp-chimney can be when you use a Macbeth; and of what it can do when you get the right one.

Get the Index.

Address Pittsburgh, Pa. Write MACBETH.

NEW TRIUMPH Meat Cutter

A Child can work it.
Needed in every family.
A good investment.
Pays for itself every six months.
Cutting parts of forged steel.
Easily cleaned.
Receipt book of numerous dishes made with cutter free to any address.

THE PECK, STOW & WILCOX CO.,
Box K, Southington, Conn.

A Strong Stomach will Save Your Life.

Therefore use **Bayle's Horseradish Mustard.** All sauces are valueless as tonics, and no other condiments compare with this. Ask for it. For sale everywhere.

GEO. A. BAYLE, ST. LOUIS, SOLE MAKER.

Gas, Gasoline or Oil.

Keep Your Pores Open in Winter with a "MOSELY."

It provides plenty of Hot Water and will ward off rheumatism, prevent sickness and pay for itself in saving of doctor bills. Every villager and farmer may have at moderate expense, a complete bath service as well as city folks. 20 styles. Send for catalogue of Tubs, Heaters, etc.

Mosely Folding Bath Tub Co.,
358 "S" Dearborn St., Chicago.

Matching Material

is a tiresome undertaking and often results in failure. Something "nearly a match" is never satisfactory. There's one article that cannot be matched except by itself—that's

ELECTRO-SILICON SILVER POLISH

for the reason there's nothing like or nearly like it, for imparting brilliancy to Silverware. Inferior articles offered with the argument that they are "just the same" or "just as good" are no match at all. Beware of them.

Box POSTPAID 15 cts. in stamps. Its sold by all leading grocers.

The Woman in Red on the box indicates the genuine.

THE ELECTRO SILICON COMPANY, 30 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK.

NO SMOKE
NO ODOR

COMFORT FOR COLD DAYS.

$5.00 FREIGHT PAID.

Will heat a large room in the coldest weather.
As much or little heat as you want.

Indispensable after its merits are tested. Handsomely made and a most powerful oil heater. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. When not kept by dealers, will send, freight paid, on receipt of $5.00, to any point east of the Rocky Mountains.

FREE! **Our book of points on stoves and lamps.**

The PLUME & ATWOOD MFG. CO. NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

FACTORIES: Waterbury and Thomaston, Conn.

BANNER OIL HEATER

STANDARD·ARTICLES·UNCLASSIFIED

A Christmas-tide Suggestion.

[PHOTOGRAPHED EXPRESSLY FOR SOZODONT.]

Sozodont

Always suggests a smile and a row of pretty teeth, for it makes both possible. You cannot have them perfect if you neglect to use a perfect dentifrice. Sozodont is that because it presents both the liquid and the powder together and is absolutely wholesome.

Miss Studholme says:—"A smile is as good as a song, and a smile is enhanced if the teeth are pretty, for pretty teeth are part of an actress's stock in trade—and so is Sozodont, for it makes pretty teeth, as I can most heartily testify."

For a sample send three cents, mentioning this Magazine, to
HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
New York.

Established 1848. LONDON OFFICE, 48, Holborn

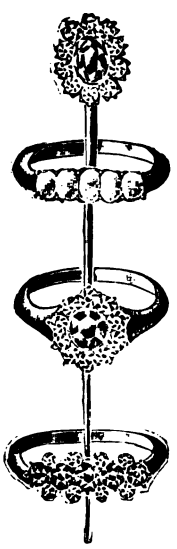
MRS. T. LYNCH, 1 & 3 UNION SQ., 14th St., N. Y., N. E.

(Established 1844.)

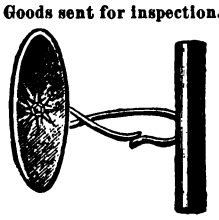
DIAMOND IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

We import Diamonds in the rough and save 15 per cent. duty. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free, filled with Bargains.

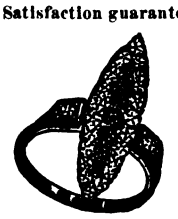
Goods sent for inspection. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.



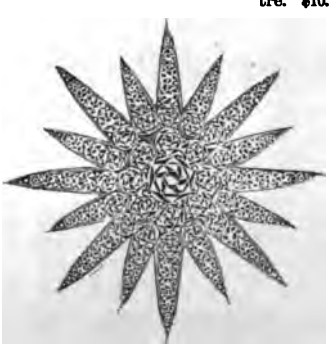
No. 1. Genuine Diamonds and Ruby, Turquoise, or Opal Centre. $5.
No. 2. Five Opals. $3.
No. 3. Pure White Diamonds, and any Stone Centre. $5.
No. 4. Five Rubies, Sapphire, Emerald or Turquoise Centre, and 8 Diamonds. $10.



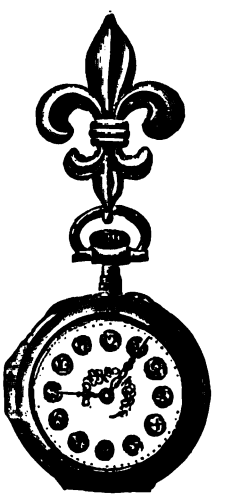
No. 8. Diamond Links. $5. Same in Cuff Buttons.



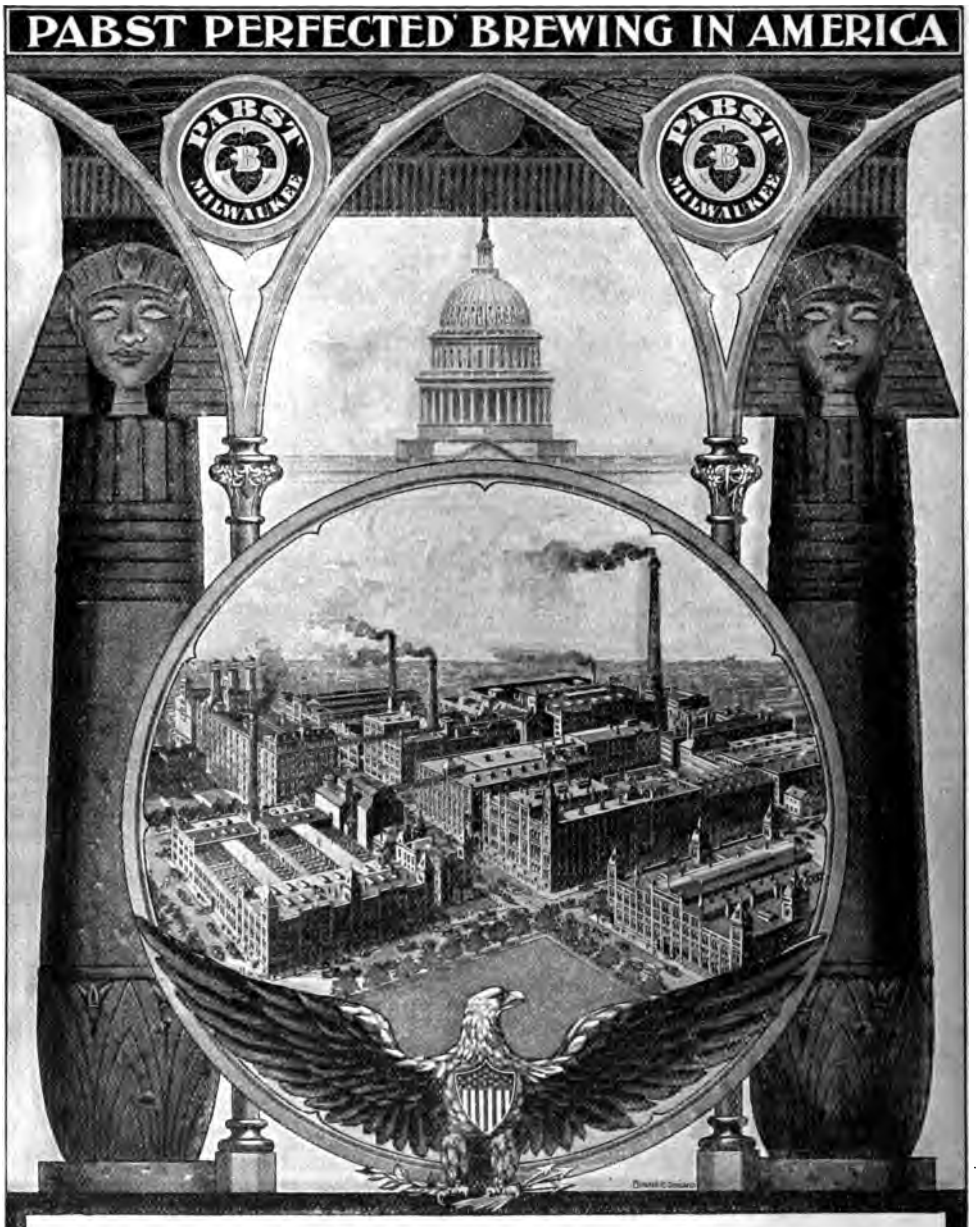
No. 9. All Diamonds. $15. Diamonds, Ruby Centre. $12. Diamonds, Turquoise Centre. $10.



No. 6. Star. Perfectly White Diamonds. $40.



No. 10. Sterling Silver. $5. 14-karat Gold. $10.
We warrant these Watches correct timekeepers, and repair them free of charge five years.



WHEN your druggist sells you

PABST MALT EXTRACT

The "Best" Tonic,

you may feel assured that it is absolutely perfect. It is the crowning triumph of perfection in brewing, and is backed by the intelligence, system and capital of the world-famed plant pictured above. This plant is the largest of its kind, and is always open to visitors. No other brewery in the world has such extensive facilities for the scientific preparation of malt and hops. This is important to all who buy and use Malt Extract. You are entitled to know by whom and how it is made.

A booklet mailed to any address for the asking.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Albuminuria and Bright's Disease, Etc., Etc.

Preventive of Puerperal Convulsions.

Dr. William A. Hammond, *Surgeon-General (retired) U. S. Army, formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., Washington, D. C.:*

"I have used **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in the **Albuminuria of Pregnancy with remarkable effect.** When taken in large quantities its influence in such cases is unmistakably beneficial. In one case of **Puerperal Mania** it was a powerful adjunct to the other means used to effect a cure.

"As a **preventative of Puerperal Convulsions** and **Puerperal Mania** I regard the **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** as most valuable. It should with this view form the constant beverage of Pregnant women in the place of ordinary water. I have had considerable experience with this water in the treatment of **Bright's Disease.** I have witnessed the **albuminuria** of this affection, and also **casts** of the **renal vessels,** disappear on the use of the water, and this not only in a single case, but in several of which I have full notes. It must in these cases also be taken in large quantities and its use continued for a considerable time."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Your Home Protected

Nature's Latest and Most Valued Gift to Medical Science.

An Atmosphere in Which Disease Germs Cannot Live.

No discovery in medical science has ever created such a profound sensation as that of **HYOMEI.** By the use of Booth's Exhaler every particle of air in your home is impregnated with this new germicide, which kills at once the bacilli of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia and Consumption, making it impossible for these diseases to exist, where it is used. In fact, so wonderful have been the results which followed this new method of treating disease, over 2800 doctors have endorsed it during the past few months, and such prominent men as President Andrews of Brown University, Mayor Yard of Trenton, Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Farrar of Brooklyn, Hon. Samuel Roads of Massachusetts, and Sir Henry Irving of London, having tested **Hyomei,** are lending their aid in introducing it to the public.

"HYOMEI"

Cures by Inhalation

It is Nature's own remedy, given through the only vehicle (the air you breathe) which nature permits to enter the bronchial tubes and lungs.

THERE IS NO DANGER, NO RISK.

"Hyomei" pocket outfit complete, $1.00; extra inhalant, 50c. "Hyomei" Balm (a wonderful healer) 25c. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for "The Story of Hyomei." Mailed FREE.

R.T.BOOTH CO., 23 East 20th St, NEW YORK.

A COMPLETE HOME TREATMENT and CURE for Consumption and all Diseases of the Air Passages.

The Dry-Air Exhaler, a beautifully nickel-plated apparatus, 14 inches high and 8 inches in diameter at the base, one spirit lamp, a flexible silk-covered inhaling tube, one mouthpiece, one nasal piece, one Pocket Inhaler Outfit, and a sufficient quantity of "HYOMEI" to last six weeks or two months. By Express $15.00.

A MAGAZINE IS KNOWN BY THE ADVERTISING COMPANY IT KEEPS.

One of the most eloquent arguments for the advertising merits of a publication is the character and amount of business it carries.

In this relation we would suggest that you examine the advertising pages of

The Forum

and compare them with those of any other first-class publication.

Every reader of The Forum is a possible patron of yours by reason of the fact that its entire constituency is composed of people who combine with intelligence and good taste the means to purchase a first-class article.

Do you wish to see a copy?

The Forum

is the one magazine which is equally useful to the statesman, the lawyer, the business man, the student, the clergyman, and the general reader.

Its contributors are chosen for their special knowledge in their respective subjects; and the information it contains is valuable to every citizen, no matter what his occupation may be.

Its discussions of political, educational, and labor problems appeal to every citizen; while its articles on literature, music, art, the drama, and religion, together with papers by women about women, make its pages interesting and instructive to all members of the family.

Its price—35 cents a copy, or by subscription $3 a year—commends it to all purses, and makes it the cheapest review in the world.

No well-informed person should fail to read

The Forum

THE FORUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,

111 Fifth Avenue, New York.

During 1898

The regular staff of Editorial Writers of The Youth's Companion will be strengthened by the addition of a group of Eminent Specialists, who will contribute unsigned Editorials on those Great Interests and Events that only authorities can competently treat.

In no other periodical will one regularly find Editorial Articles on Timely and Noteworthy Subjects by such writers as:

ELIHU THOMSON.

ELIHU THOMSON.
Highest Authority on Applied Electricity.

Prof. W. T. SEDGWICK.
Authority on Sanitary Science.

A. C. STEVENS.
Authority on Finance. (Editor of Bradstreet's.)

Prof. CHAS. A. YOUNG.
Eminent Astronomer, Princeton.

Pres. T. C. MENDENHALL.
Noted Physicist. Pres. Worcester Polytechnic.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

"The Best Friend of the American Family."

Each weekly issue of The Companion provides as much reading-matter as a 12mo volume of one hundred and seventy-five pages, and few books possess such variety, interest and value. Many of the world's greatest Statesmen, Travelers, Men of Science and Story-Writers are among the contributors for 1898.

WM. E. GLADSTONE.	RUDYARD KIPLING.	MARY E. WILKINS.
THOMAS B. REED.	WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.	LILLIAN NORDICA.
EARL OF DUFFERIN.	FRANK R. STOCKTON.	MARGARET E. SANGSTER.
SENATOR HOAR.	Lieut. R. E. PEARY.	OCTAVE THANET.
MAX O'RELL.	JOHN BURROUGHS.	Mrs. BURTON HARRISON.

And More than One Hundred Others.

12-Color Calendar FREE.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who will cut out this slip and send it at once, with name and address, and $1.75, will receive:
FREE — The Youth's Companion every week from the time subscription is received till January 1, 1898;
FREE — Christmas, New Year's and Easter Double Numbers;
FREE — The Companion Art Calendar for 1898, a production superior to any of the famous pieces of Companion color-work of previous years. A superb ornament for the home and a charming gift.
And The Companion Fifty-two Weeks, a Full Year, to Jan. 1, 1899. U 5

Illustrated Prospectus of the Volume for 1898 and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 201 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

BOOKS

The American Monthly Review of Reviews

Completion of Volume XVI.

THE December number of 1897 rounds out the sixteenth volume of the AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Bound volumes will be ready for exchange December 20. All subscribers on our mailing list will be furnished our exhaustive sixteenth semi-annual index with the January number. To all others it will be sent on request.

Bind the Semi-Annual Volumes.

Complete unbound volumes delivered to us, postage or express prepaid, and in good condition, with covers on, will be exchanged for bound volumes and returned, charges prepaid by us, for 75 cents a volume. Back numbers for filling out volumes can be supplied as far back as April, 1892, for 20 cents each.

Those who desire to have binding done in their own localities will be furnished with binding cases for each volume at 50 cents each, postpaid.

Numbers can be mailed to us for 4 cents per pound (*no limit as to size of package; page 889, January, 1897, Postal Guide*). This will be found cheaper than express in most cases.

Frances E. Willard, President World's W. C. T. U.—"The brightest outlook window in Christendom for busy people who want to see what is going on in the world."

Chauncey M. Depew, President New York Central R. R.—"The REVIEW OF REVIEWS is the best medium through which a busy man can keep abreast with magazine and review literature, which has now become so voluminous that unless digested no one can follow it."

Francis E. Clark, D.D., President Un. Soc. of Christian Endeavor.—"It is the most valuable magazine published. It is such a happy combination of timely articles and articles of lasting interest that it is becoming quite a necessity to me, and I am sure I am speaking for thousands of other professional men."

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS, 13 Astor Place, N. Y. City.

TOILET ARTICLES

Just the Thing for Papa!

He will get more comfort from one of **Williams' Shaving Sticks,** or from **a Luxury Shaving Tablet,** or a cake of the famous old **Yankee Shaving Soap,** than from anything else you could possibly give him for Christmas.

You know how it tries a man's patience to shave, unless everything is exactly right. Ordinary Shaving Soaps are never right, nor anywhere near it. They make a man cross and pudgeky, and set his nerves on edge.

Don't go near a man when he is shaving, unless he uses

Williams' Shaving Stick

OR SOME FORM OF WILLIAMS' SOAP.

The rich, creamy lather of **Williams' Soap** soothes, comforts and refreshes, and makes him smile all over. **Williams' Soaps** are the only shaving soaps that thoroughly soften the beard, and make shaving what it should be—easy, safe and agreeable. They are the recognized standard all over the world.

WILLIAMS' SOAPS—in principal forms—sold by dealers everywhere.

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25c.

Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25c.

Round—just fits the cup. Perfume delightful.

"Genuine Yankee" Soap, 10c.

Oldest and most famous cake of shaving soap in the world.

Williams' Shaving Soap

(Barbers).

This is the kind your barber should use. Exquisite also for toilet and bath. Used in thousands of the best families. Six cakes in package, 40c. Trial sample for 2-cent stamp.

NOTE.—If your dealer fails to supply you, we mail these soaps to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Address THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY,
Glastonbury, Conn., U. S. A.

LONDON: 64 Great Russell Street, W. C.
SYDNEY, Australia: 161 Clarence Street

The Larkin Soaps

The Whole Family supplied with Laundry and Toilet Soaps for a year at Half Price. Sent Subject to Approval and Payment after Thirty Days' Trial.

IT IS WISE ECONOMY TO USE GOOD SOAP. Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits, with our guarantee of purity. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USE THEM, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity.

The Larkin Plan saves you half the regular retail prices; **half the cost.** You pay but the usual retail value of the soaps and all middlemen's profits are yours in a premium, **itself** of equal value. One premium is **A White Enameled, Steel, Brass-Trimmed Bed.** Metallic beds add beauty and cheerfulness to the chamber, while they convey a delightful feeling of cleanliness that invites repose. They harmonize perfectly with furniture of any wood or style. Brass top rod at head and foot, and heavy brass, gold-lacquered trimmings. Very strong and will last a lifetime. Malleable castings, will never break. Detachable lignum-vitæ ball-bearing casters. 4 feet 6 in. wide. 6 feet 6 in. long. Head, 4 feet 5½ in. Foot, 3 feet 2½ in. high. Corner posts are 1 inch in diameter. The bed is the Article of Furniture Supreme: In it a Third of Life is Passed.

If, after thirty days' trial, the purchaser finds all the Soaps, etc., of excellent quality and the premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit $10.00; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order. We make no charge for what you have used.

*If you remit in advance, you will receive in addition a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Money refunded promptly if the **Box** or **Premium** does not prove all expected. Safe delivery guaranteed.*

☞ Many youths and maidens easily earn a Chautauqua Desk or other premium free by dividing the contents of a Combination Box among a few neighbors who readily pay the listed retail prices. This provides the $10.00 needful to pay our bill, and gives the young folk the premium as "a middleman's profit." The wide success of this plan confirms all our claims.

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating 15 Premiums sent on request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Estab. 1875. Incor. 1892. Capital, $500,000.

Our Great Combination Box.

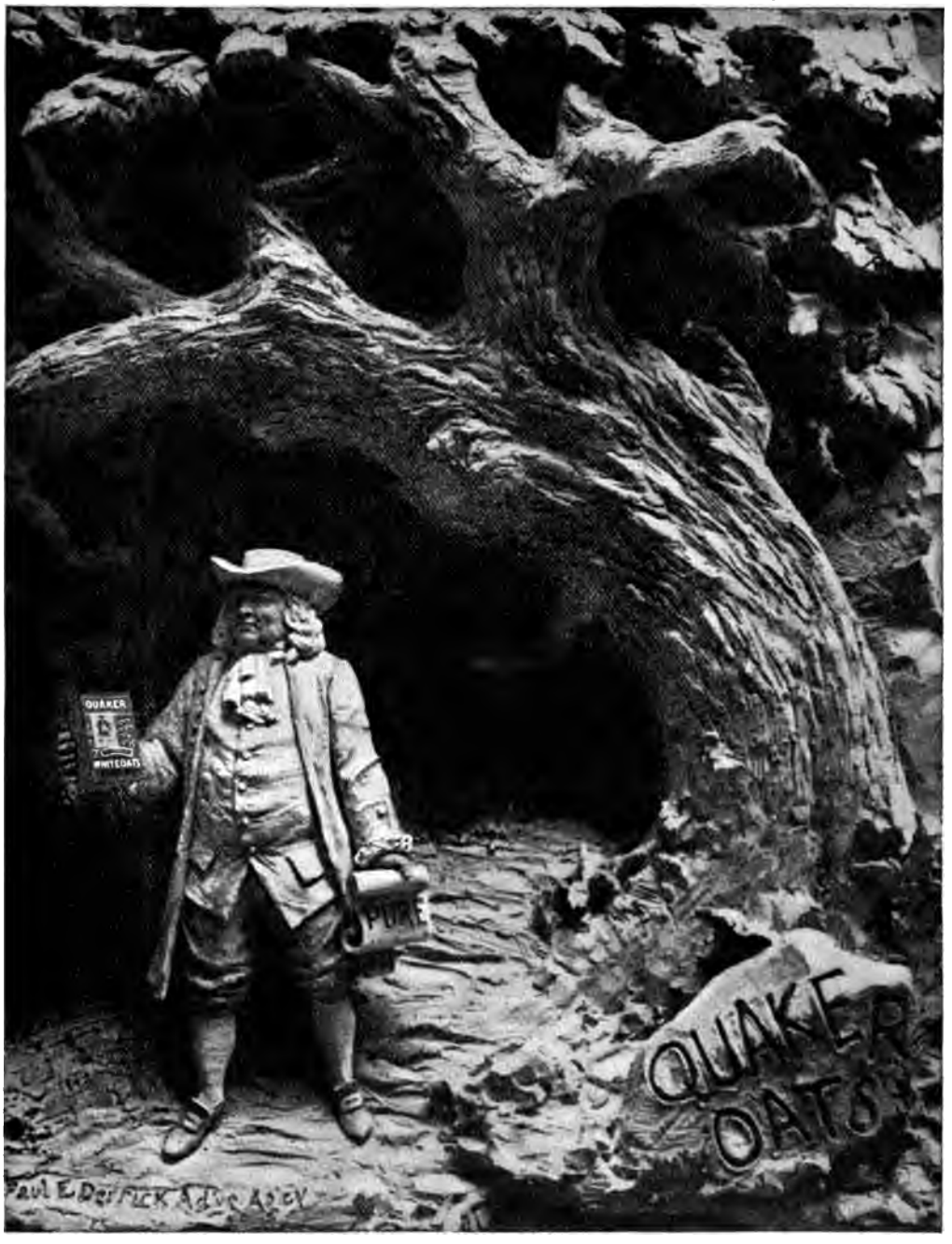
Enough to last an Average Family one Full Year.

This List of Contents Changed as Desired.

100 BARS "SWEET HOME" SOAP . . . For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior.	**$5.00**
10 BARS WHITE WOOLLEN SOAP . . . A perfect soap for flannels.	**.70**
12 Pkgs. BORAXINE SOAP POWDER (full lbs.) An unequalled laundry luxury.	**1.20**
4 BARS HONOR BRIGHT SCOURING SOAP .	**.20**
1-4 DOZ. MODJESKA COMPLEXION SOAP . Perfume exquisite. A matchless beautifier.	**.60**
1-4 DOZ. OLD ENGLISH CASTILE SOAP .	**.20**
1-4 DOZ. CREME OATMEAL TOILET SOAP .	**.25**
1-4 DOZ. ELITE GLYCERINE TOILET SOAP	**.25**
1-4 DOZ. LARKIN'S TAR SOAP . . . Unequalled for washing the hair.	**.20**
1-4 DOZ. SULPHUR SOAP	**.20**
1 BOTTLE, 1 oz., MODJESKA PERFUME . Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	**.20**
1 JAR, 2 ozs., MODJESKA COLD CREAM . Soothing. Cures chapped hands.	**.25**
1 BOTTLE MODJESKA TOOTH POWDER . Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	**.25**
1 STICK WITCH HAZEL SHAVING SOAP .	**.10**
THE CONTENTS, Bought at Retail, Cost .	**$10.00**
THE PREMIUM, worth at Retail . .	**10.00**
All for $10. (You get the Premium you select, gratis.)	**$20**

We cheerfully recommend our readers to accept the offer made by the Larkin Soap Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y. Members of the *Observer's* staff have personally tested the Soap made by this Company, and they know too that the extra value in premiums is very generous.—*New York Observer.*

FOOD PRODUCTS



Strong and serene, as mighty forest tree
That braves the blast and dares the storm, is he
Who wisely lives, and living, learns to know
The health and strength which Quaker Oats bestow.

AT ALL GROCERS IN 2-LB. PACKAGES ONLY

FOOD PRODUCTS

"Mamma takes O-H because she's tired. I'm tired, too."

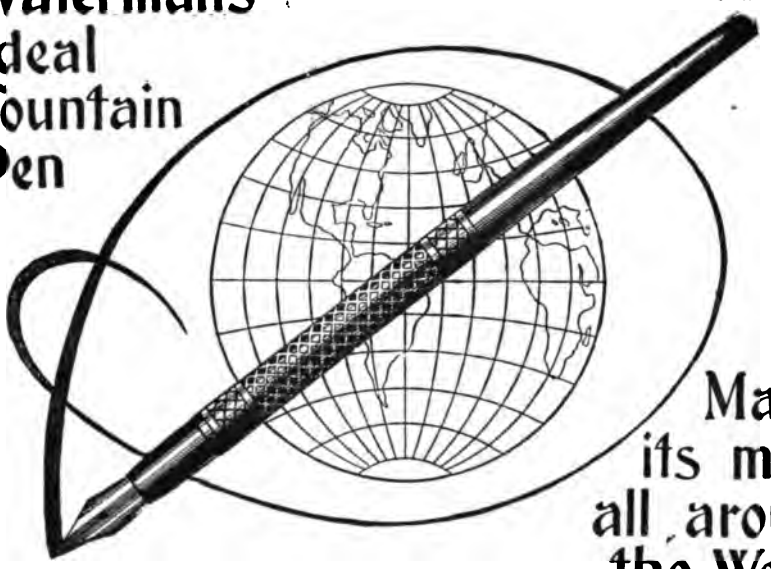
The mother should never grow old to her children. O-H Extract of Malt helps her keep young by giving her restful sleep, quiet nerves, and good digestion.

If your druggist or grocer does not sell our Extract, on receipt of $2.50 we will send you one case (12 bottles).

Send for pamphlet. OTTO HUBER, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

As a gift it will be appreciated and it is suitable for all who write.....



Makes its mark all around the World

Shall it mark in remembrance of you,
As your Holiday gift to him or her?

The Only Best.

Awarded

Three Gold and Five Bronze medals. The highest given at all expositions where exhibited.

1897.

Received the Gold Medal and Highest Award at the Nashville Centennial Exposition, Nashville, Tenn. (closed Oct. 30).

X Mas

Made in Sterling Silver and Solid Gold, at prices according to their value.

The best writing instrument of the age. Sold upon merit. Absolutely guaranteed.
Call on your dealer or send for holiday catalogue.

(12, '97, R. of R.)

Chicago — **L. E. Waterman Co.** — London

Boston — 155 & 157 Broadway, New York, N. Y. — Paris

St. Louis — Largest Fountain Pen Manufacturers in the World — Berlin

WATERMAN'S IDEAL

PRESS OF FERRIS BROS., 324-330 PEARL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

IVORY

There are a hundred imitations, They all lack the remarkable qualities of the genuine.

IT FLOATS

SOAP

The Government Tests show Royal superior to all others.

MADE FROM PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!

Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

Trade-Mark.

Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.

Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.

Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited,

Established 1780,

Dorchester, Mass.

SEN-SEN

THROAT EASE and BREATH PERFUME

Good for Old and Young

At all dealers or sent on receipt of

SEN-SEN CO.
Dept. 13.
HESTER, N.Y.

...ATORIES, and the press.
highest honors by the World's Fair
...liberal terms of payment and delivered
...in exchange. Catalogue and full infor-
...SONS PIANO CO., 174 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.